"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, cooler today; partly cloudy tomorrow; light to moderate variable winds.
Full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,767. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

IN FIGHT TO STAY IS MOOSE VERDICT

Progressive Party Leaders Confer at Chicago and Lay Plans for 1916 Convention.

HIT AT THE NEW TARIFF

Speakers Favor Roosevelt and Johnson Again, but Wilson Sentiment Is Strong.

DRIFT TOWARD DEMOCRACY

No Word from Roosevelt, and Undercurrent of Feeling That He Will Not Lead in 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—In a statement issued tonight by George W. Perkins, Gifford Pinchot, and other leaders of the Progressive Party, following an all-day conference of ninety-seven members of the National Executive Committee, representing thirty-seven States, the people of the United States were solemnly assured that Progressive principles were permanent and that the party was in the fight to stay. The keynote of the conference was the determination of the party leaders to continue their organization with the expectation of being a factor in the Presidential campaign of 1916.

Arrangements were made for a meeting of the National Committee a year hence to agree upon the details of a convention of the party in the Summer of 1916. Speakers in the conference urged the selection of Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson to be the standard-bearers again in the 1916 campaign. Outside of the conference room, however, some of the leaders suggested that it was possible the 1916 convention might indorse the candidates of one of the other parties provided such candidates measured up to the ideals of the party.

Indorsement of President Wilson was considered possible if the Republicans nominated a reactionary as a Presidential candidate. As a mater of fact there is a strong undercurrent of opinion among many of the National Committeemen that the Progressive Party is practically a "dead cock in the pit," in view of the result at the November election, and that there is small chance of its survival as a separate political party. The pro-Wilson sentiment was strong and Col. Roosevelt's non-participation in today's counsels led many of the conferees to believe that he fully realized the situation and could not again be induced to become the standard bearer of a forlorn hope. However, in the actual course of the conferences not a speaker made any suggestion of abandoning the party and the subject of amalgamation with either of the older parties was not brought up.

"The product of a rumor factory," was the characterization given by George W. Perkins to reports of possible disintegration or amalgamation.

No Return to the Fold.

It was significant that throughout today's discussion no one urged a return of the Progressives to the Republican Party. The Progressives unanimously seemed of the opinion that the Republican Party did not offer fertile ground for their principles.

George W. Perkins of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided both at an open conference, which was attended by all the State leaders at the Progressive Club, and later at a meeting of the Executive Committee at the Blackstone Hotel. Participating in the executive meeting were Mr. Perkins, William Flinn of Pennsylvania, Walter Brown of Ohio, Meyer Lissner of California, Medill McCormick, and Miss Jane Addams of Illinois. The conference at the Progressive Club was addressed in turn by representatives of the various States. After hearing these addresses throughout the morning and afternoon the conference was continued until the evening in order to give all an opportunity to talk.

"The Progressive Party is going right ahead with the fight without a pause," said Mr. Perkins. "The headquarters will remain in New York, and there is no foundation for reports of changes of any importance."

Gifford Pinchot was chief sponsor for a suggestion that the headquarters should be moved to Chicago, but it failed adoption.

The statement issued after the meeting was as follows:

It was the unanimous judgment of the Executive Committee that the Progressive organization and campaign of education should be continued on the lines heretofore followed. To that end the committee provided that the Progressive National Committee shall be called to meet not later than Jan. 15, 1916, to fix the time and place for holding the National Convention of the Progressive Party and to transact such other business as may at that time come before it incidental to the Presidential election of 1916.

The industrial depression and the consequent reaction against the Democratic tariff was undoubtedly the issue which primarily determined the reactionary results of the recent election. Both the Republican and the Democratic Parties have passed tariffs by the old method of log-rolling, and the people have now successively repudiated them both.

So long as the tariff is made in politics and log-rolling there can be no stability of industrial conditions and business can have no peace. The way to provide stable industrial conditions and business peace is to accept the principles of protection as a fixed national policy and to take the tariff out of politics. We called attention to the necessity of prompt action on the Murdock Tariff Commission bill, introduced in May, 1913.

Progressive principles are permanent, and it is now more than ever evident that the Progressive Party today is the necessary organ for their realization.

The question of moving the party headquarters from New York was not dealt with by the Executive Committee, though in the conference Gifford Pinchot suggested that a more westerly location would bring the party headquarters nearer to the great body of Progressive voters.

Polat to November Vote.

In opening the conference Mr. Perkins called attention to the vote of Progressives in the November election and said that when analyzed it showed a

Continued on Page 2.

SLAIN AS BURGLAR IN FRIEND'S HOME

J. P. Callaway, Atlanta Broker, Shot by W. B. Carhart, Whom Coroner's Jury Exonerates.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2.—The relatives of James P. Callaway, a young broker and clubman who was shot and killed at 2 o'clock this morning by W. B. Carhart, President of a local shoe manufacturing company, will ask the Grand Jury to investigate the tragedy, although the coroner's jury this afternoon found that the shooting was justifiable. The tragedy occurred in the Carhart apartments in a fashionable residence section. Carhart says he thought Callaway was a burglar.

Major Frank Callaway, brother of the slain man, insists, however, that the facts have not been brought out, and will ask the Grand Jury to investigate.

Callaway, who was about 35 years old, unmarried, and a social favorite, was a frequent visitor at the Carhart home. Callaway and Mrs. Carhart, a handsome woman about 45 years old, with a grown son, were great friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Carhart were at the Capital City Club last night. Callaway also was at the club, and during the evening danced with Mrs. Carhart. Callaway left the club about 11 o'clock. The Carharts remained until later. In his statement to the coroner's jury Carhart said:

"About midnight Mrs. Carhart and I left the Capital City Club, where earlier in the evening we had seen, among other friends, Mr. Callaway. We had known him for some years. Last night he just stopped for a moment at our table and chatted with us.

"When we reached home I undressed and got into bed. There was no one else home, as my son, Louis, was in Jacksonville.

"My wife went to the bathroom, which is between our room and Louis's. As she opened the connecting door she fell back with a little cry. She said there was a man in Louis's room and told me to get my pistol.

"I got my revolver, and as I entered Louis's room I saw the form of a man in the darkness, making, I thought, for the door leading to the back porch. It appeared to me that he had something in his hand like a pistol. Naturally I thought he was a burglar. I fired. By this time he had reached the back porch and was climoing over the bannisters. I saw him fall outward, and then I ran back into my room to call the police. I did not know whom I had shot until later when the man was identified as Mr. Callaway."

The bullet struck Callaway over the heart, killing him almost instantly.

Requested to describe the condition of Mr. Callaway at the club, Mr. Carhart said he seemed to be perfectly normal.

Mrs. Carhart was not present at the inquest, being prostrated by shock, but a deposition was read from her corroborating her husband's statement.

CHAMP CLARK INDISPOSED.

Unable to Finish Lecture in Detroit —Suggests Mann for 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives, who was billed to deliver an address before the Detroit Board of Commerce tonight was unable to fulfill his engagement.

Mr. Clark began his address but faltered and was plainly seen to be indisposed. After awhile the lights were extinguished. Those in attendance were instructed to call at the box office where any who desired could have their money refunded. It was also announced that for the benefit of those who had season tickets another lecture would be added to the course.

Before he became indisposed, Speaker Clark said in an interview: "If the Republicans have any common sense they will nominate Representative James R. Mann of Illinois for President in 1916. I always thought that I was the most industrious man on earth until I met Congressman Mann. He is the most industrious, persistent, pestiferous man I ever met. He is the ablest parliamentarian on the American Continent and the ablest Republican.

"Roosevelt is a strange fellow. He's got the ear of the public. He's a great curiosity, a mountebank, and when he announces what he wants between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 people will yell 'Hurrah!' He's half crazy, but American to the core. He's the phenomenon of the country."

Asked what he thought of Congressman Hobson's prediction that in ten years nation-wide prohibition would come, Mr. Clark replied:

"He is a knight errant. Had he lived in the days of chivalry he would have been one of those who went in search of the Holy Grail. In our day, confronting our problems, he is a political lunatic. Have you got that? Hobson is a lunatic."

POLICE RAID IRISH PAPER.

Dublin Publication Which Opposed Enlistment Is Suppressed.

DUBLIN, (via London,) Dec. 3.—The police have raided the office of The Irish Freedom, a monthly newspaper, which has been opposing enlistment and expressing pro-German sentiments. All copies of the newspaper on newsstands were confiscated. The police have also prevented the distribution of another newspaper of similar tendencies.

There has been widespread agitation in England for the suppression of these and similar Irish publications.

NOT OPPOSED TO ALLIES.

Oscar S. Straus Explains His Resignation from Japan Society.

Oscar S. Straus, a member of the Hague Tribunal, did not resign from the Japan Society because of his sympathies in this war. Mr. Straus said yesterday:

"About a month ago I went over the list of various organizations of which I have been a member, in order to see from which associations I could withdraw so that I could devote the money thus saved to war relief funds. The Japan Society was among the number. My attitude in this war was clearly stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 15. I did not resign from the Japan Society because I am opposed to the Allies and the report does me a grave injustice."

NEW YORK FILMS & PICTURES CO. ... [boilerplate]

THREAT TO TURKS SET BRITISH FREE

London Hears the Story of Ambassador Morgenthau's Courageous Stand.

TURKS DETAINING EXILES

Had Recalled Permission for Their Departure After Special Train Was Ready.

MADE AMBASSADOR ANGRY

But His Threat to Demand His Own Passports Caused Swift Compliance with His Wishes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3.—The Daily Chronicle has received from Charles Tucker, who was for many years in business in Constantinople and is now a refugee in Athens, an account of his experiences, in which he lays special stress on the debt of gratitude which the British refugees owe to the American Ambassador at Constantinople, Henry Morgenthau.

Describing the plight of the British colony during the period preceding the declaration of war between Great Britain and Turkey, Mr. Tucker says:

"British merchants say their goods were seized without a chance of reimbursement, the officials and police becoming daily more insolent. Even the residences of British subjects were forcibly entered by the military, who insulted the ladies of the house. The British flag was torn down and trampled upon at Galata, while the authorities calmly looked on, the Mohammedan population being incited by a violent article against England and the English. The British Ambassador's protests, coupled with those of his French and Russian colleagues, met with scant response."

Mr. Tucker continues:

"It was more or less with a feeling of relief when matters having reached a climax the British Ambassador demanded his passports. It would have been most dangerous for any Britisher to remain in Constantinople after this, and preparations were hurriedly made by the colony to quit Turkish soil.

"Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador, who had been requested to take charge of British interests, agreed most willingly to do so. He at once set about to arrange for a special train to leave with the refugees. He obtained the consent of Talcaat Bey, the Minister of the Interior, that the train would leave on Sunday evening, Nov. 1. The British Ambassador was to leave the same night by another train.

Scene at the Station.

"The station was crowded hours before the departure time, but Talaat Bey's promise was not kept. The police refused to give passports, saying they had not yet received instructions to do so. Ugly rumors began to circulate that the British would be sent to concentration camps in the interior and that men between the ages of 17 and 50 would be incarcerated in Turkish fortresses.

"The scene at the station beggared description. Hungry children and infants in arms were crying, terrified and anxious mothers were clinging to their children and belongings, while their men folk were eagerly surrounding the American Ambassador and his staff, who had come to the station.

"The Ambassador was busy telephoning to leading Government officials about this scandalous behavior toward the refugees, but to no avail. This state of things lasted until nearly midnight, when word finally came that it was Enver Pasha, the Minister of War and tyrannical dictator of Turkey, who would not allow the train to depart.

"Every one was utterly despondent, but the American Ambassador assured the refugees that, although it was impossible for them to leave that night, he would leave no stone unturned to get the train away on the following day. The station was gradually emptied. The weary refugees set out to walk from the Stambul station across the bridge over the Golden Horn to the European quarter of Pera in the cold, drizzling rain, and endeavored to find lodgings for the night.

"It was a night not easily to be forgotten. The police were harsh and brutal. They even cleared the station at once, as if turning cattle out. No respect was paid to women and children, many of whom got separated, and only found one another again through some lucky chance.

Morgenthau's Anger.

"Mr. Morgenthau was determined to have his own way. The treatment he witnessed provoked his anger and stimulated his determination to make the Turks respect his wishes. Next morning it was learned that he had formally advised the Turkish Government that unless the British colony were allowed to leave that very day he would demand his passports and take every one away on his own special train as his private guests.

"This action the Turks did not bargain for. They certainly did not desire to go to war with America as well. They immediately caved in, and the Ambassador won the day. Mr. Morgenthau received assurances that every one would be allowed to leave that night.

"The authorities, however, by way of revenge mulcted every adult in an arbitrary and illegal tax of from $5 to $100 per head.

"That (Monday) night the colony reassembled at the station. Ambassador Morgenthau was among the first to be

Continued on Page 2.

GEN. DE WET CAPTURED; LED BOERS' REBELLION

His Followers Already Had Been Taken Prisoners by South African Troops Under Botha.

PRETORIA, (via London,) Thursday, Dec. 3.—Gen. Christian De Wet, leader of the rebellion in the Union of South Africa, has been taken prisoner, according to an official announcement made here.

He was captured by Col. Conrad Brits Tuesday on a farm at Waterburg, a town 100 miles east of Mafeking, in British Bechuanaland.

Following the mutiny of Lieut. Col. S. G. Maritz in Northwest Cape Colony, Gen. De Wet, famous as a commander in the Boer war, secretly left Pretoria on Oct. 20 and began a campaign of speechmaking in the rural districts, gradually gathering a force about him. His first hostile move was at Vrede, in the Free State, on Oct. 29, which he entered with 150 mounted men, of whom only two-thirds were armed. There they took possession of the Post Office and the bank. There also De Wet made a speech in which he referred to the invasion of German South Africa as "a dastardly act of robbery." He then began to commandeer saddles, arms, ammunition, and other supplies, for which he gave receipts.

On Oct. 27 the rebel Maritz, after having his terms for surrender rejected, was totally defeated and fled to German territory. A few days later De Wet began to operate in force in the north of the Free State and Gen. Beyers in the Western Transvaal. The latter was hotly pursued by Gen. Botha, who routed him and captured eighty men.

In the vicinity of Frankfort De Wet petitioned for an armistice in order to "negotiate." On Nov. 2 the Pretoria Government granted an armistice, for five days. Later it was reported that De Wet's commando had been captured, and that the Government had the situation well in hand, although Beyers and De Wet were still at large.

GEN. FRENCH APPEASED HIS COOK BY VICTORY

Told Desolated Gael that Helping to Win Caused the Delay That Ruined a Dish.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Lamoriette, head cook of the well-known Restaurant Vatel, who has been in charge of Gen. French's cuisine since the outbreak of the war, prides himself on never having failed to produce a new dish every day. He has now reached his 123d.

At the battle of the Marne he had prepared a magnificent souffle which was practically ruined by the unpunctuality of the General who, when he finally came, explained to his distracted cook that his delay was due to helping win a victory. Then only, says the Figaro, was Lamoriette's artistic soul appeased.

KING VISITS TRENCHES, CHEERED BY TROOPS

Inquires Minutely About Fighting Men's Comfort and Is Acclaimed with Poincare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Dec. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—One of the most thrilling of King George's experiences occurred last night when, guided by two high staff officers, he visited a number of bivouacs, and even entered the trenches. He talked with the men by their compfires, and, although the nature of his visit prevented anything in the way of a demonstration, it was remarkable to see the delight and enthusiasm awakened by the royal visit.

What touched all was the King's keen personal interest in their welfare, his eagerness to know how they were fed; what life was like on the firing line; whether they were receiving everything that was possible to make for their comfort. This concern for them was evident in his many questions.

The soldiers talked freely to his Majesty, and one remark, which was repeated over and over again, was that he need have no fear—they meant to see this thing through. Indeed, I understand that the feature of the visit which impressed his Majesty most was the general cheerful determination shown everywhere to make the best of anything that came along till the Germans should be beaten.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—President Poincaré, accompanied by Premier Viviani and Gen. Joffre, met King George yesterday morning at the British headquarters. After a long conversation the King and the President departed in an open automobile for a tour behind the British lines. They received a great ovation, being cheered enthusiastically by the troops and the inhabitants of the villages through which they passed.

The day was passed with the British troops. In the evening King George gave a dinner at the headquarters to the President, the Premier, Field Marshall Sir John French, the Prince of Wales, Gen. Duparge and Cols. Huguet and Penelon. Gen. Joffre was compelled to return to his own headquarters before the dinner.

President Poincaré and Premier Viviani left the front for Paris during the night, arriving here this morning.

[boilerplate]

REICHSTAG VOICES GERMAN DEFIANCE

Votes $1,250,000,000 War Loan as Chancellor Warns of New Sacrifices.

VICTORY, THEN VENGEANCE

Bethmann-Hollweg's Threat Against the Allies for Alleged Cruelty to Prisoners.

BLAMES BRITAIN FOR WAR

Says She Could Have Restrained Russia—Liebknecht Alone Voted Against New Levy.

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (via Amsterdam to London.)—With only one dissentient—Karl Liebknecht, Socialist—the Reichstag today voted a new war credit of 5,000,000,000 marks ($1,250,000,000,) and adjourned until March 2.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, congratulated the country on the unanimity of its defense of its liberties and the victories of its armies, but warned his hearers that more sacrifices must be made.

The President of the chamber, in his speech at the opening of the sitting, dwelt upon the unity and patriotism of the German people and commented appreciatively on the large number of members of the Reichstag who were serving the country at the front. In the course of his exposition of the progress of the war, the President said:

"Japan joined our enemies from a desire to seize as booty the monument to German culture in the Far East. On the other hand, we have found an ally in Turkey, as all the Moslem people wish to throw off the English yoke and shatter the foundations of England's colonial power. Under the banner of our army and our fleet we shall conquer."

In his address to the members of the chamber Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said:

"The Emperor is absent with the army, but he has charged me to transmit his best wishes and cordial greetings to the members of the German House of Representatives, with whom he knows he is united until death, in stress or danger, in common concert for the weal of the Fatherland.

"Our first thoughts go to the Emperor and the Army and Navy, who are fighting for the honor and greatness of the Empire. Full of pride and with unshakable confidence we look on them and our Austro-Hungarian comrades in arms, who are firmly united with us to fight and to win great battles with brilliant bravery.

"Our latest ally in the war forced upon us is the Ottoman Empire, which well knows that if the German Empire were destroyed it too would lose its national right to arrange its own destiny. As our enemies have formed a powerful coalition against us, they will, I hope, find that the arm of our brave allies reaches the weak spots in their world positions."

The Chancellor said that since the Reichstag had expressed the firm resolution of the whole people to undertake the war great deeds had been accomplished, and the incomparable gallantry of the German troops had carried the war into the enemy's country.

Vengeance When Victory Comes.

"There we will stand firm," he declared, "and can regard the future with every confidence. But the enemy's resistance is not broken. We are not yet at the end of our sacrifices. The nation will continue to support these sacrifices with the same heroism as hitherto, for we must and will fight to a successful end our defensive war for right and freedom. We will then remember how our defenseless compatriots in hostile countries were maltreated in a manner which is a disgrace to civilization. The world must learn that none can hurt a hair of the head of a German subject with impunity.

"It is evident to us who is responsible for this greatest of all wars. The apparent responsibility falls on those in Russia who ordered and executed the mobilization of Russian arms; the real responsibility falls on the British Government. The Cabinet at London could have made the war impossible if it had declared at St Petersburg that England would not allow a continental war to develop from the Austro-Servian conflict.

"Such a declaration would have obliged France energetically to restrain Russia from undertaking warlike measures. Then our action as mediator between St. Petersburg and Vienna would have been successful.

"England was aware of the bellicose machinations on the part of an irresponsible but powerful group about the Russian Emperor. England saw how the wheel was rotating, but placed no obstacle in its path. Despite all assurance of peace, London informed St. Petersburg that England was on the side of France, and consequently on the side of Russia.

"The Cabinet at London allowed a monstrous world war, hoping, with the help of the Entente, to destroy the vitality of its greatest European competitor in the markets of the world. Therefore England and Russia have before God and man the responsibility for the catastrophe which fell upon Europe.

Defense of Belgium a Pretext.

"England's pretended defense of Belgium's neutrality was nothing but a pretext. We notified Belgium that the necessities of self-defense would compel us to march through Belgium on the evening of Aug. 2, but already, on the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 1, before anything of any demarche at Brussels

Continued on Page 2.

ALEC. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF GOLF. ... [boilerplate]

CZAR OUSTS RENNENKAMPFF FOR FAILURE, DELAY SPOILED 'RING,' 80,000 MEN TAKEN; BELGRADE OCCUPIED BY AUSTRIAN ARMY

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On Dec. 1 there was a relative lull on all the fronts. In the region of Lowicz the action continued, but with less intensity.

Toward midnight the enemy, marching in compact columns, made a fierce attack against our positions to the north of Lodz, but was repulsed.

In the region south of Cracow our troops have entered Wieliczka.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western theatre of the war the enemy made insignificant advances, which were checked.

In the forest of Argonne a strong point of support of the enemy was taken by the Württemberg Infantry Regiment 120, his Majesty the Kaiser's Own Regiment. On this occasion two officers and about 300 of the enemy's troops were made prisoners.

There is no news from Eastern Prussia.

In northern Poland the battles are taking their normal course.

In Southern Poland the enemy's attacks were repulsed.

The report circulated in the foreign press that the 23,000 prisoners taken by us at Kutno are included in the 40,000 Russian prisoners reported by us previously is untrue.

In the battles at Wloclawek, Kutno, Lodz, and Lowicz the eastern army has taken between Nov. 11 and Dec. 1 over 80,000 unwounded Russian prisoners.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In the southern theatre of war the enemy is still retreating. No fighting of importance took place yesterday. Small bodies of troops, sent in advance, captured several hundred prisoners.

FRANCE.

(*Night Report.*)—In Belgium a violent bombardment of Lampernisse, to the west of Dixmude, has taken place.

In the Argonne region the enemy has blown up by a mine the salient to the northwest of the forest of La Grurie. On the whole, we are developing our progress on that part of the front.

In Alsace our troops have taken the towns of Aspach-le-Haut and Aspach-le-Bas, to the southeast of Thann. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

(*Day Report.*)—In the region to the south of Ypres and Saint Eloi an attack of the enemy against an intrenchment taken by our troops during the day was repulsed by us. Our artillery inflicted damage on a group of three batteries of heavy artillery of the enemy.

At Vermelles the Château and the park surrounding it, two houses in the village, and some trenches were brilliantly occupied by our forces.

There has been a spirited artillery exchange in the vicinity of Fay, to the southwest of Peronne.

In the region between Vendresse and Craonne there has been a violent bombardment, to which the French artillery replied with success, accomplishing the destruction of a battery.

In the Argonne a German attack against Fontaine Madame was repulsed, and we made some progress in the occupation of a trench in the forest of Courtes Chaussées, and a minor fortified position near St. Hubert.

On the heights of the Meuse, in the Woevre district, and in the Vosges there is nothing to report.

SERVIANS GIVE UP FORMER CAPITAL

Fall Back After Serious Reverses and the Austrians Enter Belgrade.

KEY TO RAILROAD EAST

Position of Little Slav Kingdom Under Heavier Attacks Now Considered Critical.

VIENNA, (via London,) Dec. 2.—Austrian troops today occupied Belgrade, Servia.

The occupation of the city was announced in a telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph from Gen. Frank, commander of the Fifth Army Corps. The message follows:

"On the occasion of the sixty-sixth anniversary of your reign permit me to lay at your feet the information that Belgrade was today occupied by the Fifth Army Corps."

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 3.—A dispatch to the Balkan Agency from Nish dated Dec. 1 gives the details of the evacuation of Belgrade by the Servians. It says:

"In conformity with a strategic plan decided on by the Servian General Staff to meet the general situation created by the manoeuvres of the Austrian Army, which had penetrated the line from Oudjitze to Kocteritch, Belgrade was evacuated.

"The movement was effected in perfect order and without the Austrians at any time trying to oppose the march of the Servian troops."

Railway Control Gained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A new phase of the war is developing in the Near East. Austria, which was repulsed by Servia in the beginning, has now, in accordance with carefully laid plans, strongly reinforced her army in Servia, and is compelling the Servians to withdraw in the direction of Nish.

The Servian Army is worn out, and though still capable of considerable resistance, will probably not be able for long to keep the Austrians out of their present temporary capital.

Meantime, however, it is certain that one of the objects in the dispatch of Austrian reinforcements to Servia is to obtain control of the railway from Belgrade to Sofia and Constantinople, and thus allow a free movement of troops and munitions in either direction between Germany and Constantinople. As soon as Austria has obtained control of the Belgrade-Sofia Railway, the dual alliance will be in a position to concentrate forces at such points as it may choose on the main line through the Balkans, or, for that matter, to send troops to Syria, or to place Turkish troops in France or Russia.

SERVIA'S STATE CRITICAL.

Austrians Concentrating Large Forces and Pushing Ahead.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—In a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says re-

Continued on Page 2.

PALL MALL. Famous Cigarettes; with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive slimly new package, are now obtainable at your dealer. —Adv.

GEN. FRENCH TAKES COMMAND ON YSER

Now Has Full Control of Allied Troops There, Which Have Been Reinforced.

ALLIES' ADVANCE EXPECTED

Big Battle Looked for When Germans Detach Forces to Fight in the East.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—While there is every indication that another big battle is imminent in the west, there is no evidence that it has actually begun. There has been fighting in Flanders, but this doubtless is the result of an attempt by the Allies to take some advanced position.

There are also reports that the Germans have evacuated several villages on the Yser Canal and are concentrating on new positions.

The British have taken over command of the Yser region, and, like the French, have been strongly reinforced. It is believed that on the first sign of a German movement in any considerable force to the east the Allies will take the offensive in the west.

ZOUAVES KILLED 500.

Surprised and Took a German Trench, Losing Two Out of 100.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—A Zouave, writing from Arras, gives La Liberté this story of his regiment's work at the front:

"On the night of Nov. 21 a force of 100 Zouaves crept stealthily toward the German trenches until it reached the protecting earthworks, where it stopped, awaiting the co-operation of the French 75-millimeter guns, which it had been agreed should fire for twelve minutes exactly. Suddenly their cannonade began and assailed the trenches with a storm of shrapnel. When the fire ceased a whistle blew, and our whole party immediately began stabbing down with the bayonets—our only weapons—into the trench. Not one German escaped out of 500. We lost two killed and five wounded."

FEAR FOR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Emperor Weak and Depressed on 66th Anniversary of Accession.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Truth says today that news has been received privately to the effect that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is in a very feeble state of health and it is feared at Vienna that he may die any day and probably quite suddenly. Emperor Francis Joseph has failed dreadfully in every way, Truth says, since he hurriedly returned to Vienna from Ischl when the war began. He is now described as being in a state of weakness and depression.

ROME, Dec. 2.—Today being the sixty-sixth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's assumption of the throne of Austro-Hungary, mass was celebrated in the Austrian Church here in the presence of the Austrian and German Ambassadors and a small contingent of the Austro-Hungarian colony.

The Messagero says that in Austria the watch of the police over citizens is becoming intolerable.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IS NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

Grand Duke Blames His Subordinate for the Germans' Escape.

FIERCE BATTLE CONTINUES

Berlin Tells of Huge Number of Prisoners—Czar's Forces Claim Even Bigger Captures.

RUSSIANS HOLD VISTULA

Seize Five Steamers There—Army Is Sweeping Forward Strongly in Galicia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1, (Delayed,) (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—For the third time the Emperor left this morning for the front. The arrival of his Majesty will be the occasion of the declaration of the good news for which the nation has been waiting. The fact that the Emperor has decided to be present with his troops tomorrow indicates the certainty of the completion of the Grand Duke's strategic plan and the assurance of its success.

I hear that Gen. Rennenkampff, whose late arrival with his army at the appointed place robbed the strategic scheme of the Grand Duke of its complete success a week ago, has been superseded in his command. Owing to this army coming into position a couple of days later than the time set, the ring of steel which should have hemmed in the German armies entirely could not be closed, with the result that a week's heavy fighting with the hurrying up of large reinforcements by the Germans followed.

I have no information as to the causes of the failure of this distinguished commander to reach at the proper time the post of honor assigned to him, and, in any case, war under such a leader as Grand Duke Nicholas admits of no excuses. The soldiers say of their Commander in Chief that "he clips the Generals a great deal closer than he clips us."

Big Fight Developed on Sunday.

The German attack on the Russian left with the new forces brought up by train from the west developed Sunday and was delivered with great determination on Monday, the fighting occupying the entire day. The Russians had been quite prepared for this outflanking movement on their left during the last few days. Last week the scouts reported a concentration of German troops in the direction of Kalisz toward Sieradz. The numbers were reported to be considerable and the Russian aviators ascertained that they had come to Kalisz by train.

Sunday these new German forces crossed the Warthe River at Sieradz, where two bridges carrying a railway line and a highway facilitate the crossing for all arms, and advanced by rail and road toward Lask. The Russians did not oppose the advance until it had reached a convenient locality south of Sieradz, where the River Warthe has a sharp bend. The terrain for about twelve miles forms a good natural defensive position with ranges of hills and some convenient clusters of heights, whence command of the surrounding country is secured. Parallel to this range of high ground there stretches a level open strip several miles wide, along which runs a high road. Beyond that the country again is rather broken and wooded in patches until again the open country is reached near Lask.

From Lask, which is cut by the railway, run also half a dozen good highways, fanwise, to the northwest, west, and southwest. They served the Russians admirably, giving them the advantage of the interior lines, while the Germans had only the railway embankment. The vanguard of the Russian forces met and stopped the advance on Monday, fighting stubbornly the whole day while other troops were brought up by road and rail to cope with the new direction of the German attack. At the conclusion of the day's fighting the advantage remained with the Russians, although their full strength had not then developed.

Eighteen miles south of Lask the Russians on Monday completed the good work reported to have been begun on Sunday when they repulsed a flank attack of the new German forces which had moved up from Wielun.

It is thus plain that the Germans have put forth extraordinary efforts to recover their positions and enable them to push the attack into Poland. Twice they have brought up reinforcements from the west, namely those, officially described as considerable, which were detected in the neighborhood of Wielun by the Russian aviators over a week ago, and again more recently the strong forces sent by rail from the west and attacking from Kalisz toward Sieradz and Lask.

Battle of Szczercow Won.

A day's march south of the last named is Szczercow, about half way between Wielun on the high road to Piotrkow. On Sunday the Russians repulsed a determined attack by the Germans in this neighborhood. When the fighting was over for the day the Germans remained in occupation of Szczercow. On Monday the Russians cleared them out and then discovered that among forces holding this neighborhood was a brigade of the Prussian Guards with five batteries. The Prussian Guards had not before been

reported as retiring anywhere since the war began on this front. It is certain that at least one brigade of the first corps d'elite of the German armies is now at the Russian front, where it has been put to flight.

Skierniewice is now occupied by the Russians. The German retirement is over country entirely unfavorable for forces reduced to disorder to get away. The roads run in every direction save toward the German rear and the terrain is much wooded. In fact, the circumstances of this retreat offer precisely the opportunities which Cossacks thoroughly appreciate and will certainly make the most of.

The German attack in enormous strength upon the Russian left has thus failed. The Russian centre is still occupied in hammering the surrounded corps into surrender by heavy cannonading, which has already continued for a couple of days. On the Russian right success has been scored in an attack directed northward from Lowicz, but from the west the Germans developed a strong attack on Monday in concert with an outflanking movement carried out fifty miles further south.

As already described, the German front here ran northeast to southwest astride the Bzura River. The main efforts were made in a corner formed by the confluence of the Mezga with the Bzura at Bielawy, where hilly ground provides an admirable commanding position for artillery over the plain. Bielawy is twelve miles west of Lowicz on the high road running through Piontek to Lenczyca.

The successes of the Russians on the north or right wing have not yet been so marked as on the left wing, but the strategic position on both flanks is admirable. The troops will have been fighting today with ten-fold ardor in the knowledge that the Emperor is among them. Tomorrow the reinforcements will be in the positions allotted and on Thursday a bulletin may be expected with confidence of the best possible news for the Allies.

On the Vistula near Plock the Russians have not been content with the capture of four barges but have now captured five steamboats and one more barge entirely laden with rifle ammunition. The loss of the five steamers engaged in towing heavy barges against the strong current of the Vistula has paralyzed the German arrangements for a supply of the ammunition of which they have been so lavish, especially their artillery.

On today's fighting depends the issue whether the German invaders will once more get away or find themselves entrapped with the alternative of remaining in Russia dead or as prisoners or else escaping home only as broken fugitives. The activity of the Russians at Plock, on the right bank of the Vistula, is significant, for the Germans originally planned to march along both banks of the Vistula and, indeed, reach Plock on the north bank.

As an illustration of the magnitude of the Russian operations, without counting those on the East Prussian front or against the Turks in Armenia, it should be noted that the capture is announced of three locomotives and trains in Bukowina, 400 miles from Plock.

RENNENKAMPFF'S FAILURES.

Hero of War with Japan Lost an Army in East Prussia.

Lieut. Gen. Paul Charles von Rennenkampff, the veteran commander of the famous Fifth Siberian Corps in the Russo-Japanese war, had since the retreat of the Russians through East Prussia from beyond Königsberg, eastward to the frontier, Sept. 5-25, been in command of the Russian operations in Poland. A tragic episode in connection with Gen. Rennenkampff's operations in East Prussia occurred on Aug. 23, when his army was trapped by Gen. von Hindenburg in the Masurian Lake region, and driven into the lakes and swamps. In this disaster, according to the German accounts, he lost 125,000 killed and wounded, 70,000 men captured, and practically all his artillery.

It may be seen from a glance at the movements of forces in Poland that thrice the Germans have made a drive eastward from the frontier of Posen in the direction of Warsaw, and have twice retreated before superior numbers, but without being routed or even flanked by the Russian armies on their north or south, and at the present time, although it has been reported that the third drive resulted in a separation of one of the invading armies into three parts, the obvious scheme for their development has apparently been modified either because of the German preponderance or because the lack of Austrian aid left the Russian force appointed to close the gate of the German retreat.

Gen. Rennenkampff, who is 64 years old, comes from Estland, and was educated at the Military School of Finland, and at the Nicholas Academy at Petrograd. For his achievements with the First Siberian Corps in Manchuria the Czar rewarded him with a sabre of gold and diamonds.

BIG CAPTURES BY BOTH SIDES.

Battle in Poland May Continue for Several Days.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3.—The German army which with the aid of reinforcements succeeded in escaping from the ring that the Russians had forced around it in Poland, has formed a new front, and at some points has resumed the offensive. The Germans assert that in this series of manoeuvres by which they were able to check the Russians they made 30,000 prisoners.

On the other hand the Russians, in a statement issued through Rome, say that their captures greatly exceed this number. All agree that the losses have been very heavy and that the battle is still proceeding. It will probably be some days before a decisive result is reached.

For the moment, the Allies are somewhat disappointed that the realisation of a great Russian victory is denied them. They take some consolation in the fact that the German attempt to pierce the Russian lines has failed, and that, suffering from heavy losses, the Germans are compelled to weaken their armies elsewhere.

The Russian report tonight says that the fight has lost some of its violence, and indicates some progress for the Russian troops south of Lodz. It is unofficially reported that the Russians are "nearly in Cracow."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 2.—The Army Messenger, in a review of the fighting during the period from Nov. 28 to 30, says:

"On the Russo-Prussian frontier the Germans have maintained their fortified positions and have been making attacks of little importance. These operations were without success and our army corps have kept their dispositions.

"The German offensive in the region of Lowicz was repulsed by the advance guards and cavalry, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The same fate befell the German offensive at Dombrovo and Schutzoff.

"On the Thorn-Cracow front the Prussian Guard, which attempted the offensive, suffered a serious defeat in the Trabitz-Bogomiloff district. Our troops took a large number of prisoners, assumed the offensive, and captured several important points. Counter attacks by the enemy were repulsed.

"The Austrian troops defending the approaches to Cracow have been defeated and are falling back in disorder in the region of the fortress.

"On the Galician front we are advancing with ever-increasing success."

VIENNA, Dec. 2, (via Venice to London, Dec. 3.)—The correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse at the front, in a dispatch dated Nov. 29, says:

"There is no prospect of any immediate conclusion of the great battle in Russian Poland. A decisive combat appears to be proceeding on the northern wing. The fighting in West Galicia and the Carpathians is relatively less important. Both sides are strongly entrenched, and offensive action is limited to a few points in order to adjust local positions."

SAVAGE FIGHT FOR LODZ.

Russians, Besieged, Battled Way to Victory with Bayonets.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3.—The Daily Telegraph's Moscow correspondent, in a dispatch describing the recent fighting at Lodz, says:

"The town was closely besieged by the Germans on three sides, north, east, and south. The Russian army was as though in a sack, but it rallied with great resolution and hereism to a great and difficult situation.

"The battle began Nov. 10 and was at its height during Nov. 21 to 23. It became evident on the evening of the 22d that the Russians had gained a victory. The German army outflanked and pushed from the rear by the Russians, made supreme efforts to pass by Lodz from the east and the south.

"Severe bayonet fighting occurred in the outskirts of the town. This supreme effort cost the Germans very dear. They lost tens of thousands of men.

"It was a dreadful night and nobody slept. The whole population gathered in the public places, offering prayers for a Russian victory."

SEIZES ENEMIES' CONCERNS.

Russia Takes Over Enterprises Conducted by Hostiles.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 2.—An Imperial ukase issued today authorizes the Minister of Finance to take control of the expenditures and receipts of societies, companies, and enterprises founded or operated in Russia by subjects of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

The ukase expressly prohibits, without the special authorisation of the Minister of Finance, the payment, delivery or transfer of any ready money, papers of value, silver, gold plate and precious stones that may be owned by subjects of the countries mentioned.

It is provided that all payments to subjects of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, who chance to be outside of Russia but possess there commercial establishments or real estate, shall be effected in Russia through due legal process.

HIGH OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Russians Take 2 Generals, 6 Colonels, and 18 Majors.

KIEV, Dec. 2.—One hundred and twenty German and Austrian officers have been brought here as prisoners.

Among them are two generals, six colonels, and eighteen majors.

Kaiser Decorates Gen. Likman.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says Emperor William has awarded the Order of Merit to Lieut. Gen. Likman, commander of the Guards' Division, and military correspondent of the Taglische Rundschau, for distinguished service at the battle of Lods.

25,000-MILE JOURNEY.

Russians Made Hungarian Consul Travel Long Way to Get Home.

Dr. A. H. Corossacz, who was the Austro-Hungarian Consul General at Tiflis, in the Russian Caucasus, midway between the Caspian and the Black Seas, is at the St Regis, awaiting "safe conduct" papers from the British Embassy so that he may resume his journey to Austria. Dr. Corossacz left Tiflis on Aug. 9, but instead of permitting him to take the short route via Batum or Odessa and Rumania or Bulgaria, the Russian authorities informed him that the only chance he had to get home was to cross Siberia and China, the Pacific Ocean to the United States, and from the United States to take his chances of getting back via Italy or the Netherlands. So far Dr. Corossacz has traveled more than 21,000 miles, and before he gets home again he will have journeyed more than 25,000 miles. Had he been permitted to take the sail across the Black Sea and thence home via Bulgaria or Rumania, he would have saved more than 23,500 miles and about 100 days' time.

YOUNG VON TIRPITZ LAUDS FOE

Admiral's Captive Son Says He Expected Death in Naval Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3.—A Daily Mail correspondent, who visited a detention barracks in Wales for German and Austrian prisoners of war, gives an interview with Ober Lieut. Tirpitz, son of the German Grand Admiral, who was captured at the Heligoland fight on Aug. 23. The young man has been in America and expressed pride in his "American accent."

When asked whether he was aware that Winston Churchill, first Lord of the Admiralty, had promptly telegraphed to Admiral Von Tirpitz, informing him of his son's safety, he said:

"Yes, my parents wrote me about that in grateful terms. I know Mr. and Mrs. Churchill quite well. I played tennis with Mrs. Churchill at the Queens Club last Summer and lunched with them both."

Describing his own part in the battle, young von Tirpitz, who was on the Mains, said:

"It was only by a miracle that I was spared. An officer on duty alongside me in the crow's nest was torn clean through the waistline by the shell fire, while I remained untouched. I think I stayed on the ship as long as it was humanly possible; certainly I had no other thought than to go down with her. I assuredly did not expect to come through that awful experience with my life, but you see I had not reckoned fully with the knightliness of our foe.

"I swam for about twenty minutes, when I was picked up by one of the cutters of the cruiser Liverpool. Cutters from that and other ships were busily scouring the sea in all directions, making the utmost efforts to save the German sailors from drowning. It was not the Britishers' fault that more of us were not saved.

"The British hospitality, which began that misty afternoon, has been continued as far as my comrades and I here are concerned, to this very hour. I cannot say that I am exactly happy as a prisoner in the enemy's country, but I am quite as comfortable and as well cared for as any man in my position has reason to expect, in fact far more so."

REICHSTAG VOICES GERMAN DEFIANCE

Continued from Page 1.

could have been known to London, the British Government had promised France unconditional assistance in case the German fleet should attack the French coast.

"Nothing was said about Belgian neutrality. How can England uphold that she drew the sword because we violated Belgian neutrality?"

The Chancellor elaborated this theme at some length and asserted that documents found in Brussels established that Belgium had surrendered her neutrality to England. He argued that when German troops entered Belgium, they were on the territory of a State that had long ago given up its neutrality, and that, therefore, England had declared war on Germany not for the sake of Belgian neutrality, but because she believed she would be able to master Germany with the aid of two great military powers.

The Chancellor argued that England's procedure in this respect was intended merely to mystify her own people and the neutral States, but that now that the Anglo-Belgian plans were unveiled in the smallest detail the policy of British statesmen was marked before the world for all time.

The Chancellor, referring then to Japan's seizure of Kiao-Chau at the request of England as a violation of Chinese neutrality, asked if England had shown a care for neutral States in this case.

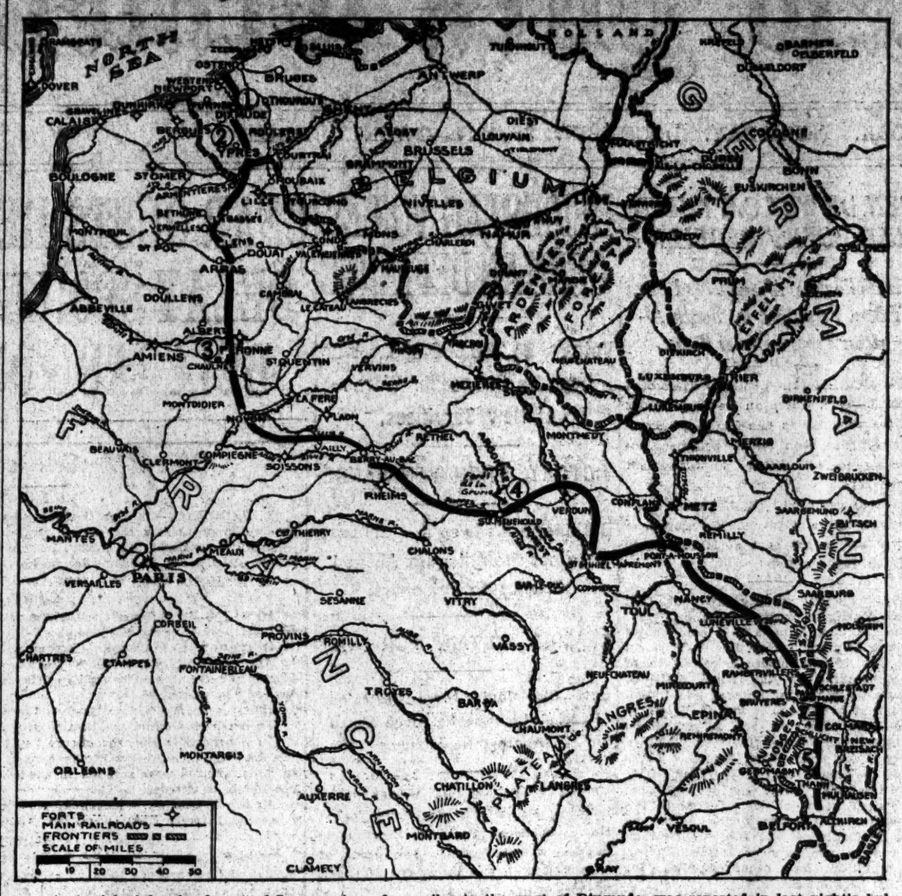
Entente Always Hostile.

He went on to assert that the Entente had from the beginning been aggressive in character toward the Triple Alliance. Germany had sought to avert the danger by understandings with the individual powers of the Entente, but at the same time she had been obliged to strengthen her defensive forces so that she should be prepared if war should come.

Germany's efforts to arrive at an understanding with France were always met by the "revanche" ideas fostered by ambitious politicians. With Russia some agreements had been concluded, but Russia's firm alliance with France, her difficulties with Germany's ally, Austria-Hungary; her pan-Slavish desire for power, and the artificial hatred against Germany made impossible the conclusion of an agreement which, in the event of a political crisis, would exclude danger of war.

The Chancellor said that he had done his best in this narrow path, but for decades British insular intellect had worked out the political principle, that as a matter of course the dogma, arbitrium mundi, was due to England, which she could only maintain by undisputed supremacy on the sea, and the much quoted balance of power on the Continent.

Points That Figure in the War News from the Western Front



1. A violent bombardment of Lampernisse, four miles to the west of Dixmude, was reported in last night's bulletin of the French War Office. The command of the whole Yser region has been taken over by the British, who have been strongly reinforced.
2. A German attack at St. Eloi, to the south of the Yser, was repulsed, according to the French afternoon report.
3. Violent German bombardments to the southwest of Peronne were met by the artillery fire of the French, and the Paris official bulletin reported the silencing of one of the German batteries.
4. In the Argonne the night French report told of the blowing up by the Germans of a position near the forest of La Grurie. Both French and German official communications reported progress in this region.
5. Southeast of Thann, in Alsace, the towns of Aspach-le-Haut and Aspach-le-Bas have been captured by the French.

ALSACE SOON FRENCH, IS JOFFRE'S PROPHECY

He Says the Re-conquest of the Entire Province Is a Question of Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—A note of unwonted optimism was sounded by Gen. Joffre in his recent address at the inauguration of the French local Government in the town of Thann in Alsace. A correspondent of the Temps reports him as saying:

"For forty-four years we have waited. The great moment of the liberation of Alsace has now arrived. Gradually we are occupying the Vosges valleys, and soon, like ripe fruit, the whole country will fall into our hands. It is only a question of days. Allow me in the person of your President to embrace the whole of Alsace, henceforth indissolubly reunited with France."

This statement has naturally made a great impression here in view of Gen. Joffre's notorious taciturnity, his only previous declaration having been the laconic assertion that victory was incontestable after the success on the Marne.

The Excelsior reproduces the most recent photograph of Gen. Joffre, taken a few days ago at his headquarters. It is a full-face standing portrait in undress uniform, without medals or decorations, except three stripes on his sleeve showing his rank.

The uniform is crumpled as though the wearer had slept in it. The pose is very simple and unstudied, but Gen. Joffre looks exceedingly fit, which agrees with the reports that he is standing the campaign well, despite his extraordinary activity, reports crediting him with frequently covering hundreds of miles a day in his huge automobile, driven by a crew of famous racing chauffeurs especially attached to the staff.

The newspaper says that the young photographer detailed to take the photograph was so nervous that he was unable to focus his camera, and Gen. Joffre said, smiling: "The Queen of the Belgians was more prompt when she photographed me."

BELGIAN RESERVISTS CALLED.

Classes from 1899 to 1914 Summoned by the Consul General Here.

Pierre Mali, Consul General of Belgium in New York, notifies Belgian reservists that those who composed the classes from 1899 to 1913 are called to the colors, and also the men of the class of 1914.

They are required to report immediately to the Belgian Consulate, 25 Madison Avenue, New York, where facilities will be given to them for joining the army.

YOUNG BELGIANS ARRESTED.

German Order Affects All Those Liable for Service in 1915.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—It is reported by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company that Major Gen. Keim, German Military Governor of the Belgium Province of Limburg, has ordered the arrest of all young Belgians in that district who are liable for military service in the army class of 1915.

This action, it is said, is to be extended throughout Belgium.

HUNGARY VOTES WAR BILLS.

Opposition Leaders Postpone Criticism Till Peace Is Restored.

BERLIN, (by wireless to London,) Dec. 2.—The German Official Press Bureau today gave out the following statement:

"The Hungarian Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted the war measures submitted to it.

"Count Karolyi and Count Andrassy, the leaders of the Opposition in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, announced that they would postpone criticism of political matters until peace was restored. The House sent greetings to the army in the field, and expressed admiration for the work accomplished and confidence in the ultimate achievement of a victory which would bring rich advantages to Hungary."

$20,000,000 in Wales's Fund.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Prince of Wales Fund for National Relief today reached the total of $8,000,000 (£20,000,000.)

SERVIANS GIVE UP FORMER CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

ports received there indicate that the situation in Servia is critical. The Servian Army, it is declared, has been withdrawn from Belgrade, and telegraphic communication between Belgrade and Nish, the present location of the capital, has been interrupted.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Semi-official advices received today by the Havas Agency from Nish contain the admission that the Austrians have won further victories in Servia. After a number of rear guard actions during the last few days, the Servian troops were forced to fall back on Dec. 1 from the region around Oudjitze and Kocieritch. The retreat, it is said, was made in good order.

Heavy fighting has occurred near Souvabor, where the Austrians concentrated large forces and succeeded in capturing two important points.

The fighting along the Kolubara River is said to have been attended with some success for the Servians. In an engagement near Lasarevats on Nov. 28 the Servians are reported to have taken positions of the enemy, capturing twenty-seven officers and about 2,000 men.

BELGRADE'S LONG STAND.

Bombarded First by the Austrians on July 29.

Belgrade, the fallen capital of Servia, has a long and varied military history. It is situated on a lofty promontory at the confluence of the Save and Danube, and dominates entirely the low-lying plains on all sides. This excellent strategic and tactical position has made it a fortress of importance from the earliest times.

Belgrade was up until the recent wars the most important commercial town of Servia, but its exposed position has led to the belief that if the war had not broken out last Summer the capital of the kingdom would have been transferred to Uskub or Skoplje, the capital of the ancient Serb Empire reconquered from the Turks in 1912. Belgrade in 1912 had a population of about 70,000 people. Since the Servians became independent the town has made considerable progress, and now has several good hotels and a number of fine public buildings, among them the New Konak, or palace, built to replace the one in which King Alexander and Queen Draga were murdered in 1903. The beautiful Kalemegdan Park, overlooking the Danube, is one of the principal features of the town at present. The city's street car lines employ cars purchased from the Philadelphia Street Railways Company some years ago. The need of improving the condition of the streets of Belgrade was so obvious that in the Fall of 1911 a comprehensive plan was laid out and all the streets torn up, but only one had been rebuilt when the Balkan wars broke out and money failed for public improvements. It is a question now whether the rest will ever be finished.

At the beginning of the present war the Servian capital was moved to Kragujevatz, in the interior, and later to Nish. The Austrians began the attack on Belgrade on July 29, bombarding the town both from batteries near Semlin and from monitors on the Danube. Within a few days most of the city was in ruins and practically all of the non-combatants had fled. The Servians held out, nevertheless, and early in September, during a temporary paralysis of the Austrian offensive, they succeeded in driving the besiegers out of Semlin. This advantage was later lost and the Austrians have continued the attack all through the Autumn until their final success.

MONTENEGRINS SUCCESSFUL.

Drive Back Austrians Trying to Cut Them Off.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 3.—A semi-official dispatch from Cettinje to Reuter's Telegram Company says that for the last five days the Austrians have made continuous efforts to cut off the Montenegrin Army from the Servian Army, but that the Montenegrins repulsed them, took the offensive, and forced the Austrians to retire.

The Austrian losses are given as 900 killed and wounded and the Montenegrin losses as 85.

WARWICK WARNS NEIGHBORS.

Only Organized Troops May Resist Invaders, Says the Earl.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Earl of Warwick, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, in addressing the Essex County organization of Territorials today, said that in the event of a German invasion of England no attempt should be made at resistance by individual civilians who were not associated with some form of military bodies.

"I have a perfect horror," he said, "of the statements which are being made concerning promiscuous shooting on the part of civilians in the event of an invasion. This could only result in terrible reprisals, and possibly in a repetition of the horrors that have taken place in Belgium.

"The civilian who on the impulse of the moment shoots an invader may bring upon his neighbors the most terrible reprisals. I hope that the inhabitants, if they wish to be of service, will put themselves under some form of discipline or authority, and that we will hear no more of this suggestion concerning promiscuous shooting."

LONDON COOKS IN TRENCHES.

Twenty Resigned from a Big Restaurant to Serve at the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Early in the war twenty cooks in one of the best-known eating houses in London, which is frequented by thousands of Americans in the course of a year, resigned their jobs and went to the front, where they are now engaged cooking for British soldiers.

According to several officers who have returned from the firing line, these cooks have one ambition—to get permission to cook dinner for the victorious armies of the Allies on the day they march into Berlin. Even the menu has been tentatively drawn up; but what is causing some misgiving is the difficulty of finding viands which will be acceptable to the palates of all the diverse elements of the allied forces.

HEAVY TOLL OF GUARDSMEN.

Thirty Regular Patrons of One London Hotel Killed in Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Although it is well known that the Guards regiments have suffered heavy losses, the fact was conclusively illustrated tonight when an official of a prominent hotel, speaking to some American guests who had remarked on the wounded officers in the dining room, said:

"By actual count I know that thirty officers of the Guards who regularly dined here have been killed."

Although the wounded officers appear only in civilian clothes, they can easily be distinguished in the dining room, for many heads are bandaged or arms in slings."

BELGIAN PREMIER LOSES SONS.

M. de Broqueville Has Two Killed in Battle.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that one son of Charles de Broqueville, the Belgian Premier, has been killed in battle, and it is rumored that a second son has also lost his life in action.

American Badges for Boy Scouts.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The American Ambassador, Walter Hines Page, today, in behalf of the American Boy Scouts, presented gold badges to twenty-five English Boy Scouts, who assisted the American Relief Committee during the rush following the declaration of war. Mr. Page sent letters with badges to five Boy Scouts now serving in the war zone.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT TODAY.

Premier Salandra's Speech Is Awaited with Anxiety.

ROME, Dec. 2.—The Italian Parliament will reassemble tomorrow, and its deliberations are awaited with anxiety, as this is thought the gravest moment for Italy since its unification. Four hundred and fifty Deputies and 300 Senators are already in Rome to attend the session.

Premier Salandra, in presenting the new Cabinet, will make a statement concerning the Ministerial policy. An especially interesting passage of his speech will deal with the attitude of Italy with reference to the present European war, and the Premier will explain the reasons that actuated the Government in maintaining "armed and watchful neutrality."

HAIR
Its Nature, Growth, and Common Affections, with Rules for Its Preservation. Illustrated. Price 1/6 net.
By Authority.—T. C. and E. C. Jack, 16 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, London, W. C.

SEEKS TO PERFECT NEUTRAL ZONE PLAN

Pan-American Union to Consider Depredations by Belligerents in Western Waters.

WANT THE SEA MADE SAFE

American Republics Aim to Speak with One Voice in Protest to Warring Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—All pending proposals for the protection of Pan-American trade routes against interference by belligerent cruisers will be submitted to the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union. These are the proposals of differing form that take the general character of arranging for the creation of a neutral zone in the waters of the Western Hemisphere. Within this zone the merchant ships of Latin-American countries would be immune from molestation by belligerent warships. How the zone would be established, what its limits would be, and the plan of procedure in seeking the agreement are to be considered at the meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union to be held here on Tuesday.

Secretary Bryan denied that he had referred the matter to the Pan-American Union, though he admitted that all the suggestions that had been made were to be considered by the Governing Board, of which he is Chairman ex-officio, and which consists of the Ambassadors and Ministers of all the Latin-American republics represented in Washington.

European diplomats, including representatives of some of the belligerent powers, regard the Latin-American suggestions as a departure in international law and are inclined to the belief that it will be difficult to arrange such an agreement with the naval powers now at war. Nevertheless the decision to submit the proposals to the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union is considered as another evidence of the trend toward a broader Pan-Americanism.

Among the countries which have formally communicated plans for the restoration of shipping are Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and Ecuador. The idea of the conference is to seek some concord of views so that the American republics may speak with one voice to the European powers.

Evidence of the seriousness of the situation in South America, due to the presence of belligerent warships on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, was contained in a dispatch received tonight by Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, the Chilean Ambassador, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Santiago.

The fear is expressed by the Chilean officials that Germany's alleged violation of the neutrality of Chile may influence the other belligerents to disregard the territorial jurisdiction of Chile and perhaps cause them to send their warships within the three-mile limit to stop German operations.

Originally Great Britain and France asked the United States to exercise its good offices with Ecuador and Colombia to secure a strict observance by those nations of neutrality. Although this controversy, according to latest reports, is being adjusted, the menacing situation in Chile has emphasized the danger to South American republics of the continued presence of foreign warships off their coasts.

DESCRIBES RAIN OF BULLETS

Belgian Soldier Calls Deadly Bombardment "Amusing and Pretty."

The following is a translation of a letter sent by a soldier with the Belgian Army under the date of Oct. 4 and forwarded to a prominent New York woman:

At last we have a moment of respite. I guess you can light a mighty big candle at the St. Vierge, if you ever see Alix and Dodo's papa again, for since Monday we have been passing through some very sensational adventures. Monday last the Germans commenced to bombard our position. A bombardment is very amusing and pretty to look upon from a distance. The big bullets were passing across the horizon with a noise like a scenic railway in a show, this passing lasting sometimes ten seconds, then the enormous mass would suddenly drop down near the place it was aimed at, with the terrific roar of a volcano. Besides those bullets there are the shrapnels, which break loose like snowflakes, throwing the mass of metal. We used to call the large bullet "gros pere" (big father). Pleasant to look at when falling far away from us. A windmill and two steeples were burning like brilliant torches above the black smoke of the burning villages.

But the next day it was an entirely different affair; the "big fathers" were approaching us, and at last one of them broke loose right under us, with a most awful noise. One of these bullets is enough to annihilate a whole trench of 150 men. An order to retreat was given and a call for volunteers was demanded to guard the front. We all elected to remain and from that time thirty of us ensconced ourselves in a hole in the ground, where we stayed while the storm of shot sighed overhead. Sometimes there were eight to ten shots passing over our heads, like big birds flying, seeking our batteries in the back and bursting like thunder. Others would fall at intervals around our line approaching, each time making our position dangerous when they were dropping too close. We recited the chaplet quite loud and all the men would join in.

This concert lasted from Tuesday morning to Thursday night, increasing its violence until Friday morning. On Thursday it commenced earlier than usual, and houses surrounding us were smashed to dust. One of the shots penetrated our little shed, but luckily did not explode; but we had a narrow escape. We were hoping for a respite during breakfast at 11 o'clock, but, on the contrary, at this particular moment one of the forts which we occupied at intervals exploded; the other was put out of business and the bombardment was continued. One shot after another exploded a few meters distant, black smoke filling the air. My neighbor was shedding bitter tears. Some of the men threw themselves on the earth with their faces downward, but most of them were waiting stoically and reciting the chaplet, awaiting the fatal moment.

At last, at 10 o'clock, a brave messenger dared to come to us to order our retreat. How we came it is impossible to tell; men were wishing to be at Lourdes. Only one was caught by a bullet. I do not think the strongest troops could endure more than we did. In reward the officers complimented us and now we don't care for anything, for we never experienced anything more dreadful than what we underwent.

ONCE GAY ANTWERP NOW CITY OF SILENCE

Deserted Homes and Echoing Streets Impress German Writer —Found City Little Damaged.

Dr. Herbert Eulenberg, the German author and playwright, has written an account of a visit he made recently to Antwerp. A translation of the article was made public by the German Information Service last night.

His first impression when he entered Antwerp, Dr. Eulenberg says, was not of the wealthy and mighty seaport that he had known in times of peace. The city had been damaged only slightly, and there was only one "big black hole" made by a German shell to be seen in the Public Square. It was the "deadly silence" of "the big city that lay prostrate like the slain giant with his hand cut off—the hand which has given Antwerp its name"—that impressed the German writer most.

"All houses," adds Dr. Eulenberg, "were locked and deserted, row after row, the blinds being down, the shops being shut. There was not a stir or sound within. The houses were uncanny in their stillness like the abandoned homes of the sea-merged town of Vineta. Every now and again some hurried footsteps fell, faint as an echo, on the empty payment, and human shadows were timidly flitting past the eyeless rows of houses, which were silent like the grave or like some impoverished gentlefolk.

"It is utter madness, this foolish Germanophobia of the Flemings. In race and language and sentiment they are our near kinsmen, and yet, all at once, they begin raging and yelling against everything German as if it were coming from hell. I could well understand a young German who was settled in Antwerp, and who told me that after the outbreak of the war he had a good mind to run amuck all over the town and to call out to the people: 'Have you turned lunatics over night that you are so jubilant at any supposed German reverses and Russian successes?'

"In their physiognomy, behavior, and talk, the Fleming burghers don't differ much from the Low-German marines who now hold Antwerp. And yet, week after week, these Flemings paid homage, in the open street, to the Muscovite Ambassador because he had promised them a speedy massacre at Berlin. Has a part of mankind, once again, lost all sense and reason?"

QUEEN'S SAD HOMECOMING.

Received with Military Honors on Her Way from England to Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WESTERN FLANDERS, Dec. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Have just witnessed one of the most pathetic, but at the same time inspiring, home-comings of this war. It was the arrival on Belgian soil of the Queen of the Belgians.

Her Majesty, carrying in her beautiful features all the care which the devastating war has inflicted on the Belgian people, came from England through France. The Channel was at its worst. Its troubled waters reflected the story of a troubled people, but the brave Queen stood the awful seas with calm composure, which astonished those in attendance.

When her Majesty, dressed in black velvet and wearing a set of sables, landed in France the French and British military authorities rendered her the fullest homage. On the quay she was received by French and Belgian officers, and motor cars were in readiness to convey the royal party to the Belgian headquarters at the front.

Nothing that I have seen in this awful struggle of nation against nation has made a deeper impression than the womanly figure of the Queen bravely facing toward Belgian soil and her devastated Belgian home.

DENDERMONDE SEEKS RELIEF.

Town in Ruins, People Need Food, Beds, Clothing, and Coal.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Herbert Clark Hoover, Chairman of the American Relief Committee, received today from the municipal authorities of Dendermonde a letter which is typical of the many pathetic requests for relief which come to the committee daily from Belgium. In this letter it is said that 1,200 houses in Dendermonde have been destroyed and that the population has been reduced from 10,000 to 4,000. All of those who remain belong to the working class, and as they have no means of obtaining employment, they are absolutely destitute.

"We have nothing here," says the letter. "Our greatest needs are for food, beds, clothing, and coal."

Twenty thousand Belgian refugees are expected from Holland in the next few months. Government officials gave this information today to the War Refugees Committee, which issued an appeal for assistance on behalf of these persons.

ADVISE PRESIDENT AGAINST PEACE MOVE

Dr. van Dyke and Henry White Tell Him the Timely Moment Has Not Yet Arrived.

AGREES WITH HIS VIEWS

Powers Just Getting Their Backs Up, Says White—Any Step Now Unwise, van Dyke's Idea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Wilson heard today from two experienced diplomatists recently returned from Europe that peace was not yet in sight and the time had not come for him to renew his offer of the good offices of the American Government in bringing the warring powers to a settlement. The President's callers were Henry White, former Ambassador to France and Italy, and Dr. Henry van Dyke, now Minister to Holland.

Dr. van Dyke had luncheon at the White House today, and told what he had seen of war-time conditions in Europe. He told President Wilson what he had said more briefly to Secretary Bryan—that the eager desire of the United States, which was shared by the people of Holland, for the restoration of peace throughout the world, was recognized abroad. While he expressed the hope that the United States would play a noble and important part in bringing about peace, he added that, with the crisis not yet passed, it would be unwise, in his opinion, to make further suggestions on the subject at this time.

Mr. White was even more pessimistic in his expressions as to the duration of the war. While he has been out of the American diplomatic service for some time, he has been very recently in Europe, where his wide acquaintance with high officials of Government gave him an opportunity to learn the course of events and the trend of sentiment in the various countries.

"Any talk of peace now would be most unfortunate," said Mr. White after his talk with the President. "The warring powers are really just getting their backs up, and nobody knows just when will come a good time to suggest peace. It looks a long way off now."

It should be added that President Wilson seemed to have made up his mind before he talked with Mr. White and Dr. van Dyke to delay a renewal of his offer of services. While the President was criticised in some quarters for offering his services just when the war was beginning, it appears now that he made the offer at the best time possible. Then it was certain that his offer carried with it no suggestion that either side had suffered reverses in the field, while if his offer were renewed now, the country last to suffer a defeat, even if comparatively insignificant, might be displeased at the supposed suggestion that the United States foresaw ultimate defeat for that country.

War Tax on Auto Licenses.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Internal revenue stamps also apply to motor vehicle licenses, according to an opinion by Attorney General Westcott. A 10-cent stamp will be required for car registration certificate, motor cycle registration certificate, driver's license certificate, learner's permit, all duplicates, and transfers.

THREAT TO TURKS SET BRITISH FREE

Continued from Page 1.

there, personally supervising the smallest details for the welfare and comfort of the travelers. No more prevarication was shown by the authorities, and a few minutes after 7 P. M. the train moved out on the way to the Bulgarian frontier and the Port of Dedeagatch.

"Words can hardly express the great relief felt by all those refugees and the gratitude due to Mr. Morgenthau and his very able staff. He did not even overlook the children, to whom he distributed packages of sweetmeats just before the moment of departure.

"The American Ambassador's efforts did not end with the dispatching of the special train. He has since assisted in sending away several Britishers who had been left behind, and who all speak most highly of his work."

FREQUENTLY connoisseurs and collectors comment upon the inexhaustible store of inspiration reflected in the Gattle collection.

In the designing of this jewelry, especial stress is placed on the need to escape the conventional.

So punctilious are the Gattle craftsmen in this respect that every piece in the collection has that indefinable appeal that comes from an effort to improve and to achieve something new.

It is because of this pronounced characteristic of *newness* that many New Yorkers look to the Gattle collection for the earliest and most interesting developments in fashionable jewelry.

We invite comparison of value.

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BRYAN ASKS SCHWAB ABOUT SUBMARINES

Question of Legality of Shipping Craft in Sections to Belligerents Considered.

NO DECISION IS REACHED

Famous Rulings Tending to Show It Would Be No Breach of Neutrality Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The question whether the construction of submarines in American factories for shipment, unassembled, to belligerent nations in Europe would violate the neutrality law or impinge upon the attitude of neutrality of the United States is being considered by the American State Department.

Following a visit of Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, to the State Department today for a conference with Secretary of State Bryan, it was admitted by Mr. Bryan that the call was in response to an inquiry from the State Department concerning the manufacture in this country of ships or materials for shipbuilding. Mr. Bryan declined to disclose the attitude of the American Government, further than to say it was making inquiries and considering the question, but he intimated that no decision had yet been reached. Nor would Mr. Schwab discuss his visit or say whether any contracts had been received for the construction of submarines or other war vessels.

It developed today that the question has been raised whether the building of submarines and their shipment sectionally would violate a criminal statute of the United States. This statute is Section 5,283 of the revised statutes, which for ninety-six years has been part of the neutrality laws of the United States, enacted April 20, 1818, just after the close of the war of 1812. The section calls for $10,000 fine and not more than three years' imprisonment, and also the confiscation of the materials, for conviction of violation of the law.

There is no doubt that under the neutrality laws of the United States it is an indictable offense either to fit out or to arm, but it has been claimed that the construction of a vessel, especially the construction of a vessel in parts, is not the fitting out of a warship, and that it is necessary to prove the "intent" required by the neutrality statute before there can be a conviction.

In the Itata case the United States Supreme Court held that "the purchasing of arms and munitions of war and placing them on board an armed transport to be carried to a foreign country to be used in carrying on hostilities there is not fitting out, or arming, or furnishing a vessel under Section 5,283, Revised Statutes."

Those who argue that it would not violate American neutrality for American manufacturers to build submarines for belligerents and ship them in parts point to this declaration of the Supreme Court and assert that if it would not violate neutrality to haul such munitions of war on an armed transport it would not violate the same neutrality laws to ship submarines in sections, as was munitions, as cargo in a merchant vessel.

In the Laurada case in 1900 the United States Supreme Court declared that "to bring a vessel within Section 5,288, Revised Statutes, it must be shown that the employment in the prohibited service was pursuant to an intention formed within the territorial limits of the United States; and the formation of such intention on the high seas, after she has left those limits, cannot be construed, because she is an American vessel, as being within the statute."

In 1885 in the case of the American steamer City of Mexico the Federal courts held that "Section 5,283, Revised Statutes, prohibits only warlike and hostile voyage and not commercial ventures."

Justice Story in the famous Santissima Trinidad case declared that "sending armed vessels and munitions of war to ports of a belligerent for sale as articles of commerce is not prohibited by the law of nations or by the laws of the United States. But, while the sale of a vessel, armed or unarmed, to a belligerent is not forbidden by international law, such a vessel, even on its way to the vendee, is liable to be seized as contraband on the high seas by the opposing belligerent."

Again, in the Laurada case, the Supreme Court declared that "the neutrality laws are not designed to interfere with commerce, even in contraband of war, but merely to prevent distinctly hostile acts, as against a friendly power, which tend to involve this country in war."

When John W. Foster was Secretary of State he held, in a case raised by the Venezuelan Government, that the sale of arms and munitions of war, even to a recognized belligerent, during the course of active hostilities, is not in itself an unlawful act, although the seller runs the risk of capture and condemnation of his wares as contraband of war.

Henry Clay, when serving as Secretary of State, asserted in an official ruling that "the Government of the United States cannot undertake to punish its own citizens for disposing in another country of contraband articles in violation of the laws of such country. But if it be forbidden by the law of neutrality to sell to a belligerent an armed vessel completely equipped and ready for action, it is believed not to be contrary to that law to sell to a belligerent a vessel in any other state, although it may be convertible into a ship of war."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Eight submarines are under construction here at the Union Iron Works, which is owned by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, officials of the iron works admit. The boats are to be shipped in sections, although the destination is not known here.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., also owned by the Bethlehem corporation, is reported here to be building twelve submarines.

ECUADOR DENIES PROTEST.

But Is Investigating Rumor of German Base in Galapagos.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Minister from Ecuador, Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova, informed Secretary Bryan today that he had received a cable dispatch from his Government denying that Great Britain had made any protest to Ecuador or had charged that Germany had occupied and used the Galapagos Islands, 300 miles off the coast of Ecuador, as a naval base.

The message said, the Minister explained, that because of the suggestion made in the British House of Commons that the Islands might have been thus occupied, Ecuador had sent a vessel out to the islands to investigate.

U. S. A. OFFICERS OFF TO WAR

Hope to Obtain Permission to Observe German Forces.

Col. J. E. Kuhne will sail today for Genoa on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, accompanied by five other United States Army officers, on the way to Berlin to be official war observers with the German forces in the field. The other officers are Major Williamms, Major Auitmann and Capts. Sharple, Burtt, and Rockenbach. Col. Kuhne said last night that the party will land at Genoa and proceed direct to Berlin.

"We hope to receive permission from the German Emperor, through the United States Embassy," he said, "to observe the fighting with the German armies in the east and in the west, but of course it is very difficult for us to say anything until we meet Ambassador Gerard. Every branch of our army is represented in the party."

WAR AIDS OUR COMMERCE.

Government Agent Says Conflict Greatly Increases Our Exports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—That one year of the war in Europe will add $500,000,000 to the foreign commerce of the United States is the estimate of Edward E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has just completed a study of the reports of American Consuls and commercial representatives abroad. As specific data upon which to base his estimates Mr. Pratt has the report of J. Massel, special commercial agent now en route to South America, to study the machine tool market there and prepare a review of the needs of South American countries ,which will be made available to American manufacturers.

In preparation for his trip he visited virtually every large manufacturing plant in the United States and estimated that the machine tool manufacturing companies alone have from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in new orders from European countries now on their books. One big plant, he said, has enough work ahead of it to keep it in full operation twenty-four hours a day for the next two years.

The first country among the belligerents to seek the American machine tool supply was Russia. Almost immediately after war was declared orders from Russian houses were received for lathes and machines of all kinds. England and France now have joined in seeking American tools, and it is intimated that the present supply cannot meet the demands. Of course, problems of delivery still have to be met, but the business is of the most valuable type, since orders are as a rule accompanied by cash.

GRAIN BONANZA AN ERROR.

American Shippers Make Only Ordinary Profits on Seized Cargoes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The idea which seems to obtain in the United States that American grain shippers who consigned cargoes to German destinations immediately before the outbreak of the war will reap large profits owing to the recent prize court decision in the Miramichi case, declaring that cargoes thus shipped in good faith were still the property of the shippers, is exaggerated. It seems to be based upon the fact that the grain market today is higher than the price at which the cargoes were originally sold. But in fact, the cargoes were auctioned generally at the market price, as soon as brought to British ports and the subsequent litigation has been to determine the disposition of the proceeds.

In many cases this has netted shippers some profit, but in other cases the reverse has happened, as the August grain market was erratic. American shippers will not make large profits out of grain destined for German merchants and brought into British ports, but in virtually every case they will do as well as if the cargoes had gone through uninterrupted.

"The interest upon the money held up these three months and the court costs, which were not allowed in the Miramichi case, must be taken into account in estimating any profits," is the way a leading Admiralty solicitor summed the matter up for THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

HERE TO BUY FOR GERMANY.

Copenhagen Merchant Arrives to Look for Supplies for Kaiser's Army.

Eiglier Hallager, a merchant of Copenhagen, who formerly lived in New York, arrived here yesterday on the Frederik VIII. to purchase supplies for the German Army through Danish traders. He told reporters that he was ready to buy 5,000,000 electric pocket lamps, two of which are served to each German soldier.

Mr. Hallager said that the horse market in Denmark is depleted because all the horses that formerly came there from Norway have been sent to Germany, where they fetch as much as $500 each. These horses had been usually sold in Norway for $200 and $280 in Denmark.

Mr. Hallager said that he was also looking out for leather and woolen goods.

Baron Otto Lerche also arrived on the Frederik VIII. on a mission from the King of Denmark to look after the improvements in the fortifications in the Danish West Indies. He will leave on Saturday for St. Thomas.

HAMBURG LINER FLEES FROM HAVANA

Puts to Sea Without Lights or Papers, With Supplies Presumably for Warships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Praesident, which had been in the harbor here since Sept. 25, put to sea last night without lights or a pilot. The port authorities have announced that the owners of the vessel will be fined for allowing her to sail without the proper official formalities.

The Praesident carries large quantities of supplies presumably for a German cruiser. It is said that she sailed in the direction of Norfolk.

EMDEN'S SHREWD TACTICS.

Trapped Prizes by Wireless Inquiries About Herself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Capt. Phillips of the Standard Oil tanker Wabasha, which narrowly missed capture by the German cruiser Emden in the Straits of Malacca, arrived here today and described some of the operations of the Emden. When the cruiser was seeking prizes she would ask in English:

"Have you seen the German cruiser Emden?"

"No," would come the answer, disclosing the proximity of a merchantman.

"Thank you," would be Capt. von Mueller's reply. "We'll be alongside directly. Prepare for the worst."

While Capt. Phillips was at Calcutta he heard how von Mueller had almost succeeded in beguiling the commandant there into furnishing supplies to the Emden.

"This is the British cruiser Hampshire," came a code message from the mouth of Hoogli River. "Send us coal and provisions."

A barge was actually loaded and dispatched, Capt. Phillips was told, and would have been delivered but for the arrival of an Italian merchantman which sighted the Emden and brought word of her presence.

"Thank you for your courtesy," Capt. von Mueller flashed back when he learned that his ruse had been uncovered. "Hope to meet you later. Have the beer ready."

FINES BRITISH COLLIERS.

Kirnwood and Roddam Pay $25 Each Under Canal Health Law.

PANAMA, Dec. 2.—The British colliers Kirnwood and Roddam were fined $25 each today for not having health certificates on entering an American port. The two colliers were held up at Colon several days ago. The decision of the court was rendered in order to avoid the question of neutrality. The colliers must now leave the Canal Zone within twenty-four hours.

The Kirnwood and Roddam, a dispatch from Panama announced several days ago, would be permitted to pass through the canal on bond, and a shipping report on Tuesday said the vessels had gone on to Balboa, there to await orders. The canal tolls, it was said, would be paid by the British Admiralty. It was thought the colliers intended to rejoin British warships at or off the South American coast.

MAHAN PREDICTED VICTORY OF ALLIES

Approved Absolutely British Naval Strategy in the North Sea.

TOOK ISSUE WITH SCOTT

Said War Had Yet to Prove the Superiority of Submarines Over First-Class Battleships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.—The Daily Telegraph's New York correspondent sends an interview which he had two months ago with Admiral Mahan on the naval aspects of the war, but which the Admiral forbade him to publish at the time because the United States Navy Department had enjoined silence upon all naval officers.

Asked his opinion about the British naval strategy in the North Sea, Admiral Mahan said emphatically:

"The British have done right, absolutely right. There was no other course which promised such good results. People forget that war is largely economic, and the policy of England in virtually destroying the Germans' oversea commerce, in protecting the ocean routes, and in securing safe transport for her troops was the very best possible. It would have been madness to have yielded to any rash impulse to pursue the Germans into their mine-locked harbors."

Asked whether he shared Sir Percy Scott's reported view regarding torpedoes and battleships, Admiral Mahan replied:

"By no means. It is a theory which war alone can test, and so far you must be content to believe that capital ships are as important now as ever. Torpedoes have their usefulness, more particularly in such conditions as the British and Germans found themselves at the beginning of this war, but with the development of operations which we may expect battleships will come into their own once again."

Admiral Mahan was, by no means, convinced that the torpedo, except by the greatest good luck, could destroy a first-class battleship.

As to the outcome of the present struggle, he did not pause to think, but replied instantly:

"There is only one result possible, Germany will be beaten and the Allies must win. My only regret is that Italy seems to have been sitting on the fence, unconscious, apparently, of the great rôle she might have played."

BRITAIN ACKNOWLEDGES DEBT.

Secretary of the Navy League Calls Mahan's Work Invaluable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Speaking on behalf of the Navy League of Great Britain, Patrick Joseph Hannon, Secretary of that organization, said today:

"The Navy League has heard with profound regret of the death of Admiral Mahan. No naval writer of modern times has so directly and positively influenced the development of the naval policy of all nations. The newer conception of the dominant part which naval efficiency plays in international relations was born with the appearance of Admiral Mahan's great work on 'The Influence of Sea Power in History.' This distinguished American strategist clearly foresaw that the ultimate determination of world-policy would depend upon the adequate and effective employment of navies. The pity of it is that he has not lived to see the end of the great war which is now raging, as he would certainly have had the consolation of witnessing the triumph of practically every great principle he laid down.

"Great Britain owes much to the United States in the happy relationship of the two great communities during many years; but not the least advantage derived has been found in those views of Admiral Mahan upon subjects relating to the sea, all of which were dictated by sound judgment, far-reaching knowledge, great analytical power, and that shrewd foresight which this great American sailor possessed in so eminent a degree.

"Admiral Mahan has created a distinct following among thoughtful people in the British Empire, and to a nation like the British, all of whose interests float upon the waters, the memory of his lifework and invaluable contribution to naval literature will always be green."

Despite the preponderance of war news, all the London morning and most of the afternoon newspapers have noticed the death of Admiral Mahan to the extent of a column in the news pages. In addition editorial expressions of appreciation have been the rule, making a greater total of press comment than has been given the death of any man since the war began, with the exception of Lord Roberts.

J. L. Garvin, in his editorial tribute in The Pall Mall Gazette, says that Admiral Mahan aroused the whole world to the realization of the influence of sea power.

"The publication of his first work," he continues, "was followed by a general movement toward naval expansion. The study of his doctrines awakened in the mind of Emperor William a sense of the 'bitter need' of a strong German navy. It was he who prompted Bismarck's elephant to become also a whale.

"These were inevitable consequences; and we think that on the balance his philosophy of sea power has worked in favor of the mother of sea power. In any case, at the moment of his death we recall, with a warm feeling of gratitude, the sympathy and appreciation with which he always wrote of the British Navy and its needs. He was a prophet who will ever be honored in this country, which was his by descent and almost by adoption, as well as in that which was his by birth."

Admiral Mahan made the following interesting comment on the war in a letter written last October to B. F. Stevens & Brown, his London agents:

"I take this opportunity to express to you the vivid interest with which I am following Great Britain's course in this war; but the testimony to the uprightness and efficiency of her imperial rule given by the strong adhesion and support of India and the Dominions is a glory exceeding that of a pitched battle and an overwhelming victory."

URUGUAY OFFICIALS ALERT.

Bar German Steamer from Taking On an Extra Supply of Coal.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 2.—The port authorities today ordered the German steamship Mera not to take on coal beyond the capacity of her bunkers. The restriction was placed upon the vessel's coal supply because, it was alleged by the Montevideo officials, the crew attempted to smuggle coal through the bunkers into the ship's hold.

The Mera is one of three German vessels coaling and provisioning at this port and it is believed that their presence confirms the reported arrival of the German Pacific squadron in the South American waters.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The reports from France and Belgium show a growing activity in the western campaign. The French are evidently trying out the German lines in order to determine the extent to which they have been weakened by the campaign against Russia. West of Craonne this has resulted in an advance to Vendresse, three miles from the Aisne, and in Alsace the French have made a slight gain near Thann.

At two points the progress of the Germans shows a strengthening of their line. In the Argonne forest they have captured from the French a small intrenched position, while in Belgium they are sending forward newly arrived troops against the Allies. The late report of a bombardment of Lampernisse, four miles west of Dixmude, indicates that the Germans have again captured the west bank of the Yser River at this point.

Whatever may be the outcome of the battle in Poland, it seems probable that active operations will soon be resumed in France. If the Germans succeed in gaining a victory over the Russians they would naturally turn their forces to the west in an effort to strike a like blow against the French and British. If the Russians win out in Poland, the Allies in the west would naturally take advantage of the weakening of the Germans in this quarter to press forward in an effort to drive them out of France and Belgium.

The first signs of such general aggressive operations would come upon the flanks. Both the Germans and the French can more readily deliver their new large armies on the Lorraine border. If either side could make an advance at this end of the line it would have important results in forcing the retreat of the opposing centre.

The fighting in Belgium is a more limited campaign. The Germans want to secure a success here in order to gain Calais or Boulogne as a base on the English Channel, from which their submarines may make raids against the British transports. The British and Belgians lay special stress upon an advance along the North Sea coast in order to recapture the Belgian coast and to deprive the Germans of their naval base at Zeebrugge.

A check of the locations occupied by British troops in the fighting indicates that they have hardly had more than 300,000 men in the fighting line. The termination of four months of training for the territorials and for the volunteers who have had previous service may well explain the recent reports of large British reinforcements moving to the Continent. These troops would naturally be sent to strengthen the British armies that are now holding the line between Bixschoote and Armentières. Such a great accession in their fighting strength should add appreciably to the activities in Belgium and should soon show in the reports of the fighting in this district.

In Poland both the Russians and the Germans are engaged in aggressive movements in different portions of the field of battle. The advance of the Russian cavalry along the south bank of the Vistula to Gombin, ten miles south of Plock, so threatened the German flank that they abandoned Lowicz and fell back ten miles to Sobota.

The new German reinforcements enabled them to check the Russian flanking movement, and have so strengthened the centre of Gen. von Mackenzen's army that the Germans have checked the Russian attacks along the Mroga River between Sobota and Glowno. Here the Germans have resumed the offensive and are again trying to break through the Russian lines in order to interrupt the communication of the armies in southwest Poland with their principal base at Warsaw.

The capture of Plock indicates a wider turning movement by the Russians. The possession by them of more than twice as much cavalry as their opponents enables them to send out a mounted force to circle the enemy's flank, and to come upon him from the rear. Their principal difficulty will lie in crossing the Vistula, which can be accomplished only by ferry under the protection of sufficient artillery to drive off the German gun barges. If the Russians can push this move in sufficient strength it may have a deciding influence upon the fate of Gen. von Mackenzen's campaign.

Along the front through Lutomiersk, Ssadek, and Zdunskawola, between Lodz and Sierads, the Germans have defeated every effort of the Russians to break through. This was the principal part of the Russian plan—to lead on Gen. von Mackensen's army toward Warsaw and then to cut it off by an attack from the south. Every resource was directed to accomplishing this end, but the stubborn resistance of the German troops and the excellent coordination of their commanders held back the Russians and saved the centre of the German Army of Northwest Poland.

Last week the Germans sent forward a column from Wielun in the hopes of finding the Russian opposition in this district weakened by the detachment of troops to stem the invasion in the north. The repulse of this force freed the latter from this danger. The Germans seem now to be gathering a similar expedition in greater strength to be launched from Sierads against the flank of the Russian troops now fighting west of Lodz. The Russians will be hard pressed to stop this move without weakening their campaign against Cracow.

No information has been given out for two days concerning the progress of the Russians in western Galicia. Their advance on Cracow will soon be stopped by its fortification. But to the south their further progress would tend to handicap Austrian operations by effectually cutting them off from communication with Hungary.

The entire fighting between the Russians and the Austro-German alliance forms one great campaign in which the outcome at any one point influences all other portions of the campaign. The fighting in East Prussia is for the present of secondary importance. The critical point evidently lies between Lowicz and Lodz.

If the Germans can break through at this point they can so handicap the Russian operations to the south that the latter must make a hasty retreat to the protection of the Vistula River to reform their armies. If the Russian flanking move via Plock succeeds in its threat against the German communications, the latter would once more have to retreat to their border, where they would gain the support of their railroads and their military bases for refitting and reinforcing their armies.

The Austrian advance in Servia is now showing what would have happened to the latter country if Russia had not gone to her aid. The Austrians now control the Kolubara Valley and are getting a foothold in the Morava Valley, the great granary of Central Servia. The capture of Belgrade by the Austrians will necessarily have a discouraging influence on the Servian Armies.

ADMIRAL NEELD FREED.

Germany Convinced He Was No Spy Through President's Good Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Through the good offices of President Wilson, the German Government today released Admiral Neeld, retired, of the British Navy, a son-in-law of Sir John Fisher, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. Admiral Neeld was discovered among the civilian prisoners of war held by the Germans, as was his wife, who was Hon. Beatrice Alice, daughter of Sir John Fisher. They were taking the cure at Bad Nauheim when the war started and were deprived of the opportunity to leave Germany with other British subjects.

It was reported on Sunday that Admiral Neeld was being held under rigid surveillance as a suspected spy. The facts placed before President Wilson showed the unprobability of the Admiral being a spy. The British Government asked for his release, the request being transmitted through this Government because American diplomatic agents are acting for both England and Germany.

GERMAN RELIEF BAZAAR.

Entertainment in Aid of Widows and Orphans to Open on Saturday.

A charity bazaar for the aid of widows and orphans of German, Austrian, and Hungarian soldiers will be opened on Saturday evening in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Fourth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, by Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the Bazaar Committee, who will introduce Herman Ridder, the Honorary Chairman. Brief speeches will be made by Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, Dr. B. Dernburg, former Secretary of Colonies for Germany and now in this country as representative of the German Red Cross, and Prince Hatzfeld of the German Embassy. Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel are among those invited to be guests.

Among the features for the opening will be a prologue spoken by Mrs. Anna Simon and songs by the Beethoven Maennerchor. The remainder of the evening will be given over to the Kriegerhof.

The bazaar will close on Dec. 20.

BANKER AND WIFE GO TO WAR

Van Schaick to Run His Own Ambulance—His Wife to Nurse.

John B. Van Schaick of Huntington, L. I., formerly a banker and broker in New York, and his wife will sail on Dec. 12 for France to serve in the Ambulance Corps for the remainder of the war. Mr. Van Schaick will furnish and equip an ambulance and drive it, and Mrs. Van Schaick will be a field nurse.

"Personally I know nothing of hospital or ambulance work," Mr. Van Schaick said yesterday, "but I can drive an automobile or horse and my wife has skill as a nurse. If emergency demands she can perform a minor operation; so I think we may give needed service in France.

"When we decided to volunteer we communicated with a friend associated with the Ambulance Corps, who accepted our services for a year, but we will not quit at the end of the year if war is still on. We intend to stay as long as we are needed. I also offered an ambulance and all supplies for it."

Mr. Van Schaick is the oldest son of the late Jenkins Van Schaick, who was a banker in New York, and his brother was the late Singleton Van Schaick, well known in society and as a horseman. The Van Schaick family is one of the oldest in the State.

ATTACKS FOREIGN OFFICE.

"Yellow Book" Monopoly Stirs London Paper to Protest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The London Star raises a protest against the exclusive privilege granted to The London Times of issuing the English translation of the French "Yellow Book," and asks what part the British Foreign Office played in the matter.

"It seems to us," the newspaper says, "that our Foreign Office, if it knew its business, would have itself issued a translation of this important State paper for the use of the British press and for the information of the British public, instead of allowing it to be cornered by the organization which is at present engaged in vilifying Liberal Ministers and Liberal newspapers, thus breaking for its own profit the political truce proclaimed by both parties during the war."

MOROS SEEK CIVILIZATION.

Sultan of Sulu Asks Voice for Them in Philippine Assembly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Dec. 2.—The Sultan of Sulu, for himself and the other Moro chieftains, has addressed the Philippine Assembly, declaring that the Moros desire to share in the benefits of civilization and are anxious for representation in the Assembly.

The Moros, of whom, it is estimated, there are about 278,000 in the Philippines, are found on the western side of the great Island of Mindanao and on small islands between Mindanao and Borneo. One of the smaller islands is that of Sulu, which, although governed by the United States, still supports the Sultan of Sulu, who once visited the United States. The Moros, of whom over 275,000 are said to be still uncivilized, are principally Mohammedans.

At the present the Moro Province is divided into five districts, each with a Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney, Engineer, and Superintendent of Schools, but the Moro tribes have no representatives in the Philippine Assembly.

IS REAL PRINCESS THURN.

Former Mrs. Fitzgerald Wins Her Suit Against Miss Moffitt.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The long-standing dispute between two American women, Lida Eleanor Fitzgerald and Josephine Moffitt, as to which is entitled to style herself Princess Victor of Thurn and Taxis, was settled in the Chancery Court today in favor of the former Mrs. Fitzgerald.

The Court allowed Mrs. Fitzgerald $500 damages, gave her the costs of the trial, and granted to her an injunction against Miss Moffitt.

The Prince is now serving in the Austrian Army.

Dedicate Monument to Father Duffy

At Calvary Cemetery, Newtown, L. I., at noon yesterday the monument to the late Father Bernard Duffy, who had been Chaplain of the cemetery for seventeen years, was dedicated. The monument is in the form of a Celtic cross and bears ecclesiastical emblems. Father Michael Walsh of Yonkers, who had been a protégé of Father Duffy, presided at the ceremonies. While he was Chaplain of the cemetery Father Duffy blessed more than 50,000 bodies which were buried there.

GERMAN ANALYSIS OF WAR'S PROGRESS

The Frankfurter Zeitung Points Out the Lessons Taught by Three Months of Strife.

NATION STILL UNSHAKEN

Strength and Resources Practically Intact, Says the Newspaper, and Rest of the World Trembling.

A taking of stock after three months of war and an analysis of the advantages gained and the lesson taught are attempted in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Nov. 2. The newspaper admits that the mighty onrush of the early part of the war is checked, but adds that this was inevitable, and that the issue must finally be fought out with pertinacity and careful, thoroughgoing attention to detail. The German military machine, it says, is built for just such work. The résumé reads in part:

"The German people has been under arms for a quarter of a year. When on July 31 the state of war was declared for the German Empire, and on the following day the Kaiser called the people to battle, there was a shock through all our ranks; the bodies of all stiffened, and the foreheads of millions glowed with an enthusiasm and determination never known before. The dubious weighing of courses was at an end. Deeds began. The first shots loosed the forces of all Europe, and the noise of the beginning of the war spread further and further. A world war, the fate of which depends on the strength of a single people, of us Germans. The eyes of the world are upon our army and its leaders—the eyes of the world that trembles at the thought of a victory for the coalition through which Russia will grow greater and stronger than ever on European soil.

"The first three months of the war have not brought a decisive issue. They could not do so. But they have taught us one thing: the strongest and most dangerous alliance that could be set up in Europe against Germany and the friendly empire of the Hapsburgs is weaker than we.

"We must not measure the value of our achievements until now by what might have been our secret wish. The enthusiasm of the first few weeks and the gay rejoicing over the unprecedented victories in Belgium and on the battlefields of Lorraine were genuine and good. But this was not the most valuable thing for us, nor the most typical.

Where Organization Wins.

"The determination and the tensile nerve strength that does not abate until the goal is attained, are the true and the noblest expression of the spirit of our people. Many of us may have believed that the natural right and justice of our cause and the well-organized efficiency and wonderful bravery of our army must have won a speedy and victorious end of the war. But we have learned to appreciate that it is the technique of our campaign and the necessity of a careful division and shifting of our forces which, after the first mighty attack upon the hostile country, forces us in the west to slow marches and tough and stubborn attention to details in countless positions; while in the east the first goal of our campaign can be nothing other than a systematic weakening of an enemy of overwhelming numerical superiority. And this has succeeded so far, and must progress until finally we can try for the great and final decision.

"The real extent and true significance of our previous victories recognized by the whole world can be realized by us only if we banish from our hearts the secret wish for a speedy and annihilating victory that would hurl Fre, and English and Russians right and left to the ground; and if we realize that the powers whom we are fighting also had set for themselves high aims, not one of which they have actually attained. Our enemies did not doubt a moment that Russia would crush us, while France, through a bold offensive in the Rhine Valley would draw our troops upon itself, leaving England to throttle us in our desperation by depriving us of breath and sustenance. But of all this nothing has happened. But what have we ourselves achieved instead!

"We breathe freely and fully as ever. Our provision warehouses are filled and in our coffers lie billions of good money which all of us have given and which is only a small part of what our people are prepared to give and will give if the first is spent. Our entire national life in our besieged land has become one single great organization—an organization of battle, an organization of sustenance, of credit, of peaceful work, and of providence.

Russia's Situation.

"But our enemies? The great beast in the East stamps and pants under the lashes of the knout. The people itself has been pressed, stupid and forced, into the war. Can that last? France is worn out, almost devoid of effective organization, and in large part unwilling, lacking the open purse of the citizens and of the Institute. Tremendous lists of losses in dead and wounded, which are carefully suppressed, until the revelation of the truth will prove doubly crushing. Lies and jingoism drive the citizens to th front; a war newspaper on the field tries to inject courage into the army. The true situation is fearfully concealed from the troops. How long can this forced condition be kept up?

"England sends her heaviest guns to the Continent, and to protect them a force of troops which, measured by German standards, can be accounted but of little value for decisive fighting and for the storm of battle. That is all that the rash Government of that people can do. Helpless they stare out toward distant lands where the world empire with which these fools were going to destroy us will sink into its grave. The ghost of the Emden is becoming a symbol for them.

"The military harvest of the last quarter of a year has been great. Come what may, the mighty advantage which we have won in Belgium and France can not be taken away from us. The State that has become the cere of our campaign in the West, Belgium, is almost completely in our hands. Through it lead our lines of support, and its rich resources are a source of supply for a great part of our war needs. Our troops stand almost entirely on hostile soil. Behind the sheltering wall of our armies we lead a scarcely disturbed life. That saves the forces of our people and affords a mighty saving in food supplies. Belgium, for the immediate future, is a German possession, and it will have to contribute its share in supporting the burden of the war. Our troops have advanced well into France. A very rich stretch of territory, the whole northern section of France to the Marne, has suffered frightfully. For many weeks hundreds of thousands of German soldiers have been stationed there. Nothing can drive them out. They have thrown up huge dikes in front of them.

"The enemy is defending his life, which must suffer more and more as long as our troops are in his country. A modern State cannot endure that permanently. The terrible misery of thousands who are surrounded by the noise of battle must lie heavily on the inhabitants of all France and destroy their powers of resistance. But this mighty war is a test of the stronger arm and the longer breath. The German does not allow his arm to sink!"

Dr. Webb's Name Used Wrongly.

The statement that President Wilson had refused to let arm manufacturers in this country obtain blueprints or photographs of high-power rifles was made at the meeting of the National Security League at the Hotel Belmont on Tuesday by Major George Creighton Webb, not by Dr. W. Seward Webb.

FEARED GERMANS HAD COME

Chemical Explosion Causes Alarm in Bradford, England.

BRADFORD, England, Dec. 2.—Six men were killed and many others injured when a large stock of lyddite exploded in a chemical factory near here today.

Hundreds of windows in Bradford and near-by villages were broken. The people were in great alarm, some of them believing that the noise was the roar of guns of an invading German army.

ASKS GIBBONS TO HELP.

Sir Gilbert Parker Cables Cardinal in Behalf of Starving Belgians.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—Cardinal Gibbons today received a cablegram from Sir Gilbert Parker, the distinguished English novelist, at Maastricht, Holland, appealing to the Cardinal to assist the American Commission for Belgian Relief in their "staggering task."

"Here I watch penniless, homeless Belgians fleeing from their naked land," the message adds. "Many towns and cities are absolutely destroyed. Countless homes are stones and ashes. Hundreds of thousands lack food and clothes. They ask for bread and salt, no more, and it is not forthcoming. The commission asks for half of a soldier's ration for each starving Belgian.

"In your land of plenty there are millions who would give if they knew. Will your Eminence not help to make them know? In the name of Christianity and human compassion I make this appeal."

BOWERY RECLUSE DIES.

Andrew Comstock Was Once a Prosperous Lawyer.

The Bowery lost one of its strangest characters yesterday in the death of Andrew Comstock, once a prosperous lawyer. For the last thirty years he had lived the life of a semi-recluse in a 15-cent room of the Arlington Lodging House, at 212 Bowery. On Monday he complained of not feeling well, and yesterday the old man was found dead in his bed.

In an old shoe box in the corner of his room were found documents and legal papers so worn with age that the ink had almost faded. From these were gathered the names of a host of clients who had gone to Comstock for advice in the heyday of his legal career. All but one or two are now dead, Samuel Burrell, a retired business man, who lives at 1162 Fierrepont Street, Brooklyn, being one of the few survivors. Comstock never received a letter at the lodging house, and his past was a mystery to his fellow-lodgers.

He came to this city as a boy from his home near Troy, N. Y., in 1860. He studied law in the office of his brother, Albert, and eventually became a partner in the law firm of Comstock Brothers, which had offices on Broadway, near Warren Street. When the older brother died misfortunes followed thick and fast and Andrew was left to eke out a meagre existence doing various legal jobs for the few friends and clients he had left.

One of the oldest letters found in the man's room was a crumpled bit of paper addressed to "My Dear Papa" and signed "Eva." It was from Spring Valley, N. J., and contained a request for a few dollars to buy commutation tickets. Comstock's wife and daughter have been dead many years. Since 1912 the old man had been working as a clerk in a surgical instrument concern in East Twenty-sixth Street.

SURGEON INFECTED, MAY DIE

Dr. Stephen C. Pettit Contracts Septic Poisoning in Operation.

Dr. Stephen C. Pettit, 42 years old, is dangerously ill at his home at Gravesend Avenue and Neck Road, Sheepshead Bay, owing to infection from an instrument with which he operated on a patient suffering from septic poisoning eight weeks ago. At the time of the operation Dr. Pettit paid no attention to a slight abrasion on his hand, but a few days later he observed symptoms of septic poisoning, and within a week his left leg between the thigh and the knee was affected.

Four weeks ago the case had advanced to such an extent that Dr. Pettit called in two other Brooklyn doctors, Dr. C. F. Cochrane and Dr. John D. Rushmore. They found that the disease already had affected the bone, and performed an operation in which part of the bone of the leg was cut out.

Since the operation Dr. Pettit has been closely attended by Mrs. Pettit and three nurses, but the fact that he was run down from overwork when he contracted the disease was said to have militated against his recovery, and last Monday his condition was such that hope for his life practically was given up. He rallied slightly, and yesterday it was said that he had a fighting chance of recovery.

Justice Dowling Honored.

Justice Victor J. Dowling has been elected President of the Modern Historic Records Association, of which ex-President Taft is Honorary President.

AGREEMENT AIDS INDUSTRIES HERE

Britain Has Consented to Remove Embargo on Certain Exports.

AWAITING OUR APPROVAL

Exportation Permits to be Issued If Traders Give Guarantees Through State Department.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The arrangement now being concluded between the Foreign Office and the United States State Department, under which the British Government removes, under specified rules and regulations, its recently imposed restrictions on the exportation of certain articles from the British Empire, including the colonies, will be highly important to some American industries, which under present conditions are unable to procure raw materials, which are greatly needed in manufacturing.

The British list of exportation prohibitions was issued on Nov. 13. It included scores of articles, as to some of which England herself or her colonies exercise almost a monopoly. This action was immediately found burdensome by American manufacturers. Users of rubber, for instance, faced great embarrassment. One American rubber concern found it impossible under this order to export rubber from one of its own plantations in the Straits Settlements. Steel manufacturers also found need for British ores, hematite, vanadium, and other steel hardening metals produced in Great Britain. The order likewise cut off Australian and other wool, interfering with the trade between London, the world's greatest wool market, and America.

The arrangement which has now virtually been reached will provide for the issue of permits by the British Government for the exportation of articles much needed by American manufacturers.

The Government is endeavoring particularly to prevent all these articles on the prohibited list from reaching the enemy, as well as to conserve England's own supply. Therefore these permits will be issued on satisfactory assurances from traders desiring them that the materials will not reach the enemy. Traders and manufacturers will give such an undertaking to the State Department, which will forward it to the Government here, although the American Government will not act as a guarantor for the manufacturers in these instances—it will be the vehicle of communication for the traders and manufacturers seeking permits.

It is hoped that this arrangement will assist American industries, which have been greatly affected, according to representations made by the American Government to England. Negotiations have been progressing for some time, and are now in their final stages, needing only Washington's approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. — Reports from Ambassador Page at London indicate that an agreement has nearly been reached between the British Foreign Office and the American State Department over the proposals for lifting the English embargo against the shipment of certain products of the British Empire.

The State Department is conducting a seperate discussion with the British Government regarding conditional contraband. Several shipments of meats consigned by Armour & Co. have been detained for examination by British naval officers. This, with the detention of other vessels conveying foodstuffs to neutral countries, has aroused the resentment of shippers.

No representations have been presented formally to the British Government, but it has been suggested by the State Department that it appeared that the British Government was making very little distinction between absolute and conditional contra

PLEADS FOR FUNDS TO AID WAR ORPHANS

Frederic R. Coudert Tells Pitiful Story of Helpless Little Ones.

PLEDGES SUPPORT TO 1,200

Red Cross Defended from Critics—Great Needs of Hospitals—Yesterday's Gifts.

The appeal recently issued by Frederic R. Coudert for a fund to aid war orphans in France and Belgium has resulted in contributions of more than $6,500 being sent to Mr. Coudert.

"It is the custom where a town or village is to be defended," said Mr. Coudert, "for the French officers in command of the region to order its evacuation so that the helpless population of women and children may not be killed. These poor people have no resources and no knowledge, for the most part, of the outer world. They are without men to protect them and they do not know where to go. They simply start along the road and walk for days looking for shelter. They are the most pitiable of spectacles. The Government has undertaken to do what it could for them, but they are so numerous throughout Northern France, as well as all of Belgium, that it is practically impossible to cope with the problem, and charitable persons have felt impelled to come to their relief.

"Thousands of these children have been sent to the South of France. Where possible they are retained with their mothers. The Government gives to each woman who has a man supporter in the army 1 franc a day, and every child whose support has gone to the front receives 10 cents a day. This, however, leaves wholly unprovided for women who are alone and children who have no male relative in the army. These unfortunates have to be taken care of by charity, for the Government is overwhelmed with the expenses of the war."

To Care for One Colony.

The children for whom Mr. Coudert particularly appeals are those near the frontier, where the fighting has been hardest and most prolonged. There are now more than 1,200 of these frontier children to be cared for at Yvetot alone. In Southern France it is estimated there are 40,000 helpless women and children.

"I have promised," said Mr. Coudert, "to do what was posible to get enough to maintain this little colony of 1,200 frontier children at Yvetot through the war. It costs exactly 15 cents a day to feed each one. When last heard from they had gained in weight and are happy and contented."

Subscriptions for the relief of the children should be sent to Frederic R. Coudert, at 2 Rector Street.

The following donations to the fund are acknowledged by Mr. Coudert. The cents are omitted:

A. G. Hoydenpyl	$50	Alice B. P. Conover	5
C. S. Seymour	20	Desirs Faure	10
Mrs. Seymour	10	H. T. Gause	5
Mrs. V. R. Newberry	20	B. and W. Hagen	15
Mrs. N. M. Butler	10	L. A. de Kernay	2
W. E. Dickerman	30	Mme. E. Sommer	2
A. B. Coxe	50	Chas. D. Wyckoff	25
A. N. Smith	100	Josephine Averbeck	15
Mrs. W. H. Bliss	500	Alban J. Goulpie	5
Mrs. Clarke	25	Mrs. L. Fitzgerald	25
Rev. G. E. Talmage	5	Allen Tucker	25
Helen L. Gray	6	Elizabeth Luby	1
Mrs. G. A. Senff	250	"Littlest girl"	1
Grace W. Pierce	10	Mrs. Marie C. Connolly	5
Cash	15	Mrs. F. R. Coudert, names of donors not recorded	1,222
F. W. Root	100	A. Burchard	50
J. W. Dement	40	Mrs. E. B. Moore	50
F. McCarthy	10	Mrs. T. Riggs	10
Mrs. Zoe D. Underhill	25	H. De F. Weeks	25
Paul Debuchy	5	E. E. Roosevelt	25
Anna E. Holloway	10	Mrs. E. Coudert	100
Mrs. G. F. Bement	25	R. G. de Milhau	20
Mrs. Julia Resor Foster	10	Cash	15
Mrs. Mabel McC. Townley	5	F. W. Root	100
Mrs. Edith Brower	2	J. W. Dement	40
Mrs. A. D. Loney and Maid	50	J. P. Morgan	25
Mrs. A. H. Kissam	10	F. W. Mitchell	5
Miss N. K. Briggs	5	Lillian V. Moser	5
Mrs. A. T. Mosman	5	Ned Rabbitt	10
Edith Low	5	Ella Martinez	5
B. F. Sprout	1	Gen. C. F. Roe	50
Miss Jewell	5	Mrs. Stetson	100
Sympathizers	20	F. J. G.	2
C. Parker, Jr.	25	F. McCarthy	10
Gertrude H. T. Le Boutillier	5	Mrs. Zoe D. Underhill	25
Mrs. W. L. Harkness	100	Paul Debuchy	5
Mrs. J. Thomas	5	Anna E. Holloway	10
Edwin L. Henry	10	Mrs. G. F. Bement	25
Emeline C. Livingston	5	Mrs. Julia Resor Foster	10
A. E. Wendi	5	Mrs. W. L. Clark	30
Mrs. W. L. Clark	30	Mary Walsh	2
Mary Walsh	2	E. Montpeiller	25
E. Montpeiller	25	A Friend	1
A Friend	1	De Witt C. Howe	10
De Witt C. Howe	10	Caroline P. Mott	4
Caroline P. Mott	4	C. H. Crosby	5
C. H. Crosby	5	Mrs. J. A. Aber	10
Mrs. J. A. Aber	10	Annabelle Kent	1
Annabelle Kent	1	J. Cadwalader, Jr.	10
J. Cadwalader, Jr.	10	J. W. Patterson	25
J. W. Patterson	25	E. Gray	25
E. Gray	25	S. Elmore	2
S. Elmore	2	G. C. McTavish	10
G. C. McTavish	10	Mary M. Demarest	10
Mary M. Demarest	10	W. Willis Reese	25
W. Willis Reese	25	Miss M. B. Chapin	25
Miss M. B. Chapin	25	Mrs. O. S. Seymour	20
Mrs. O. S. Seymour	20	W. Dwight	5
W. Dwight	5	Dr. J. Lambert	5
Dr. J. Lambert	5	Adele C. Scott	5
Adele C. Scott	5	Edith C. Stebbins	5
Edith C. Stebbins	5	Alice R. Richards	5
Alice R. Richards	5	Mrs. O. D. Sparks	10
Mrs. O. D. Sparks	10	Mrs. A. S. Clarke	500
Mrs. A. S. Clarke	500	Mrs. H. Pratt	50
Mrs. H. Pratt	50	W. Church Osborn	150
W. Church Osborn	150	Mme. H. Fahn	5
Mme. H. Fahn	5	Mrs. L. Buttles	5
Mrs. L. Buttles	5	Chapultepec Land Co.	10
Chapultepec Land Co.	10	D. D. Chidester	5
D. D. Chidester	5	Mrs. C. Perrot	5
Mrs. C. Perrot	5	Miss J. Husson	20
Miss J. Husson	20	Paul Fuller, 3d	5
Paul Fuller, 3d	5	Mrs. L. M. Hoffman	5
Mrs. L. M. Hoffman	5	Chapultepec Land Co.	10
Mildred De Bois	75	Mrs. E. S. Hastings	5
Mrs. E. S. Hastings	5	Miss Cress	10
Miss Cress	10	A. A. D. Frederegat	5
A. A. D. Frederegat	5	J. J. Thomas	5
J. J. Thomas	5	Lillian C. Gaffney	2
Lillian C. Gaffney	2	Mary L. Cutts	5

Cardinal Farley Sanctions Appeal.

Cardinal Farley last night made public the following message received from Sir Gilbert Parker, in the hope that it would assist in aiding the work of the many charitable organizations engaged in collecting funds to alleviate the conditions it describes:

Maastricht, Dec. 2, 1914.
Cardinal Farley, 452 Madison Avenue, New York:

Here on borders of Belgium, I make a respectful appeal to your Eminence to assist American Commission for Belgium Relief in their staggering task. A word from your Eminence to the American people will touch the hearts and open pockets of thousands, who, if they knew the terrible devastation and desolation of innocent Belgians, would for humanity's sake give freely.

Here I watch the penniless, homeless Belgians fleeing from their naked land. Many towns and cities are absolutely destroyed; countless homes are stone and ashes, hundreds of thousands lack food and clothes. They ask for bread and salt—no more, and it is not forthcoming. The commission asks for a half of a soldier's rations for each starving Belgian.

In your land of plenty there are millions who would give if they knew. Will your Eminence not help to make them know? In the name of Christianity and human compassion I make this appeal.

Not even the words "Merry Christmas" may be written on packages going to the Belgians. The commission announced yesterday that an inscription of any sort inside or outside of a package might subject the entire consignment to confiscation by officials suspicious of military code messages. In one case a whole shipload of goods bound for Genoa—not a relief ship—was held for a month because of the word "Dantzig" printed on a bag. The conditions under which goods go from Holland to Belgium are that positively no mark or message of any description is permitted.

$5,402 to Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to $586,205.44, of which $5,402.80 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, follow:

Prov. Journal	$84	Mary R. Davis	5
Presb. Ch., Elmira	221	Kate L. Barber	50
Elmira churches	30	E. K. Rhines	10
E. S. Osborne	200	Hattie M. Syman	5
Presb. Ch., Clifton, Ariz.	188	G. B. Powell	5
Mrs. G. W. Clyde	100	Oliva M. Fick	10
Mrs. G. C. Prichard	55	J. A. Girard	5
C. L. Sulsberger	50	A. G. Sine	10
J. L. Eddy	200	Alice B. Boor	1
Albert Strauss	100	A. A. U.	4
W. D. Guthrie	100	A. P. Rose	25
Men's Club, Lafayette Av. Pres. Ch., Brooklyn	82	Adherst Family	5
Woman's Club, East Chester	57	Nellie M. Scott	10
Florence Price	50	Mary R. Dickinson	2
W. I. Spicer	50	The Sun (col.)	15
Sarah D. Spicer	50	Mrs. H. I. White	10
Annie C. Spicer	50	Mary C. Crowell	5
D. Weaver	50	A. M. Armstrong	20
G. L. Shuman & Co.	50	Choir Class, Ch. of the Transfiguration	10
Mrs. A. W. Steele	50	Berlin Bap. Ch.	20
Marjorie Zweighaft	1	R. Goldsticker	1
Florence L. Schapp	25	Mary R. Hargrave	80
R. M. Waldo	5	G. H. Warren	50
F. Leonard	10	A. H. Keyes	2
H. M. Dadirrian	25	Gasport Cong. Ch.	32
A.	10	1st Ref. Ch., West Coxsackie, N. Y.	19
Mrs. L. R. Carley	10	Mrs. G. D. Wood	25
John H. Carver	10	B. E. Stevenson	10
B. C. Foord	10	Anonymous	5
R. H. Leavell	10	W. Bennett	10
C. Birdsall	10	Charles H. Hills	10
Cong. Ch., Orange	28	W. E. Curtis	1
John A. Offord	2	W. & R. S.	2
Ch't'n Ch., Wilson, N. C.	37	Sarah E. Ferris	8
Athens Boy Scouts	5	Philip W. Hobart	2
A. B.	15	Walter C. Wrye	10
M. Barrett	1	S. V. S	10
E. Kguiameun	15	Mrs. Georgia A. Wolmore	5
E. H. Seward	20	M. Lanzl	1
J. J. Surmont	2	Frank Halston	1
Wallaces' Farmer	280	Columbus C.	5
Emily Wheeler	100	C. A. Bailey	25
B. Welles	100	T. Huffmaster	5
R. Haytech, Jr.	10	E. S. Gould	5
A. E. Taylor	3	D. C. Rose	1
E. A. Gilliam	5	T. M. Caldwell	2
E. J. Wynne	4	Friend	10
Dr. J. Merriweather	3	F. W. G.	2
Mary S. McElwain	5	Business Women	7
W. N. Howard	10	Clara A. Bruton	1
Mrs. H. G. Wakefield	5	F. S. Williams	1
W. H. Seaver	10	John Chlesolm	5
C. J. Burrell	10	Mrs. M. Morrison	1
C. R. T.	14	Betty Walker	1
Mrs. T. Morrison	5	St. Mark's Ch., Newark	5
Leon Neuman	10	Alice Kirk	2
Anonymous	10	Anonymous	5
A Friend	25	Mem. Elizabeth	5
Salisbury Post	8	Miss M. E. Martin	2
F. Jansens	5	Mrs. and S. Reed	2
U. P. Ch., Harrodsburg, Ky	20	Marie Arn	2
Arnold Soer, (col.)	23	G. W. Pyne	10
Mrs. J. B. Jardin	42	Friend	5
Harriet J. Wilson	2	Thomas Peer	25
Emilie Saerd	110	R. Warren	25
Ella Dailey	11	Philip Sherman	20
L. H. Chandler	10	W. Spooner	5
Paul Clark	18	Catherine Almy	10
O. G. Stauk	1	Thomas Taber	25
Reserley School	2	Lydia Masters	2
H. H. Tompkin	125	Hannah Hart	20
V. Hadden	10	Emma Taber	2
Mrs. H. F. Hadden	10	Miss E. Treadway	50
G. H. Putnam	10	Mrs. S. B. Williams	5
Gadensburg	41	Land a Hand Club	10
J. F. Risley	10	M. S.	20
Providence Fund	150	Cash	3
J. Anderson & Co.	100	R. M. W.	1
W. Bianghi & Co.	50	L. Richter	1
Mrs. C. A. Austin	3	Miss E. A. Spadone	10
		Reserley School	2
		Miss H. Woodruff	5
		Herald (col.)	80
		Alice M. Ulman	10
		E. M. C. Peters, Jr.	10
		C. Tilghman	10
		Anonymous	10
		Brick Ch., (42 barrels)	100
		E. R. Price, (6 barrels)	6

Answers Red Cross Critics.

Cranston Brenton, New York War Relief Director of the Red Cross, made an address at the uptown office of the Red Cross, 661 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, told of the Red Cross work in the war and answered criticisms made by people who do not understand Red Cross methods. One of these criticisms was that for every dollar contributed to the Red Cross, only 40 cents went for actual work, the rest going for administration and exportation expenses. He said:

One hundred cents of every dollar given for the Red Cross work is used for that purpose. Any cost for administration or expenses comes from other funds. You may say that we have handsome offices in the five rooms of our headquarters downtown, but it is all given by the Russell Sage Foundation. Practically everything that we use in the way of telegraph and transportation is free, and the very best of our workers give their services. It is the same in this place where room is given and the use of typewriters and sewing machines.

Some people complain that we are sending everything to the Allies and nothing to the Germans, and so they will not help us, while on the other side complaints come that we are giving everything to the Germans and the friends of the Allies will not give. We are absolutely non-partisan and non-sectarian, and we send our help to all sufferers. They say also that no accounting is given of Red Cross funds.

The Red Cross acts under the United States Government, it gives an accounting of all its funds to the Secretary of War and its annul report is printed by Congress as a public document.

Telling about the great need of the war, Mr. Brenton said:

We hear of one hospital where there are 900 men and not a single garment to give them, only their own tattered rags. We heard from a nurse in Servia early in August when the war had only begun. She said there were 1,000 wounded, only a few nurses to tend them, and it was not possible to dress the wounds more often than once a week. They were short of bandages, and every rag was saved and washed no matter its condition. Anaesthetics were exhausted and men were dying daily from shock after operations. Now we hear from the same place that there are no more bandages and they are packing them with sawdust. In Dinard, which is so much nearer they tell us that the anaesthetics are nearly exhausted.

Red Cross Receipts.

The Red Cross Fund now amounts to $588,591.60. Yesterday's contributions totaled $686.11. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscriptions were from the following:

Woman's Club, East Chester	$175
Peace Meeting, Montclair, (col.)	150
Albany Red Cross	94
New York Staats Zeitung, (col.)	46
Fifth Ave. Branch Red Cross	44
"The Twins"	25
St. John's Ger. Evan. Church, B'klyn.	21
Young people of Five Forks, Va.	20
Sumner Av. M. E. Church, Sumner Av., Brooklyn	15
Baptist Church, Greene Av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn	15
Margaret Hoard	10
Reformed Church S. S., No. Hackensack.	10
A. M. Grinnell	10
"S. V. S"	10
Congregational Church, Augusta, Me.	10
Pratt Institute students, Brooklyn	8
First Baptist Church, Meriden, N. H.	5
E. R. Woods	5
D. C. Heath & Co., employes	4
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin	3
Hurlburt Street Chapel, Orange, N. J.	2
Parker Pres. Church, Wapato, Wash.	2
R. S. Wynkoop	2
Baptist S. S., Port Jefferson, N. Y.	2
Christ Church, Manilus, N. Y.	2

Also $10 worth of sweaters from Columbia Knitting Mills, New York City.

The Committee of Mercy Fund yesterday reached $50,027. August Belmont, reported the following contributions:

GENERAL FUND.

Charles E. Heyman	$2
Mrs. Nelson C. Holland	3
Henry Holt	5
W. O. Hart, New Orleans	5
Burr S. Blakeslee, Plymouth, Conn.	10
Alice G. Brickelmaller	10
Mary D. Markle, Hazelton, Penn.	10
Henry McCormick, Jr., Harrisburg, Penn.	50
Mrs. John Y. Boyd, Harrisburg, Penn.	50
Cohoma and Watervliet, Mich. Cong. Ch.	10
Helen F. Rowe	40

BELGIUM FUND.

Mrs. E. W. Van Wyck, Summit, N. J.	500
John T. Hawkes, Vancouver, B. C.	10
C. N. Manfred	3
Empire Worsted Mills, Jamestown	25
Patterson & Doubleday, Jamestown	10
W. A. Ward	5
R. H. Cornell, Jamestown	2
C. W. Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.	1

BRITISH FUND.

Jessie M. MacDowell	10
Mrs. C. C. Miller, Pittsburgh	5
Mrs. J. W. Eliot, Boston	10
D. A. Beaton, Mount Holly, N. C.	10
Mrs. H. F. Gillette, Chicago	5
Mrs. Park Painter, Haverford, Penn.	10
Mrs. Waldo E. Forbes, Milton, Mass.	50
Mrs. D. C. McCormick, Pittsburgh	5
Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Hamp, Colorado Springs	100
Anonymous	5

AMERICAN FUND.

Martin Strauss	20

Paris Hospital Fund.

Contributions to the Fund for the American Hospital in Paris yesterday amounted to $927. Contributions were received yesterday from the following:

Anna H. Barnes	$25	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	$75
Mrs. J. Y. Boyd	50	George S. Scott	25
Mrs. J. A. Brown	10	F. Corbin	1
F. A. Merrick	10	Cash	1
Cleveland Com	500	Virginia E. Hoyt	200
St. Mark's Ch., Newark	5	A. W. H. Thompson	5
F. H. Cone	10	W. Woolverton	10

The fund for the relief of women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $40,610.56, of which $70 was received yesterday from the following:

Helen C. Moseley	$50
Mrs. Moses Taylor	10
A. Jacquemart	10

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund now amounts to $62,464.23. The following subscriptions were acknowledged yesterday by R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street, the American Treasurer of the fund:

H. Hooper	$10	Mortimer Bishop	5
E. H. Gower	2	W. Braid	20
F. H. Canby	5	J. L. Buchanan	10
Britishers	14	Adam Campbell	25
W. Stevenson	2	Karl Connell, M.D.	10
G. Stevenson	2	John Don	25
Harry Cliseold	1	J. Donald	10
G. T. Bonner	50	J. M. Donald	50
Edward Dolby	2	John A. Donald	20
British Sch. Club	22	William Donald	15
Dr. J. J. MacPhee	5	Walter R. Frew	100
Mrs. C. R. Russell	5	William Gammie	10
J. B. MacDonald	2	C. Gayley	25
W. J. Sparks	2	A. B. Hepburn	100
J. Geinmell, Jr.	5	D. P. McClellan	20
William Allan	50	A. McDowell	10
D. P. Bennett	100	W. W. Mackintosh	25

GOOD ART FOR WAR AID SALE.

Meunier, Wiles, and Keock Represented in List to be Auctioned.

Prominent American artists, including C. D. Gibson, Edwin H. Blashfield, F. Hopkinson Smith, Timothy Cole, and Louis C. Tiffany and many leading art dealers, are sending their best works to the French and Belgian Artists' Relief Fund which has its offices at 15 West Thirty-eighth Street. On Dec. 19 a sale of the contributions will take place in the Hotel Plaza ballroom.

Samuel T. Shaw, the art collector, yesterday sent Irving Wiles's painting, "The Green Cushion," which won the William T. Evans prize. A bronze head done by Meunier and given by him to Thomas Shields Clark, has been presented to the committee by Mr. Clark. Thatcher Adams has sent a Belgian landscape by Koeck Koeck. Two drawings by La Farge have been contributed by Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler.

There will be a public exhibition of paintings, sculpture and other art to be offered at the Clarke Art Rooms, 5 West Forty-fourth Street, from Tuesday, Dec. 15, until the sale. On Monday, Dec. 14, the patronesses will conduct a private view at which tea will be served. Minister van Dyck and Mme. Sembrich will be present. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

VIRGINIA TO AID BELGIANS.

Shipload of Food and Clothing to be Sent This Month.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 2.—Virginia will send a shipload of food and clothing to the Belgians. Gov. Stuart, Senators Martin and Swanson, and the leading men and women of the State are interested in the work of raising money and obtaining supplies for the mercy ship.

The State has been divided into ten districts and Chairmen have been named by the Governor to have charge of the work. These Chairmen have named sub-committees and it is estimated that there are now more than four thousand persons on the various committees.

It is planned to have the ship leave the latter part of this month, so it will arrive in time to bring cheer and comfort to the stricken people as the new year opens.

The vessel will steam from Newport News. The railroads in the State have announced that they will carry free of freight charges all supplies for the ship.

The wave of sympathy for the people of Belgium has spread to the homes of the mountain folk of Virginia, and to the mining country. In many of the mining towns collections are taken for the fund on pay days and several thousand dollars have been raised in the two weeks that the movement has been in progress.

The newspapers are giving much space to the work.

Hawaiians Send $400 to Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Among contributions to war relief just received by the Red Cross is one of $400, raised by an amateur minstrel company known as "The Canefield Cacklers," composed of plantation men in Hawaii. The gift came in a letter dated Papaikou, Nov. 16, from John T. Moir, manager for a sugar concern. Another donation came from a nurse in Pennsylvania. It was a bond coupon for $50.

Sent to The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received a postal money order for $3.85 as a collection taken at the union services of the churches of Jackson, Wyo., for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund.

REBUKED BY DR. JOWETT.

Dr. T. C. Hall Taken to Task for a Charge About the War.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and formerly pastor of the Carr's Lane Church of Birmingham, England, yesterday gave out four letters which he had written to the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, Professor of Christian Ethics in the Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Hall, who is strongly pro-German, in an authorized interview given out through the German Information Bureau several weeks ago, made this statement:

"Great Britain has made no secret of her growing jealousy of Germany. Even her pulpits voiced the swelling anger."

When Dr. Jowett saw this he wrote to Dr. Hall, saying: "Will you kindly give me the names of the churches in which these pulpits are found and of the ministers who voiced the swelling anger?"

This letter, according to Dr. Jowett, received no reply, whereupon he wrote again with no more result. Then he telephoned to Dr. Hall, who pointed out that he never answered anonymous letters, and that Dr. Jowett's first communication was unsigned. Dr. Jowett said that was merely an oversight, and that his letterhead ought to have indicated the source of the request. Moreover, he added that his second letter was signed.

When Dr. Hall still remained silent Dr. Jowett wrote a third time, saying that the charge should be investigated, and adding: "I must ask you either to publicly substantiate your charge or to publicly withdraw it."

Still there was no reply from Dr. Hall, according to Dr. Jowett, so on Nov. 30 the latter wrote a letter announcing his intention of publishing the correspondence and declaring that "not only is Dr. Hall's statement inaccurate; the precise opposite is true. I deeply deplore these attempts to create bitterness between the British and German ministries, and I wish Dr. Hall had withdrawn the charge which he so recklessly made."

ARRESTED IN WIG AND PAINT

Amateur Detective Runs Into Policeman in Lower Broadway.

Broadway in the neighborhood of Reade Street was unusually quiet yesterday morning and Policeman Landers of the Traffic Squad found nothing to divert his attention from tiresome routine. At 10 o'clock he could no longer stifle a yawn of sheer ennui.

Suddenly a strange figure darted out of a cigar store at 296 Broadway and ran a hundred yards in ten flat after a northbound car. What particularly attracted the attention of Landers to the man was his long gray hair, which did not seem to harmonize with his youthful legs. Besides, the man had a bristling black mustache, which did not match his hair.

As the man ran up Landers grabbed him. Then he saw that his prisoner wore a wig and a false mustache, and that his cheeks were rouged and his eyebrows pencilled.

"Don't stop me," he panted. "I'm a private detective. I'm after a man on that car."

Landers took the man to the Tombs Court, where Magistrate Corrigan ordered him to take off his wig. He had flaming red hair.

"My name is Charles Gwyn," the prisoner said, "and I am steward for a wealthy woman at 18 Park Avenue. She wanted me to get evidence against her husband, so I disguised myself and trailed him, but when he got on a car I lost him."

Magistrate Corrigan suspended sentence on Gwyn. At 18 Park Avenue it was said that Mrs. Walter Stokes conducted a rooming house there. She would not see a TIMES reporter. A servant said Gwyn had been employed as handy man there, but she did not know why he should be playing detective.

GIFTS FOR JEWISH RELIEF.

Large Donations Made Before General Appeal aWs Issued.

The following contributions, it was announced last night, were received by the American Jewish Relief Committee before the issuance of the recent appeal:

American Jewish Relief Committee, general relief	$125,000.00
American Jewish Relief Committee, special	5,000.00
Nathan Straus, for Palestine	12,500.00
Jacob H. Schiff, for Palestine	12,500.00
Felix M. Warburg	2,500.00
Louis Marshall	2,500.00
Central Jewish Council, Denver, Col.	500.00
Jews of Wilmington, Del.	150.00
Cong. B. B. Jacob, Savannah, Ga.	915.90
Cong. Sons of Judah, Galesburg, Ill.	100.00
Committee of Orthodox Jews, Lafayette, Ind.	200.00
Jewish community of Lafayette, Ind.	500.00
Jewish Conference of Minneapolis, Minn.	2,500.00
Jewish War Veterans Comm. of Omaha, Neb.	911.40
Cong. Abett Torah, Engiewood, N. J.	141.05
Cong. Judah Hasidim, the Bronx	300.00
Beth Hamedresh Hagodol, B'klyn	120.50
Cong. Bauh Israel Anokel Emes, Brooklyn	185.50
Cong. Kol. Genori & Ansbe Polen, New York	545.75
Julius Goldman, New York	500.00
Harriet F. Hass, New York	100.00
Alfred Hahn, New York	100.00
Samson Lachman, New York	100.00
Dr. G. Lessor, New York	100.00
Max Mandel, New York	500.00
Mrs. L. Seeberger, New York	100.00
H. Wineburgh, New York	1,000.00
Mrs. Clara F. Wolff, New York	100.00
Officers of Teachers' College, Columbia University	250.00
Cong. Ohave Emuneh, Cleveland	264.75
Mrs. Samuel Klein, Cincinnati	100.00
Residents of Altoona, Penn.	374.00
Cong. Ohel Jacob, Philadelphia	183.25
Mortosson Synagogue, Philadelphia	180.86
Cong. Beth Shalan, South Carolina	216.15
Jewish community, Temple Mount Sinai, El Paso, Texas	150.00
Jews of Houston, Texas	375.00
Henry Sidenberg, New York	250.00
Alexander Joske, San Antonio, Texas	100.00

Gaynor Mayoralty Lamps Put Out.

The two ornamental gas lamps placed by the city at the entrance to the late Mayor Gaynor's house at 20 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, no longer shine. They have been discontinued by Water Commissioner Williams, in line with his plans for economy in street lighting. The house was recently leased to Alberto Montes of Mexico.

Wilds Orientals

Instead of a number of small gifts—useful in a limited way—isn't it better to combine them in a good, always useful Wild's Oriental?

Say for $100 or $200 a carefully chosen Persian or Turkish room-size rug—or a beautiful smaller rug at $25 or $50.

Others as low as $15 and $18.

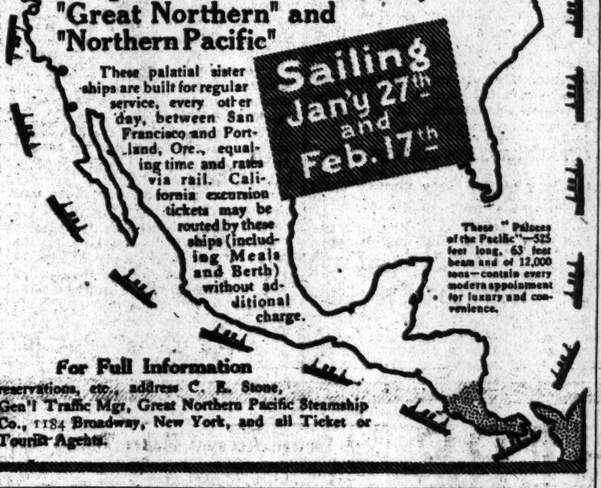
JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Through the Panama Canal to California—16 Day Voyage—$90 and Up

Make your plans now. Get all the facts, figures and information about this wonderful trip. Most of the way in calm seas and moderate temperature. In American built ships flying the U. S. flag. Each ship accommodates over 500 first-class passengers. The Great Northern sails from Philadelphia, Jan. 27, the Northern Pacific sails Feb'y 17, stopping at Panama, San Diego and Los Angeles (San Pedro).

Magnificent New Steamships "Great Northern" and "Northern Pacific"



For Full Information reservations, etc., address C. E. Stone, Gen'l Traffic Mgr., Great Northern Pacific Steamship Co., 1184 Broadway, New York, and all Ticket or Tourist Agents.

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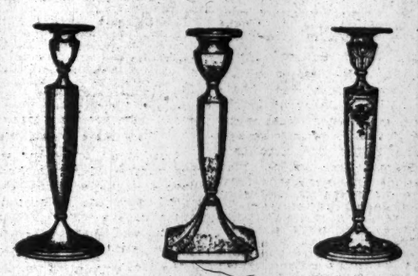
Sterling & Plate



No More Graceful Gift than a Pair of Candle Sticks

They are shown in the International Store in a multitude of forms in bright silver, or richly engraved in ornate patterns, like the styles illustrated.

The cost need not be very much. The style illustrated in the centre is 7¾ inches high; the price $4.00 each.

Beautiful engraved styles like that on the right in sterling silver are $22.00 each. Plain styles in sterling silver like that on the left are $11.50 each.

Every form of sterling silver and silver plated ware in magnificent variety, moderately priced.

International Silver Company

Succeeding The MERIDEN Co. Established, 1852

49-51 West 34th Street through to 68-70 West 35th St., New York

Diagnosis

This sounds very professional and indeed it is. For watch troubles need diagnosis just as much as human troubles.

First of all, we must know what the trouble is. Then we can go about a cure.

Thus, in our watch department, in addition to the staff of skilled workmen who make the actual repairs, there are two experts who do nothing but diagnose watch troubles. In every case they will tell you exactly what repairs are necessary and what they will cost. Nor will that cost ever be increased. Should they err, you will not suffer. But they are experts and rarely make a mistake.

Open daily until 6 Saturday nights until 10

Lambert Bros.
Third Ave. Cor. 58th St.

STERN BROTHERS

42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

desire to inform their patrons that for a limited period they will accept orders for

Tailor-made Suits, Afternoon and Evening Gowns

At the following Exceptionally Low Prices:

Smart Tailor-made Suits, $57.50 upward

Gowns, Copies of Paris Models, 85.00 upward

This occasion presents a rare opportunity to secure authentic Copies of Imported Models, embodying materials and workmanship of the highest excellence, at decidedly moderate prices

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564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

will close out today in their Selling Events

Street & Afternoon Dresses at $15

Originally priced at $35 to $65

Seventy-five frocks and gowns; of serge, taffeta, satin and crepe de chine—broken lines, grouped for prompt disposal.

$65 & $75 Tailleur Suits at $45

Of gabardine, plain or ribbed velours de laine, broadcloth, and corduroy—trimmed with Beaver, Skunk, Japanese Sable, Krimmer and Raccoon.

$15 to $30 Blouses at $7 & $10

Groups comprising ones and twos from miscellaneous lines, of silk, chiffon, lace, and net; shades to correspond with tailleur suits.

$20 & $30 Street & Semi-dress Hats at $10

Selected lines, for immediate selling.

CASCADE

MELLOW AS MOONLIGHT

Cascade Pure Whisky knows no methods beyond good, old fashioned distilling, purification for

NAVY FULL OF JUNK, GARDNER DECLARES

Congressman Tells Economic Club Country Is Defenseless Against Invader.

DR. D. S. JORDAN REPLIES

Club's Guests Listen to Many Varying Views on Peace, War, Armament and Neutrality.

Eleven hundred men and about 200 women guests of the Economic Club, at its annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last night, listened to a plea for closer relations between this country and Germany from Dr. Bernhard Dernburg; a vehement appeal from Congressman A. P. Gardner to get ready for a possible war; an argument by David S. Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, that armament is the chief cause of war; advice that we should adopt an attitude of stricter neutrality from Dr. W. M. Sloane, Seth Low Professor of History at Columbia, and an address by George M. Reynolds of Chicago, who said that in order to prevent serious business depression it was necessary for this country to be quick to take advantage of its trade opportunities.

"After this war started," said Congressman Gardner, whose resolution for an inquiry into the state of the army and navy is pending in Congress, "the question that became most essential to America was, 'Where do we stand?' not, 'Who threw the first brick?'

"When the truth about the military and naval state of this country is known we can trust the people to call for the proper action. We hear the argument that this country should not be allowed to have any dogs of war because we would let them loose on some innocent bystander. We must not have dreadnoughts, they say, because we would attack our peaceful neighbors. The time is come, they say, when this nation should set an example by trusting to the good-will of other nations instead of being ready to defend itself.

"But has human nature so changed within the last few weeks that we can trust to treaties? The peace hall at The Hague is covered with cobwebs. Not a shred is left of the two Hague treaties and the Declaration of London.

Chautauqua Lectures Defense.

"But if, in spite of these warnings, this country goes ahead and makes peace treaties, I am in favor of abiding by them. But, my friends, what is going to happen if a nation with a smaller conscience and bigger howitzers than the United States takes another view of its obligations and disregards these treaties? Are we going to substitute Sunday school signatures for coast defenses? Are we going to defend ourselves by mass meetings and Chautauqua lectures?

"But we hear that, after this war, there will be a United States of the World, and an international police. I can sit in an easy chair and dream myself of a day, for instance, when there are no longer any burglars. Until that day comes I mean to keep a watch dog.

"But then, there is always arbitration. But tell me, can you arbitrate race hatred? Can you arbitrate the hatred of the Frenchman for the German and of the German for the Russian? Can you arbitrate the San Francisco labor agitator's hatred of the Japanese?

"Could we arbitrate slavery? We tried for fifty years to arbitrate it, but the question was finally decided by war. Can you arbitrate the Monroe Doctrine? There is no man in Congress bold enough even to suggest it.

"The Monroe Doctrine means that no European can establish a colony in South America or Mexico and govern it themselves. If they form a community there they must submit to the Government of the nation already established there. This is not a pacific doctrine. It is a first-class doctrine and cannot be supported by third-rate treaties. The Monroe Doctrine and Pacificism will not trot in double harness.

"We have looked in the face the bravest and strongest nation that Asia has ever produced, and we have said to it, 'Your people cannot come over here.' I sympathize with the doctrine of the exclusion of Asiatics. I am ready to pay for that doctrine, I am ready to fight for it. But I don't want to be in the position of a toothless old dog-in-the-manger saying, 'You can't come here,' but unable to bite and keep him away if he does come anyway.

"The arbitration of a policeman with a club is more effective than that of a fluttering old lady who says: 'Please, boys, don't fight any more.'

"Hasn't Got a Navy."

"My correspondence shows me that many people know that we haven't an army worthy of the name, but I was astonished to learn that many people thought we had a navy and coast defenses. Well, we started to have a navy, but we haven't got it. In 1903, we laid down five battleships, and if we continued to follow the plan of the General Board of the Navy we would have had in 1920 a fleet which would have protected us against any nation in the world. But the programme has not been followed; from a good second, we have dropped to a low third.

"Had we followed that plan we would have had on Oct. 1, 1914, forty-seven battleships of the first class. We really have now twelve superdreadnoughts; ten pretty fair battleships, eight venerable relics, and four floating masses of scrap iron. Each commander in the Navy, out of pride, praises his own ship, but says that most of the rest are junk.

"Scout cruisers are the eyes of the Navy, the great value of which has been demonstrated in this war. According to that plan we should have had by now thirty-seven of them. We have, in fact, three. With the greatest coast line in the world we have one of the poorest equipments of submarines.

"The Assistant Secretary of the Navy recently said that the navy was short by 18,000 of having the required number of enlisted men, and that did not include the men to man the ships, authorized and building. We have a naval militia, but it consists of only 9,000 men.

"But we have coast defenses, it is said. Well, we may be fools enough to think so, but our coast defenses are manned with guns with a range a mile and a half less than that of the guns on the new ships of the English and German navy. It is said that a steady platform is so much superior to the gun on a battleship deck on the rolling ocean, but what does that matter, when a foreign fleet could remain outside of New York Harbor a mile and a half out of the range of our guns and play mashie shots into our forts.

"If our forts were taken or a landing made elsewhere, there is not a shoestring of defenses to bar the path of an invader. There is not even a strand of barbed-wire for the purpose.

The Army and Militia.

"Our army is 40,000 strong. Only that number of regulars could be mobilized at a single point. That is a body of the same size of the combined police forces of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. As for our militia, 60 per cent. of them were unable to qualify as third-class riflemen and 30 per cent. of them did not even try at the recent tests.

"You have heard of the German sixteen-and-a-half-inch siege gun. Now, our biggest siege gun is a six-inch gun, although recently seven-inch guns have been ordered.

"But we have aeroplanes to protect us, you hear them exclaim. We have in the navy just seven aeroplanes that can get out of each other's way. In the army I believe they have eleven that can get off the ground. As for dirigibles or Zeppelins, we have nothing of the kind. Not one of our aeroplanes even is armored.

"The papers will say tomorrow that Gardner said that there was not enough artillery ammunition to fight every place we have during an engagement lasting a single day. I won't say that, but I will tell you that an expert officer of the Ordnance Department told me that. But the pacificists say that, after this war, the warring nations will be all tired out. So France thought when it tried to invade Mexico, after our civil war, but it found us so strong that they got out very quickly. I tell you the nations that come out the victors in this conflict will be pretty able-bodied citizens. But these nations are all our friends? So they are now. But how long will that last. International affairs are like politics. To-day you are hand-in-glove one day and cutting each other's throats the next."

Dr. Jordan in Reply.

Dr. David Starr Jordan picked up a menu when Congressman Gardner began to speak, and covered it with notes during his address. When his turn came Dr. Jordan said he was not a peace-at-any-price man, but one who wanted to see the price lists of peace. Indirectly he attacked part of the Congressman's speech. He said that every regiment added to the standing army of a country and every battleship added meant so many more men anxious to try out their machinery and practice their occupation. He said he saw some hope for peace in the fact that no man or nation would admit the responsibility for this war, for fear of public opinion.

"This was not the case in other wars," he said. "Alexander the Great, Caesar, and other conquerors boasted of the wars they started. Bismarck was frank in admitting his part in causing the wars with Denmark, with Austria, and with France. Practically all the people of each country believe the war was forced on them.

As it is a choice between Hell and Utopia, he said, he believed there might be a chance for Utopia, if it were clearly seen that arming for war meant the provoking of future wars.

Dr. Dernburg, who was received with hearty applause, reviewed the friendly relations between Germany and the United States, and said that he brought a message of hearty good-will from Germany to this country. The war, he designated as "stupid, unnecessary, and uncalled-for," a phrase resembling that credited to the German Crown Prince. He said:

"In the peace settlement, your country must take a voice, and its influence in the ultimate settlement will be greater, the more the United States is considered a good and trusted friend of all sides. When the belief is universal that, without fear or favor, without preference to any one of the warring factions, it will use its influence in the interest of an honorable and lasting peace, then all the nations may feel that this country has risen to an appreciation of the supreme chance of being instrumental in bringing about a peace good for the rest of the globe."

GARDNER CAN'T SEE WILSON.

Congressman Tells Secretary Tumulty He Is Going West.

Congressman A. P. Gardner said last night at the Hotel Astor that he had sent the following telegram to J. P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, at Washington:

"In view of the publication of the President's letter to me suggesting a conference, may I venture to hope that you will also publish my two letters to him, as they are necessary in order to explain my seeming inhivility in failing to make an appointment in compliance with the President's wish. May I venture to add that I knew of the President's letter for the first time on Monday evening and that I personally handed you the answer Tuesday morning. I leave for St. Louis tonight. My address will be care of Frederick W. Lehmann."

The letter which was published invited Congressman Gardner to confer with President Wilson in relation to his proposed inquiry by Congress into the state of the naval and military forces.

ARMY-NAVY INQUIRY FAVORED BY LODGE

Will Introduce in Senate Resolution Similar to That of His Son-in-Law, Gardner.

SHOULD KNOW WAR STATUS

Can't Believe President, Advocate of Publicity, Really Opposes Investigation Into Our Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts came out today in support of the proposal of his son-in-law, Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, for an inquiry to determine whether the United States is prepared for war. The Senator thinks that now is the time for this Government to determine the state of its defenses.

"I intend," said Senator Lodge, "to introduce in the Senate a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Gardner in the House, calling for a commission to investigate and report upon the condition of our national defenses. The resolution will not commit us to any expenditure or to any policy. It will be merely a resolution of inquiry and one which I think ought to be adopted by both houses and approved by the President.

"We are at peace with all the world, and I fully believe we shall remain so; our policy is simply one of maintaining a strict and honest neutrality. But we are living in the midst of an armed and fighting world. Under these circumstances it is well to know what the state of our own defense is.

"We hear it said that from our regular army and militia combined we could not at this moment get together 120,000 men for our defense. It has been publicly stated that we have not sufficient ammunition even for such troops as we have; that the fortifications of our great cities are very insufficient; that we have few if any guns of greater range than those on battleships; that such troops as we have, instead of being concentrated at points where they might be needed, are scattered throughout the country at posts where there is no need of troops. It is said that we have nothing resembling reserves, either of men or ammunition, and that no sufficient arrangements have been made for providing mines to protect our harbors. I for one should like to know, and I think the American people would like to know, whether there is truth in these statements.

"I know myself that we are short of scout cruisers, having only three. A proper number of fast scout cruisers is essential to the efficiency of the fleet. We are insufficiently supplied with aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes, so essential to modern warfare. We have a large number of submarines, but not enough in proportion to the size of our fleet, and it is stated that many of those of early types would be practically useless. It is said that we have only one torpedo to each torpedo tube. I should be glad to know whether this is true or false.

"I have seen it stated, although it seems to me hardly credible, that we have had no fleet manoeuvres for two years and no divisional drills for one year. We certainly ought to know whether this is true or false. There is a widespread belief that our navy has lately been declining in efficiency, and on this we ought to be informed and the Navy Department cleared from such charges if, as I hope and believe, they are unjust.

"I cannot believe that the statements in the press that the Administration is opposed to this inquiry can possibly be well founded, for there is nobody who has so earnestly advocated publicity as the President in his interesting book about 'The New Freedom.' We ought to have the truth about these things, and then it is for the American people and nobody else to decide what they intend shall be done. It is not a party question in any sense; the national defense ought never to be a party question.

"We are spending some $250,000,000 a year on our army and navy and we ought to know what we are getting for our money. It is never well to have secrets from the people."

It was arranged today for President Wilson to see Representative Gardner next Monday for a discussion of Mr. Gardner's resolution proposing an investigation of the preparedness of the United States for war.

Mr. Lodge's view that the President would be inclined to look with favor on the investigation is not shared by Mr. Gardner, who said yesterday that he was very much afraid that the President "means to lay the cold hand of death on the whole movement if he can." Nor is any encouragement for the Gardner project coming from Democratic leaders in Congress. One of these leaders, Representative Fitzgerald of New York, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was at the White House today to make an engagement to see President Wilson, and, while he had nothing to say for publication on the subject, there is reason to believe that he deprecates any attempt to have the nation stirred up over the matter of military preparedness.

NAVY HAS A NET CUTTER.

New Invention Pierces Guard of Ships Against Torpedoes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—One of the most interesting features of the annual report of Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the navy, made public tonight, is his announcement of the invention of a torpedo net cutter. This net cutter, made at the navy's torpedo station at Newport, has proved so successful that it will be attached to the nose of each long-range torpedo used by the navy, and to all torpedoes fired from the new submarines.

The navy was about to install torpedo-defense nets on the Omaha and Nevada, but the success of the net cutter has been such that nets probably will not be purchased. Foreign navies have been using metal nets, hung around a vessel at anchor to protect it against torpedo attacks. The American Navy has not used torpedo nets, and, with the invention of the net cutter, probably will never employ them.

The new net cutter is attached to the nose of a torpedo and operates automatically so as to cut the net strung around an enemy's warship, making a hole through which the torpedo, traveling at great speed, slips and strikes the enemy's vessel. This is what Rear Admiral Strauss says in his report about the invention and its significance:

"The torpedo station has developed a satisfactory net cutter which will operate at almost any degree of obliquity with the net, and these net cutters are being manufactured for all long-range destroyer torpedoes and for all torpedoes for the new submarines."

"The lack of long range torpedoes is the navy's greatest weakness, Rear Admiral Strauss says in his report. Many long range torpedoes, however, are now in course of manufacture.

Row Over War Ends In Murder.

A war discussion was started yesterday morning among the employes of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, at Water and Corlears Street, and before it ended John Kaivat's skull was fractured by a blow from a shovel. He died in Gouverneur Hospital. An investigation by Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy disclosed that he had been struck by Leonard Ranniger because he insulted Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Ranniger was sent to the Tombs without bail to await an investigation by the Coroners' office.

MISS POILLON ACCUSES MAID

Two Arrests on Charge That $500 Worth of Clothing Was Stolen.

On complaint of Charlotte Poillon, 522 Riverside Drive, Emeline Pastre, 28 years old, 322 West Thirty-seventh Street, employed as a maid by Miss Poillon and her sister Katharine up to Oct. 10 last, was arrested last night charged with stealing clothing valued at $500 from the home of the Misses Poillon. The arrest led to the arrest, also on a larceny charge, of John Domaine, 22 years old, a butler employed by Forsyth M. Wicks in Tuxedo Park.

Miss Poillon missed the clothing soon after the maid left her service and told the police. Detective Maddox learned that Miss Pastre had been employed in Tuxedo Park, and Miss Katharine Poillon wrote to her, telling her she had a letter from Italy for her. When the maid came for the letter she was arrested, as was Domaine, who accompanied her. According to the police, detectives found a lot of silver in Miss Pastre's room engraved with the initials "F. W. W." Domaine is charged with stealing this silver from Mr. Wickes.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Very Important To Men Today!

Fine New Arrivals from GIMBEL Tailors Let Us Offer

525 Winter Overcoats 458 Winter Suits At $15

Saving 33⅓ to 40%

Expressed differently, these Overcoats and Suits normally sell at $22.50 to $25—GIMBEL rating.

That men can buy them for so much less is simply a reflection of market conditions, of which we took full advantage. Now it's the men's turn.

Both Overcoats and Suits are rich in those touches of tailoring that men appreciate who know good clothing—the good, swinging style, the neatly piped seams, the shoulder linings, in many of the Overcoats of Skinner's satin, and other details found only in good clothing.

But here are the specifications of this exceptionally fine offering:

Men's Winter OVERCOATS, $15	*Materials*	*Colors*	*Styles*
	Warmth without weight fabrics. Chinchillas, fancy Mixtures, heavy Cheviots, plain Kerseys.	Plenty of desirable browns, plain gray, Oxford gray, blue and brown mixtures.	New Nipon Model, loose-fitting model, plain conservative model, raglan models.

Men's Winter SUITS, $15	*Materials*	*Colors*	*Styles*
	Unfinished worsted, worsted cheviots, serge and staple fabrics	Blue, black, brown, gray, fancy mixtures, many stripes.	Snug fitting with soft rolls; also conservative models.

Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

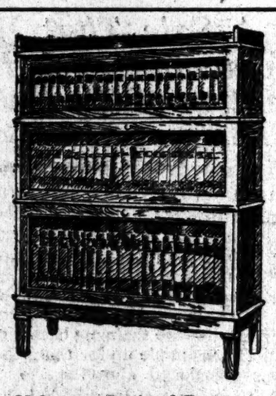
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

A Charge Account Makes Your Christmas Shopping Easier.
We Will Gladly Open Such Accounts with Responsible People. Credit Office, Seventh Floor.

Fireside Rocker, $30

Table Desk, $16. Colonial, mahogany finish

Mahogany Nest of Tables, $16



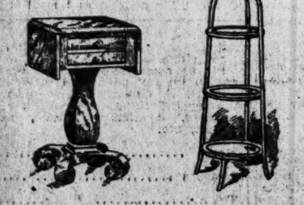
Mahogany Sectional Bookc... $20.75

Lasting Gifts of Fine Furniture

There are thirty different sections in our Furniture Store in which you will find articles whose real usefulness, great attractiveness and general inexpensiveness fulfill every requirement demanded by seekers of sensible gifts.

Whether it be a set of Book Blocks, a Leather Chair, a Mission Bookcase or an Innovation Wardrobe that you decide upon, you will find that an inspection of these vast GIMBEL stocks of finely constructed Furniture will result decidedly to your advantage.

Seventh Floor



Circassian Walnut Sewing Table, $15

Mahogany Muffin Stand, $5

Innovation Bed Boxes, $3.95

Mahogany Tea Wagon, $15

Mahogany Sewing Table, $12

Innovation Wardrobe Cabinet, $24

Mahogany Chair, $10

Mahogany Table, $14

"Hemco" Adjustable Chair, $30 Oak or mahogany leather cushions

A quarter-page advertisement like this

will cost $270 for one insertion in

The Christmas Number OF The New York Times

Next Sunday

IT will reach over **325,000** homes at a cost of 83 cents for each 1,000 homes.

If interested Telephone 1000 Bryant today

All advertisements intended for the Christmas Times must be received in the Times building before noon tomorrow (Friday)

DANCING FROCKS—$25.00

Dancing frocks of distinction—the sort the exclusive Fifth Avenue shops show in their windows at from $40.00 to $50.00—original in style, of rich materials—made to your individual order at $25.00.

Our method of doing a "wholesale business at retail" makes this extraordinary value possible. A call at our showroom, three minutes' walk from Fifth Avenue, will convince you.

Street, afternoon and evening gowns made to individual measure, $18.50 to $55.00.

Lucille Gown Co
DIRECT-MANUFACTURERS TO THE INDIVIDUAL WOMAN
TWELFTH FLOOR
48 West 38th Street

TOLL OF MEXICAN SHOTS.

Number of Persons Wounded on Arizona Side of the Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Secretary of War Garrison received a telegram today under last night's date from Major Gen. Bliss, commanding the border troops, telling of the re-opening of hostilities in the neighborhood of Naco, Ariz. Gen. Bliss sent this copy of a dispatch he had received from Col. Hatfield, who commands the American forces at Naco:

"Shot from the Mexican side at Naco, Ariz., since 5:30 on the afternoon of Nov. 29: Jesus Maria Duaret, Mexican boy, age 18; Ardia Fonsco, Mexican girl, age 1 year; Zelisiano Martinez, Mexican boy, age 9; Hirne Lopez, Mexican girl, age 8; Rev. Mr. Withrow, struck by bullet, but not materially injured; Private Allen Cain, Troop 5, afternoon, Nov. 29, is thought serious. Intermittent artillery fire from the west and shipping continue."

NACO, Ariz., Dec. 2.—A Mexican boy on the American side was hit in the abdomen by a stray bullet from Naco, Sonora, today. He is the forty-fourth victim here since the siege of Naco began.

The attacks of the Maytorena-Villa troops on Gen. Hill's Carranza forces intrenched in Naco have dwindled to sniping, with occasional bursts of skirmish line fire.

GUTIERREZ JOINS VILLA IN CAPITAL

But Delays Formal Entry and the Setting Up of His Provisional Government.

CABINET HAS BEEN CHOSEN

Both Sides Recruiting for the Contest—Fighting in Oil District Brings British Request for Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, the choice of the Aguascalientes Convention for Provisional President of Mexico, in whose name the city had been taken over by the agents of Zapata, Villa, and Angeles, is believed to have entered the Mexican capital today to set up his Government there.

Official news of his entry will probably not arrive until tomorrow, but the direct statement was made that Gutierres would enter the capital today. Late this afternoon Secretary Bryan issued this statement of the day's official developments:

The Department of State is in receipt of a dispatch from its representative at El Paso, Texas, stating that he was informed by officials in Juarez that Villa, on Dec. 1, was in a part of Mexico City known as Tacuba, and that Gutierrez would enter this suburban place on Dec. 2. The department is in receipt of no very recent advices regarding the leaders of the different factions or their movements, except as above.

A delayed message from Tampico, dated Nov. 29, states that the Constitutionalist forces had reoccupied Panuco and re-established order. The American Consulate at Tampico has been given assurances that the authorities would extend protection to all foreigners in Panuco.

Not only was there no official confirmation but Administration officials did not believe reports published today, crediting Gens. Villa and Zapata with having clashed in the Mexican capital. On the contrary all information received through official sources indicated that tranquil conditions existed in the Mexican capital.

Official messages were received during the day from Señor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, Consular Agent George C. Carothers, and John R. Silliman, the personal agent of President Wilson in Mexico City. None of these messages spoke of disorders. Having only yesterday given detailed accounts of the order being maintained by the Zapata forces in the capital, it was incumbent upon them to repeat that statement daily.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 2.—Order prevails in the capital. Agents have made known a proclamation by Gen. Villa forbidding absolutely "appropriation of private property," and as Villa and Angeles have complete control over their men it is believed such appropriation which made life a burden to the inhabitants of the Federal District the three months of the Carranza régime will cease.

The Government's call for an extra tax assessment has been responded to, and persons paying were heard to say they were willing to pay double the amount asked for provided only their property was respected.

Pachuca, capital of the State of Hidalgo, is reported occupied by Villa's troops, and Pablo Gonzales is said to be in flight toward the coast. The fall of Puebla before Villa's army is expected at any time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 30, via El Paso, Dec. 2 (Delayed).—The Gutierrez Cabinet as finally arranged is as follows: Iglesias Calderon, Foreign Relations; Señor de Silva, Interior; Francisco Escudero, Justice; José Vasconcelos, Education; Manuel Bonilla, Communications; Antonio Diaz Soto, Fomento; Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Finance, and José Ismael Robles, War.

TO MOVE ON VERA CRUZ.

Villa's Plan to Crush Carranza Forces on East Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Dec. 2.—Gen. Villa intends to crush the Carranza party with one powerful massed movement on Vera Cruz, according to Carlos Arguelles and Federico Gonzales Garza, Villa's legal adviser who is here from Aguascalientes preparing to go to Mexico City. Villa is recruiting troops from Oaxaca, from the northern zone, and from Carranza's own territory around Monterey for the movement.

While the Vera Cruz movement is in progress Villa is planning another one in the eastern theatre of war against the forces of Gens. Eduardo Hay and Antonio I. Villareal, who are preparing for a strong resistance and are taking the offensive in the direction of Saltillo and even Torreon, where Villa's strongest garrison on the Mexican Central is situated.

Zapata will be asked to co-operate with Villa by sending his forces against Vera Cruz in a flanking movement while Villa moves along the line of the railroad. For the present Villa is not worrying with the northern situation, but will occupy his mind with the formidable movement in the east, where Carranzistas have concentrated 20,000 men under Hay and Villareal, and at Vera Cruz, where the Carranzistas say Carranza will be able to muster at least 30,000.

While Villa is occupied in the south, Maclovio Herrera has started to wrest the State of Chihuahua from him. He will be assisted by a large number of filibusterers who are planning to cross from the American side.

Emelio Vasquez Gomez, who was named Provisional President by Pascual Orozco and again by Emiliano Zapata, has announced that he will be the Zapatista candidate for permanent Provisional President, having received advices to this effect from Zapata himself. He is now at San Antonio, Texas.

Operations around Naco have been suspended for the Winter by the Maytorena-Villa forces, because the Yaqui Indians cannot stand the cold of the north. Hill will be left in command of the situation there, and will enlarge his field of action to include the whole State, Carranzistas say.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 2.—Ten thousand well-armed recruits for the Carranza forces are reported to have been obtained by Gen. Alvaro Obregon on his swing through the State of Puebla recently, according to advices received by the Sonora Land and War Tax Commission at Agua Prieta. Gen. Obregon is said to be returning to Vera Cruz with his new forces.

New equipment for the Carranza forces in Agua Prieta is also reported by the commission to be on the way here. An aeroplane, two three-inch field pieces, and many shrapnel shells are among the supplies.

PROTECTION FOR BRITISH OIL.

War-Burdened Officials Refer Mexican Matters to Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—In consequence of information indicating peril to British oil establishments, the Government has asked Washington to protect British interests in the vicinity of Tampico. It is expected that Washington will readily acquiesce in this.

In the midst of greater troubles, officials here find little time to worry about Mexico, which only a short time ago attracted universal attention, but at the same time there is considerable apprehension. Under other circumstances it is probable that England would be asking Washington to take some action, but at present there is no indication that this Government will go further unless there is some very untoward development which gravely threatens British interests than to ask America for protection.

The prime reason for this undoubtedly is that England has no desire to run the slightest risk of upsetting friendly American relations which now exist and which she so greatly appreciates.

ZAPATA NAMES CANDIDATE.

Vasquez Gomez, Madero's Enemy, Said to be the Man.

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 2.—Villa and Zapata conferred in the suburbs of Mexico City today and Zapata insisted upon naming Emilio Vasquez Gomez as Provisional President, according to a message to L. Cabero, Mexican Consul here.

Another message received by Villa representatives here said that Zapata could only be pacified by having his demand complied with. The message also said the representative recently sent to Washington by Zapata would really represent Gomez and would report to the Morelos leader regarding the attitude that would be taken by this Government should Gomez be named Provisional President.

Gomez was one of the most prominent men in Mexico City three years ago and was said to be the only man who could dictate terms to Zapata. When the first revolution was launched against Madero, Zapata declared openly for Gomez and has always been a follower of the latter.

HOW ZAPATA SAVED CITY FROM ANARCHY

Mexican Capital in Terror of Armed Mobs When It Learned that Blanco Had Deserted.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 30, via El Paso Junction, Dec. 2, (Delayed.)—The arrival of the troops of Gen. Francisco Villa from the north and of Gen. Emiliano Zapata from the south has been followed by comparative calm in Mexico City, after one of the most trying weeks in its long history. For a time it was feared that the city, stripped of its defenders, would be given over to anarchy and loot, but prompt action of volunteer guards, reinforced by troops which arrived in the nick of time, put an end to rioting.

Gen. Villa has given every guarantee that life and property will be safeguarded, and thus far his promises have been carried out.

For one week Mexico City has been isolated from the outside world, so far as concerned the transmission of press dispatches. Today communication was restored by a single wire stretching from the capital to El Paso, and it is possible to recount in some detail the story of the last few days, only fragments of which hitherto have passed beyond the border.

When Gen. Lucio Blanco left the city early on Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, few of the inhabitants knew of his departure. Toward noon heavy firing was heard in the suburbs in the vicinity of Chapultepec Castle and near the edge of the American colony.

Here the retreating forces of Gen. Blanco were deserted by their chief. They fought with the advance guards of the army of Gen. Emiliano Zapata. During these engagements sixty men were killed, and Blanco's men retreated northward through Atzcapotzalco.

It thus became generally known that Gen. Carranza had ordered both Gen. Obregon and Gen. Blanco to leave the city with all their men. The order also called for the disarmament and the dissolution of the entire police force.

As Zapata's forces had not yet penetrated the city proper and as the plan of the Constitutionalists called for the complete abandonment of the capital, when the order to dissolve the police force became known fear and rage divided the feelings of the business and residential communities. Stores and banks were immediately closed and have so remained. Foreigners as well as Mexicans kept close to their homes.

At 5 o'clock on Tuesday huge mobs began forming in front of the National Palace. It was evident that serious trouble was brewing and the streets were cleared of all save the rioters. With cries of "To the arms stores—there are no police!" the crowds ran for the open plaza to the places designated on the Avenida Sixteenth of September. Here the leaders forced the doors of one of the largest establishments selling arms and ammunition and handed out the weapons to the waiting throngs. With these the rioters rushed down the street firing as they went, though terror had taken complete possession of all within hearing.

The telephone lines connecting the capital with the suburbs had been busily working, however, and the Zapata forces on the outskirts were asked to come into the city without regard for the arrangements they had made with the northerners. The Zapata troops responded promptly.

Meanwhile the students of the city had met and had decided to arm themselves and disperse the mobs if no assistance came from the besieging soldiers on the outside. The crowds heard of these preparations and broke up into small parties, spreading out over the entire city. When the Zapata forces entered Mexico City the students, armed with all sorts of weapons, from pistols of small calibre to old muzzle-loading double-barreled shotguns, already had taken possession of the principal streets. These manifestations awed the mobs, who confined themselves to breaking into small stores along unfrequented streets.

Terror was added to the situation by the fact that the men of Gen. Blanco's command, in their hurry to get out of harm's way, held up coaches and unhitched horses, or broke into public and private stables and seized any animal that would enable them to escape. During these operations considerable firing was going on.

Eduardo Iturbide, Governor of the Federal District under the Carbajal régime, offered his services and led in the reorganization of the police force, calling on all former army officers and soldiers for that purpose. Señor Iturbide worked in conjunction with Col. Saldana of the Zapata forces, and by 10 o'clock that night 200 foot and 100 horse of these volunteers were patrolling the streets. By midnight complete quiet and order prevailed in the downtown districts.

In the succeeding days more of Zapata's troops entered the capital and a form of provisional government was brought into existence and general order was preserved.

Gen. Zapata and his brother entered the city on Friday. The revolutionary leader was interviewed as he sat on the floor of the barracks in San Lazaro, drinking a bottle of beer and surrounded by a group of Indian admirers. He said that he was working in accord with Gen. Villa and he was willing to abide by the decisions of the Aguascalientes convention. He seemed very uneasy in the large city, and after refusing to visit the National Palace left the capital on Sunday.

Much fear was occasioned by Zapata's visit, due to the action of his soldiers who, on learning of his presence in the city, began volley firing in the great plaza which is skirted by the cathedral and the National and Municipal Palaces. This firing began at dusk the evening of Nov. 27 and resulted in the shutting up of all establishments, both public and private, until the cause of it was learned.

Excellent order is now being preserved in the city but owing to a lamentable error eleven firemen were killed Thursday night. These men answered a fire alarm in the factory district of San Antonio Abad, and when the Zapata soldiers saw the engine and hook and ladder companies charging through the streets they mistook the apparatus for rapid-fire guns and artillery and poured volley after volley into the defenseless fire fighters.

Seven of the firemen were killed outright and four more died on the way to the hospital. Many of the firemen were wounded.

Yesterday the advance guard of the Villa army under Gen. Angeles reached the outskirts of the city. There are 6,000 infantrymen in the detachment and they are encamped about a mile back of the Chapultepec Castle. These men will not enter the city until the bulk of the army of Gen. Angeles arrives, which will be about the end of the week.

Gen. Villa has sent a large detachment of troops to Pachuca under Gen. Jose Isabel Robles, who is reported to have defeated the division of Gen. Pablo Gonzales and captured the city. When the Carranza forces deserted the city they took the locomotives and all available rolling stock so that for the past week the various railway stations and yards have been empty.

The troops from the north are bringing many trains with them. None of the banks in the capital is open and little business is being done, but the presence of the Villa forces under Gen. Angeles has restored confidence and bankers and merchants promise to resume business.

Today the city is still controlled by the Zapata forces but they say that this move on their part is only temporary. Many of the men are leaving for the south, where Zapata will endeavor to capture the city of Puebla.

CLAIMS VICTORY OVER VILLA.

Carranza's Minister Reports Capture of Panuco.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 2.—An official statement of the War Department says that Constitutionalist troops under Gen. Luis Caballero defeated a large force of Villistas near Panuco on Tuesday afternoon. The Villistas were completely routed.

A Vera Cruz and Isthmus train was attacked today at Tixamapa station by Anisio Martinez, with a small force. The passengers were robbed, even to clothes and shoes. A force of Constitutionalists was sent in pursuit.

The fate of the man accused of cutting the water line to this city is undecided. He probably will be publicly executed tomorrow, if found guilty. With a full supply of water, all fear of an epidemic is passed.

At a meeting this afternoon called by Minister Modesto Rolland, a committee of three physicians and three engineers was appointed to study the sanitary conditions of the port. Additional sanitary inspectors were appointed.

A meeting has been called for Thursday to discuss reorganizing the police force and courts. The city is normal, although crimes and drunkenness are increasing.

A party of Americans will leave tomorrow in an attempt to reach Mexico City. They plan to cross the gap in the railroad on foot.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 2.—The first execution since the Mexican troops have returned here occurred yesterday. It was that of a soldier who was detected in an attempt to steal ammunition. He was tried by a summary court-martial and shot within an hour after his arrest.

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is to rent his buildings advantageously and operate them economically. Result—a good net income.

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Coats and Wraps in Extra Large Sizes

representing styles designed especially for women of ample figure. The sizes range upward to 50 inches bust measure.

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Special Order Dressmaking Dep't
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Fashionable Afternoon and Evening Gowns composed of such rich materials as gold and silver brocades, all-silk chiffon velvets, metal chiffon imprime, lustrous satins, poult de soie and brocaded crepes,

Made to Order at the special price of $125.00

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34th and 35th Streets New York

Hot Springs, Arkansas, Nation's Sanitarium; America's Play Grounds

No Guessing, No Experimenting, And At Comparatively Small Expense.

The Ideal Resort for Health and Pleasure.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, is so far and away the greatest health resort in America, that there is none other to even be compared with it.

While thousands upon thousands persons seeking health, visit these famous baths each year, yet many more thousands should come who do not.

If you are troubled with Rheumatism, Gout, Malaria, Locomotor Ataxia (earlier stages), Bright's Disease (not too far advanced), Liver or Bladder trouble, Dyspepsia, Skin or Blood Disease, Catarrhal trouble, Women's Diseases, or any ailments of a kindred nature—you should by all means consider Hot Springs, Arkansas, as the most natural place for your cure.

These waters are certified in reports issued by the Department of the Interior as being radio active to a marked degree, due to dissolved radium emanation (a gas).

Owned and controlled as these springs are by the U. S. Government, your comfort and convenience have already been assured. You are protected from exorbitant charges, the hotel rates are extremely reasonable, the charge for baths is ridiculously low, and even the railroad fares are made especially attractive.

High up in the heart of the Ozark Mountains, the climate is ideal both Winter and Summer.

Hotels full of the kind of people you like to meet—many probably from your home town.

One of the finest 18-hole golf courses in the South Land. Winter training grounds for both American and National League Base Ball Clubs; horse-back riding and mountain climbing.

Write, anyhow, and get full particulars, handsome souvenir booklets, views of the City, and Government reports full of interest to you and your friends.

Cut out the coupon and mail it today.

Mr. Geo. R. Belding,
Sec'y Business Men's League, Hot Springs, Arkansas.
Please send, without cost or obligation on my part, full information and U. S. Government reports and recommendations regarding Hot Springs, Arkansas, Hotels, Baths, Prices, etc.

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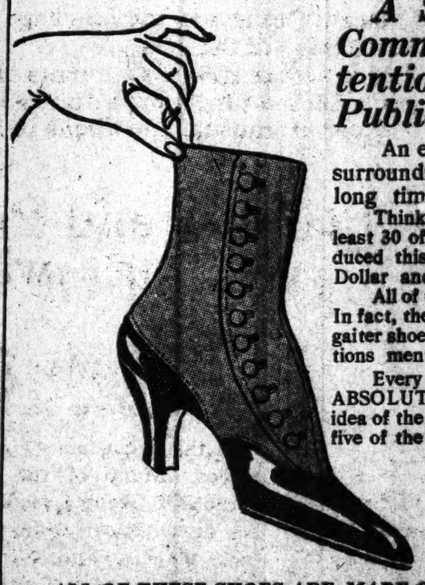
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE."
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

MAIN BUILDING

At Store-Opening Today!

Women's $3 to $4 Over-Gaiter Button Shoes AT A PAIR $1.95



A Sale That Will Instantly Command and Hold the Attention of the Entire Shopping Public.

An event the like of which New York and its surrounding territory has not witnessed for a long, long time.

Think of it! $3 to $4 Over-Gaiter Button Shoes in at least 30 of the most stunning, most fashionable styles produced this season offered for your choice today at One Dollar and Ninety-Five Cents a pair.

All of these shoes are beautiful—desirable and shapely. In fact, they are the most becoming and most wanted overgaiter shoes made up for this season to retail at the valuations mentioned above.

Every pair of the 14,863 is faultless—fashionable and ABSOLUTELY PERFECT. And, just to give you an idea of the beauty of this footwear, we show in the pictures five of the styles selected at random.

ALL OF THESE SHOES ARE MADE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF PATENT LEATHER. THE UPPERS ARE OF CLOTH IN THE MOST DESIRABLE TAUPE AND FAWN COLORS. BUTTON STYLE ONLY.

Every new and fashionable heel included—all sizes and all widths. Furthermore, the shoes are so desirable, so fashionable, so much in vogue that hundreds of our customers will undoubtedly buy 3 and 4 pairs when this opportunity presents itself today.

This underprice distribution is absolutely without a parallel in the entire retail history of the shoe trade.

THE STORY OF THE SALE:

The 14,863 pairs of shoes involved in this event were made up by one of this country's most famous high class makers of finest footwear for an exclusive out-of-town store. But for financial reasons these shoes were never delivered to the original purchaser. The maker could certainly have disposed of the shoes, but, wishing to find a store which would take them ALL, he naturally came to GREENHUT'S.

READY CASH DID THE TRICK. WE BOUGHT THE SHOES. And When This Store Opens Today the Most Sensational Shoe Sale New York Has Seen in Years Will Have Opened Also.

Come early. Extra salespeople in attendance. Get your share of these highly fashionable $3 to $4 Over-Gaiter Button Shoes today at **$1.95**

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

HARPS

The perfect mechanical construction,
The absolute correctness of scale,
The unlimited guarantee,
The warrant to withstand climatic changes and the artistic beauty of

Lyon & Healy Harps

place them on a pedestal of their own.

Their QUALITY of tone
Their VOLUME of tone
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is indorsed by the greatest living artists.
The HARP can be easily learned, is most fascinating and has a magnetism purely its own.
A splendid assortment of

Second Hand Harps
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Catalogue free for the asking.
Investigate our EASY PAYMENT plan.
Prices range from $75 to $1,200.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10-12 East 34th Street

CIVIL SERVICE

Civil Service Examiner
(Male or Female)

Applications for examination for this position will be received until
4 P. M., Thurs., Dec. 10.
Duties: Preparation of questions for examination; rating of examination papers; full work and investigations in city departments to determine exact nature of duties of positions in competitive class.
Minimum age, 21.
1 vacancy at $2400 a year; 1 at $2100.
Several at $10 per day.
Application Blanks may be had at Application Bureau, Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or sent by mail for 4c stamps.
Municipal Civil Service Commission

Tomorrow Noon

All advertisements intended for the Christmas Times next Sunday must be received in the Times Building before noon tomorrow (Friday). Net sale, exceeding 325,000 copies.

SOME SCRIBNER BOOKS
—THIS YEAR MAKE IT BOOKS—

Theodore Roosevelt in "THROUGH THE BRAZILIAN WILDERNESS" gives the complete account of his adventures in South America, including his exploration of the famous River of Doubt, his hunting experiences, his scientific investigations, etc.
Illustrated with photographs by Kermit Roosevelt and others.
$3.50 net; postage extra.

Henry van Dyke in "THE GRAND CANYON AND OTHER POEMS" includes "The Peace Hymn of the Republic," "Texas," "Sierra Madre," "Heroes of the Titanic." The collection is characterized by those rare qualities that, as The Outlook has said, have enabled the author "to win the suffrage of the few as well as the applause of the many."
$1.25 net; postage extra.

Edgar Allan Poe's "POEMS" with an Introduction by E. C. STEDMAN and Notes by Professor G. E. WOODBERRY. In this volume of Poe's "Poems" the introduction and the notes treat not only of the more significant aspects of Poe's genius as a poet, but his technical methods, and of scores of bibliographical and personal matters suggested by his verses. While the text of this volume is the same as that of the Stedman-Woodberry Edition, the book has been entirely reset in larger type.
With portrait, half morocco, $4.00 net; half calf, $3.50 net; cloth, $2.00 net.

Sigurd Ibsen the only son of Henrik Ibsen, has produced in "ROBERT FRANK," a drama, which William Archer, the distinguished English critic, considers convincing proof that he possesses "dramatic faculty in abundance." Mr. Archer defines it as "a powerful and interesting play which claims attention on its own merits, eminently a play of today, or, rather, perhaps of tomorrow." The truth of this last comment is sufficiently evinced in the fact that its motive is the attempt of a young statesman to end, once and for all, the struggle between capital and labor by dramatically heroic measures. $1.25 net; postage extra.

Charles H. Stockton in "OUTLINES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW" deals with such complex problems as are every day the subject of debate. At this moment of European war the book is of the greatest value to every one who desires a knowledge of the rules and conditions of neutrality, the meaning of contraband, and of the other regulations which have developed in The Hague and other conferences.
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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Substantial value at every price controls the merchandising of our clothes.

The policy "Maximum quality and tailoring and minimum prices" always has been an inherent part of our service.

Special price inducements
Men's Fancy Mixture Sack Suits
Reduced to
$20 & $25
Were $25 to $32.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

NINE MEN DESCRIBE BAFF'S MURDERERS

Five Bank Clerks Among Them Saw Two Gunmen Flee After Shooting.

RUMOR WHITMAN WILL ACT

Governor-elect Is Reticent on Report That He Will Complain to Mayor Against Police.

Two new developments were added yesterday to the maze of fact and conjecture surrounding the murder of Barnet Baff in West Washington Market a week ago Tuesday. The police announced they had found nine men who saw two gunmen running to the automobile in which they escaped after the assassination.

There was also an intimation, which could not be confirmed, that Gov.-elect Whitman was framing a complaint to Mayor Mitchel in which he would criticise alleged inefficiency of the police in their early work on the mystery.

Five of the nine witnesses were clerks employed in the Century Bank at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, who went to the market to purchase turkeys for Thanksgiving. They were standing on the sidewalk in Thirteenth Avenue, and had a clear view of one of the gunmen as he ran within two or three feet of them. The other witnesses were Adolph Danziger, a marketman in front of whose place the bank clerks were standing, and three piano movers who were on a truck behind the "murder car."

Saw Gunmen Flee.

From these nine witnesses, whose stories agreed in the essential facts, it was established that the two gunmen shot Baff, that they fled south in Thirteenth Avenue about 150 feet to an automobile standing at the curb a little above Gansevoort Street; that the automobile was a low-built, coffee-colored, five-passenger touring car, with a shed top; that it was driven by a chauffeur who waited in it for the fleeing gunmen, and that after the murder it ran south in Thirteenth Avenue to Gansevoort Street, and thence east to West Street. The witnesses also told the police other important details. One of the bank clerks said he was certain that he could positively identify one of the gunmen if he saw him again.

Abraham Lowenstein, an officer of the Brooklyn Poultry Company, in front of whose shop Baff was shot, and two men, who were standing behind chicken crates on the sidewalk nearby, saw Baff fall and caught a glimpse of the backs of the fleeing gunmen. None of the three was looking when the shots were fired, but all turned in time to see Baff staggering, and Lowenstein heard Baff say: "Oh, I am shot," as he sank to the pavement.

City detectives complained at Police Headquarters that the activities of detectives from three private agencies hampered them in their work about the market. Harry Baff engaged one agency to help run down his father's murderers, and it was said the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association of 18 Tenth Avenue, some of the members of which were hostile to Barnet Baff, employed another of the agencies, while a different group of marketmen employed the third. There are almost as many detectives as poultrymen at the market.

According to reports regarding District Attorney Whitman's criticism of the police work, Chief Clerk Sayre of his office went to the market within an hour after the shooting and was unable to find policemen willing to take and act on information that he gathered. Also, it was said, Mr. Whitman himself telephoned several police officers on the night of the murder and was dissatisfied with his conversation with them. In view of these things, according to report, Mr. Whitman had instructed the men of his office who had had anything to do with the case to make full reports to him on which he intended to base a letter to Mayor Mitchel.

Whitman Is Reticent.

Mr. Whitman, at his home last night, said that he had nothing to say on this subject at present. The rumor gained credence because similar reports had been in circulation almost daily since the shooting, and the chief officers of the Police Department and Mr. Whitman's principal helpers had met several times for long conferences. Friction between the District Attorney's office and the Police Department had been removed by these conferences, it was said, and the two departments now were working in harmony.

Commissioner Woods said that he had heard nothing of Mr. Whitman's reported complaint.

"The police have worked hard and efficiently," the Commissioner said, "and I am sure have done everything possible. They are making headway and will ultimately get the murderers. It's a fine thing, you know, when a detective catches a murderer the day after the crime, seizes him around the neck, and shakes him before the public, saying, 'Here's your man;' but very often such sensational police work is not evidence of the best detective work. The best detective work is done when the men dig and dig and dig on a tough case and hang on until they get the whole thing cleared up. Such work is not sensational, though, and the detectives often do not get credit for what they do, because they finish after the public has lost interest in the case. Now this Baff murder is one of the toughest cases we have ever had. We can't do anything sensational, perhaps, but we are digging and digging and digging and we will hang on until we get all of the murderers."

Four of the bank clerks who saw the fleeing gunmen were Frank Cummings, Samuel Goldstein, Charles Katz, and Arthur Muschanko. All gave their accounts to Capt. Carey of the Homicide Bureau, that of Cummings being the fullest. He said that D. F. Corbett, paying teller of the Century Bank, had arranged by telephone with Adolph Danziger for the five clerks, the four named and one other, to go to the market and get their Thanksgiving turkeys. All five were standing in front of Danziger's place. Cummings said, when they heard two revolver shots a short distance up Thirteenth Avenue. They turned in time to see the two gunmen fleeing toward them, one running on the sidewalk on which they were standing and the other running in the street. Cummings said he was able to observe the man on the sidewalk the more closely. He was shorter than his companion, and though apparently well nourished had a white, pinched face, indicating, in the opinion of the police, that he was a cocaine user.

Looking for Pursuers.

Cummings had a better view of this man's profile than of his full face, for although he ran away from the body of Baff and toward Cummings, he looked backward while he ran to see if he was being pursued. He carried a nickel-plated revolver in his right hand, which was partly extended in front of him, and, it seemed to Cummings, was ready to shoot any one who tried to stop him. The gunmen reached their automobile at about the same time and hurriedly climbed in as the chauffeur threw in the clutch. A moment later the automobile had whizzed around the corner into Ganzevoort Street.

Cummings said that in his opinion the man he saw running on the sidewalk was an Italian-American. His hair and eyes were dark, and he wore a dark overcoat. Both men wore caps, the clerk thought, but some of the other witnesses believed the two wore soft felt hats. Danziger said he thought the man running on the sidewalk wore a derby. No one apparently obtained a good view of the larger man who ran to the automobile through the street. It was said that he was tall and dark, but beyond this none of the witnesses was certain. The fact that the smaller man carried a nickle-plated revolver indicated that it was the larger man who threw away the revolver found at Gansevoort and West Streets. It had a wooden handle and an extra long, dark barrel.

Efforts to keep the names of the bank clerks and even the fact that they were at the market from the knowledge of the public were made yesterday by officers of the bank. Newspaper men learned of the clerks by inquiry in the market and went to the Century Bank before they had obtained the confirmation of the police. At the bank Mr. Corbett, the paying teller, admitted that the five clerks were in the bank at the time, but said he had been instructed to refer all inquirers to some higher officer. He directed the reporters to W. D. Pike, the Assistant Treasurer. After a brief conference with some other officer of the bank Mr. Pike answered: "We know nothing about it," to every question put by the newspaper men. Later the police admitted the truth of what the reporters had learned.

Capt. Carey said that the police were working particularly hard to find the gunmen's automobile, and that three cars answering the description of it were watched. One was found in Harlem, the chauffeur of which was questioned for five hours Monday, and another was that said to have been stolen in Madison, N. J., by five men who were arrested in Mamaroneck on Tuesday. The third was reported to have been found in a garage in the Bronx.

Market to Be "Cleaned Up."

Detectives were studying the conditions in the West Washington Market, out of which the murder grew.

"Everything is in a mess over there," Commissioner Woods said, "and we want to find out just what made the mess. We are going to get at the truth of all these reports of thugs and blackmailers and crooks, and we are going to find out who are the undesirables and why they are in the market. Then we are going in to clean house and make the Washington Market a decent place for honest business men. We have found out a great deal already, one thing being that almost every one in the market is afraid to talk. I warn the undesirables in the market to get out at once, because we are going after them with the full force of the Police Department."

The efforts of the police in this direction will be supplemented by representatives of Western shippers who have been sent to New York. Poultry shippers in Chicago, St. Louis, and Southern cities had complained of conditions in the market. They had recognized Barnet Baff as their champion and given him all the support they could in his battles against thugs, blackmailers, and chicken thieves. Now that he is dead, they mean to carry on the fight through his son, Harry Baff, and A. T. Pearson and have appointed five or six men to come East and assist in the work of cleaning up.

In answer to charges that crime had increased under his administration, Commissioner Woods gave out figures showing a decrease. In the first eleven months of 1913, he said, 151 bombs were exploded against fifty-four exploded in the first eleven months of 1914. In the same time last year the police received reports of 252 threatening letters as against 198 this year. The total complaints received this year in January were 15,360, in October, 2,941, and in November, 2,847. There were twenty-six homicides last October and twenty in the November just closed. Last October ninety-three assaults and robberies occurred and last month there were seventy-seven. The Commissioner also said that the proportion of arrests and convictions for crimes committed was increasing.

Missing Husband Was Only Visiting

Friends of Mrs. Jeremiah Quirke, wife of Deputy Tax Commissioner Quirke of Brooklyn, called at her home at 502 Seventh Street yesterday afternoon to sympathize with her upon the disappearance of her husband, which was reported in a Brooklyn newspaper yesterday afternoon. At 7:30 o'clock last evening Mr. Quirke walked into his home and explained that he had been ill on Tuesday and decided to visit relatives instead of going to work. He was visiting a cousin in Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday afternoon, he said, when the report of his absence from home was shown to him and he left for Brooklyn on the next train.

RELIGIOUS MANIAC ATTACKS POLICEMAN

Aided by Two Companions, Hungarian Tries to Choke Patrolman on Broadway.

CHANCE SHOT HALTS HIM

Prisoner Had Knotted Rope Which, He Says, He Used to Punish Himself for Sins.

Policeman George P. Mueller was attacked by three men at Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street at 7 o'clock last night while telling them the way to the East Twenty-third Street Ferry. One seized Mueller's throat and tried to choke him, while another got his nightstick and struck him on the face. Mueller shook himself free from the throttling hands and tried to draw his revolver, but the third man grabbed his arms. Mueller dropped one of them with his fist and managed to blow his whistle, whereupon two of the men darted across Fifth Avenue to Madison Square Park. The man with the nightstick ran up Broadway, passing in and out of the crowd of pedestrians.

Mueller started in pursuit and fired again above the heads of the people. The crowds opened and the fleeing man sped across Twenty-fourth Street, fifty feet ahead of Mueller, who fired at the fugitive through the open space. The bullet hit the sidewalk, and, glancing upward, stuck in the calf of the runner's leg, knocking him down.

The wounded man was taken to the New York Hospital, where Dr. Stevens removed the bullet. The prisoner was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, where he described himself as Joseph Bruzenak, Hungarian, 25 years old, of 21 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. Afterward he said the address was not his home, and that he had just arrived here from Cincinnati, where he had been employed as dishwasher in St. Anthony's" Monastery.

At the station Brusenak struck one of two policemen guarding him and raved about religious subjects until Dr. Delaney came from Bellevue Hospital and took him to the psychopathic ward for observation. In a large black suitcase the prisoner had prayer books, religious articles, and a knout made of ropes and knotted at the ends, which he said he used upon himself as part of his punishment in fighting sin.

His two companions, whom he refused to describe to the police, got away. The police are looking for them, believing that all three of the men are escaped inmates of an insane asylum. Bruzenak had no explanation of his unprovoked attack on the policeman, except to say that he and his companions were annoyed because a conductor had put them off a car. Bruzenak said he had a brother, Paul, living at 164 Hallam Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

SOLOMON RABINOWITZ HERE

Noted Jewish Author Arrives in This Country to Lecture.

Solomon Rabinowitz, who is known among Jews all over the world under his pen name of "Sholom Aleichem," and has been acclaimed in this country as the "Jewish Mark Twain," arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII., accompanied by his wife and two children.

Because the company's pier in Hoboken was occupied, the liner berthed at the Cunard Pier at the foot of West Fourteenth Street, where fully 1,000 Jews from the east side were waiting to greet their distinguished co-religionist. A committee met him on the pier, headed by Joseph Barondess of the Board of Education, I. Goldberg, Charles J. Minikes, and Joseph Fallen, with whom he will stay at 51 West 129th Street.

Mr. Rabinowitz has come over to this country to deliver a course of lectures at the invitation of a committee of one hundred, of which Joseph Barondess is the Chairman. He will hold a public reception on Dec. 14 at Cooper Union, where he lectured on his last visit to New York in 1908. The Jewish author, who was born in Kieff, is 54 years old.

In an interview with the reporters, Mr. Rabinowitz said that he was at a health resort near Berlin when Germany declared war on Russia. He was arrested and sent to Berlin, under guard, with M. Kassow, the Russian Minister of Education. They were detained for twenty-four hours in the same room and then put on a train for Denmark.

"For twelve hours," Mr. Rabinowitz said, "my Russian companion did not speak to me, but at a place where we had to change trains it was raining heavily, I offered to shelter Mr. Kassow with my umbrella, which he accepted, and after that we were on friendly terms until we reached the Danish capital."

"Is it true that the Czar addressed a manifesto to 'My beloved Jews'?" he was asked.

"It is preposterous. The Russian people would not permit such a statement from the Throne to be scattered broadcast," he said. "I do not believe that any of the Government officials said it. Political agents may have coined the phrase to influence the Jews to look favorably on the war."

"What about the promise of autonomy for Poland?"

"That is also improbable," Mr. Rabinowitz said. "The only way that Poland will ever get her freedom will be by fighting, as that is the only method that makes an impression on the Russian Government. I believe the Grand Duke did make some sort of a promise of that kind to the Poles, which is a pleasant way that Grand Dukes have."

Bank Has Million in Cash Ready.

Officials of the Public Bank, at Eldridge and Delancey Streets, said yesterday that they had provided $1,000,000 in cash to meet the demands of depositors who might seek to withdraw their money through alarm over the recent failure of several private east side institutions. Nervous depositors gathered at the bank in the morning, many of whom took out their moneys, but the inflow of funds continued steadily throughout the day and withdrawals receded. The Public Bank is one of the largest of the east side.

MRS. SLINGSBY TRIED TO ADOPT A CHILD

Counsel for Infant Claimant Admits That She Advertised for an Infant.

SAYS SHE'LL EXPLAIN ACT

Hearing of Famous Legitimacy Suit Is Begun in London with a Brilliant Array of Counsel.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Slingsby legitimacy suit, which is based on the claim of Lieut. Charles R. Slingsby of San Francisco to the English fortune and estates in Yorkshire of the Rev. Charles Slingsby, was opened before the Probate Court today.

This suit involves the question whether the infant born in San Francisco and declared to be the lawful son of Charles R. Slingsby and his wife Dorothy is the rightful successor to the valuable Slingsby estates. Lieut. Slingsby inherited an English estate, but by a special provision an additional estate valued at $500,000 was to go to his heir. In 1910 Mrs. Slingsby gave birth to a child in San Francisco. Testimony taken before the District Attorney of San Francisco tended to show that the Slingsby heir died, and that a child belonging to a Mrs. Lillian Anderson of California had been substituted.

The litigants today were represented by a distinguished array of counsel.

The State Board of Health of California has already decided that the Slingsby infant is really the child of Mrs. Anderson and that it was adopted by Mrs. Slingsby.

In his opening statement on behalf of the infant claimant, Henry Edward Duke, K. C., M. P., admitted that Mrs. Slingsby had arranged for the insertion of an advertisement in a San Francisco newspaper with a view to the adoption of a child. "Of course, when confronted with this, she denied it," Mr. Duke declared, "but she has now disclosed the truth in this matter, and must explain it in the witness box."

IN FIGHT TO STAY IS MOOSE VERDICT

Continued from Page 1.

tabulation of the votes of the party in the November election showing a total of 1,746,125, divided as follows: New England States, 70,173; Middle Atlantic States, 311,290; South Atlantic States, 73,736; Middle West States, 628,722, and Western States, 667,199.

Only three Southern States—Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana—were included in the total.

Speaking for the Executive Committee, O. K. Davis answered a question concerning the possibility of a message from Col. Roosevelt by saying:

"Col. Roosevelt never had been a member of the Executive Committee; he never has been asked to attend a meeting of the committee; he never has sent a message to the committee, and he is not expected to send one now."

MOOSE CAMPAIGN BILLS.

Roosevelt's Expenses Listed in Total Outlay of $27,261.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The final campaign expense report of the Progressive National Committee, filed today, shows contributions of $27,275 and expenditures of $27,261. The principal contributions are listed as an "unpaid loan from New York banks, $10,000; Progressive volunteers, $10,525; William H. Child, $3,750; T. H. Powers, $3,000.

A payment of $1,200 to Col. Roosevelt for traveling expenses was recorded. Nearly all the expenditures were to State committees.

Long Terms for Gunmen Thieves.

Two men who entered the jewelry store of Max Ernst at 558 Columbus Avenue on Nov. 5 and, after shooting him in the wrist, took $125 from the cash register, were sentenced to State's prison yesterday for terms of from ten years to nineteen years and nine months by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions on their plea of guilty to robbery in the first degree. They were Tony Roguski, 20 years old, and Joseph Doone, 28, both of 245 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Special Features of Our 5% Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates:

1. They are secured by mortgages on property worth at least 50% more than the amount loaned.
2. Provision is made for installment payments on every mortgage, thus gradually increasing the margin of security.
3. The principal and interest is guaranteed by a Company with a capital and surplus of $2,500,000.

You may invest in denominations of $100 and upwards.

New York Mortgage & Security Co
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department)
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
135 Broadway 203 Montague St.
New York Brooklyn

7-20-4
Factory output for nine months of 1914—29,697,000.
Increase of 2,439,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.
QUALITY COUNTS.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.

MICHAEL
734 Fifth Ave., at 57th Street
Exclusive Selection
Will Dispose of all Models
75% off Selling Prices
Monday and Following Days
MICHAEL
734 Fifth Ave., at 57th Street

FLINT QUALITY FFF FOUNDED 1840 HORNER SERVICE HHH FOUNDED 1885
GEO. C. FLINT CO. and R. J. HORNER CO.
CHRISTMAS FURNITURE GIFTS

THE Christmas Gift which bears the Flint & Horner Trademark will not be forgotten when the holidays are past. Every piece in our large Holiday Exhibit, regardless of its price, suggests a gift of permanent value. Behind your every purchase stands our guarantee.

Adjustable Reading Tables made to draw up to your Favorite Chair; Novelties in Book Blocks, Magazine Stands, Candle Sticks and Flower Vases; Desk and Boudoir Lamps in Mahogany and Enamel; Humidors and Sewing Tables of unusual design.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

The "Shaker" Sisters' Unique Exhibit
IS NOW AT THE
Waldorf-Astoria
(Reception Room, 33d St. Entrance.)
Here Are Special Offerings of
"Dorothy" Shaker Cloaks

Those quaintly charming and graceful garments, so useful for auto, carriage, street or ocean travel; also made in pastel shades for evening wear.
Broadcloth faced, with silk-lined hoods and ribbons; or silk-lined throughout. Two-thirds or full lengths. Made to your order for women, misses or infants.
Last Day—Dec. 5th.
Just call, before we close, and see how different yet attractive all of the "Shaker" products really are. You will find a great variety of useful and practical articles here, each with a personality all its own, and most appealing to refinement and good taste. The prices on all our products are surprisingly moderate.

Three Great Special Offers
This Week at Aeolian Hall

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY is holding, this week, a sale of new, standard musical instruments at very low prices and purchasable upon exceedingly liberal terms.
This event holds the greatest interest for those who seek holiday gifts reflecting in their beauty, utility and permanence, the truest spirit of the Christmastide. For a fine musical instrument—a beautiful piano or player-piano—is beyond question one of the greatest of gifts. And, because music is the language of happiness and joy, a most appropriate one at this, the cheeriest holiday of the year.
Opportunities to secure new instruments of Aeolian make, at concessions in price and terms, rarely are offered. Such a timely opportunity is *unprecedented.*
It is only because of unusual conditions in the export market that the present sale is made possible.

New Pianolas and Pianos at One-fourth to One-half Off Regular Prices

SPECIAL OFFER No. I
Weber and Stuyvesant Pianolas
This first group comprises 72 Pianolas, Weber and Stuyvesant models. All are new instruments, a few in discontinued case designs, but the majority built for Aeolian representatives in Mexico. It has been impractical to ship these owing to the conditions existing in the trade territory of the agents for whom they were intended. Every instrument has all of the latest Pianola improvements. The one difference from the regular stock instruments is in case style.
Priced Regularly as High as $1100
Sale Prices from $450
Terms as Low as $12 Monthly

SPECIAL OFFER No. II
Aeolian-Made Player-Pianos
In this group are 47 genuine Aeolian-made player-pianos. Many of the instruments were, like the Pianolas in Group 1, made for Mexican export. Others are discontinued styles. In all instances, however, these player-pianos differ from regular stock instruments in case design only.
In every way these Aeolian-made player-pianos are equal to those offered elsewhere at $600—and sometimes even greater prices. For they represent the utmost skill and experience of the world's greatest player manufacturers—The Aeolian Company.
These Player-Pianos are Regularly Priced as High as $500
The Sale Prices are from $335
Terms as Low as $8 Monthly

SPECIAL OFFER No. III
Pianos of Famous Makes
Included are 108 new pianos—Webers, Stecks, Wheelocks, Stuyvesants and Chiltons.
Like the player instruments, these pianos are discontinued styles, and those made for export. In quality they are the finest at their respective prices. The fact that they are widely known and well advertised makes—products of the Aeolian factories and Aeolian-guaranteed—is sufficient assurance on this point. They are beautiful instruments, delightful in tone and represent the greatest refinements and skill in piano construction.
The Pianos are Regularly Priced as High as $500
Sale Prices from $185
Terms as Low as $5 Monthly

It is impossible here to do more than suggest the wonderful values obtainable at Aeolian Hall during this sale. In addition to the groups mentioned, there are scores of pianos of well-known makes taken in exchange for The Pianola,—Steinways, Webers, Stecks, Chickerings, Knabes, etc.—rebuilt, and like new, and the prices on all are the very lowest.
You are cordially invited to call and see and hear these specially-priced instruments.
Open Evenings This Week

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL
29-33 W. 42nd St.
"THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD"
Copyright, 1914, The Aeolian Co.

BETTER THAN LUCK

SOME philosopher has said, "The man who trusts to luck may eventually get there but often he has to walk home."

When buying real estate it is a good plan to trust nothing to luck. When you buy real estate or lend on it, have us examine and guarantee the title.

Then if anybody has to "walk home" it will not be you.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 Broadway, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., Brklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

WESTPORT
QUARTER SIZES. 2 for 15 CENTS
Correct cut-away shape to satisfy fashion's edict and the Easy-Tie-Slide-Space to satisfy comfort and convenience, found in all
Lion Collars
United Shirt & Collar Co., Troy, N.Y.
Makers of LION SHIRTS, $1.50 to $2.00

A Talk On Shopping

Unfortunately the service afforded in many boot shops is such that it causes many persons to go to the "custom" shoe maker and pay his price. Not so with the Martin and Martin salons, where satisfaction is first and foremost. Our patronage is composed largely of folks who formerly bought "custom shoes," but now realize that this is unnecessary.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

BETTER SALADS!

You must use Choice Olive Oil or your Salad is a failure. Pompeian is Pure and CHOICE—with a "Fruity Flavor" that improves Salads!

Full Half Pints, $ .25
Full Pints, .50
Full Quarts, 1.00

Grocers or Druggists

DEPICTS GIRLS' LIFE ON $5 TO $7 A WEEK

Miss Packard Tells Factory Commission How Clerks Feel the Pinch of Poverty.

LUNCH MONEY FOR SUITS

Women Save on Food to Buy Their Clothes—Other Problems of Employment.

The condition of thousands of working girls in New York City and State earning from $5 to $7 a week, or less than the amount which sociological investigators have agreed is needed properly to sustain an independent woman worker, was described yesterday by Miss Esther Packard, Assistant Secretary of the Consumers' League. She appeared at a public hearing before the State Factory Investigating Commission in the County Court House.

Her testimony, almost entirely about misery and poverty among working women, was heard by a score of young women of the class of economics of Teachers College, as well as by many other women, among whom were Mrs. Frederick Nathan and "Gen." Rosalie Jones, a suffragette. Miss Mary E. Dreier was the only member of the commission present when the hearing was convened, so she acted as Chairman.

Working girls receiving less than $5 a week—and there are thousands of them in this city and State—manage to exist only by foregoing less urgent necessities in order to meet the more important, according to Miss Packard. For instance, when a girl earning $6.50 a week is in need of shoes, she simply cuts down the expenses of her meals, suffering hunger until enough is saved to pay for this particular want. Many girls have sacrificed their health to their other bodily needs. These facts were established to a certainty by Miss Packard when she investigated for the commission more than 200 factories in the State where girls and women were employed.

"How do they manage to do it?" asked Miss Packard. "Miss C. W., a department store clerk, answers quickly: 'When I have to pay for a pair of shoes or something like that, I don't buy meat for weeks at a time.' 'You see, the only thing left for me to economize on is food,' says another department store clerk. 'I never eat any breakfast at all. By experience I have found that is the easiest meal to do without.'

"The fact most strikingly brought out by this study," continued Miss Packard, "is that on less than a living wage, one or another item—essential to every normal person's budget—is reduced to a minimum or dropped entirely."

The investigator told of the case of a girl of 20, a trimmer for a large department store, earning $6.50 a week. "I buy my suits with my lunches," said this little woman to Miss Packard. A few of the working girls whom she interviewed admitted to Miss Packard frankly that they depended on their friends for an occasional meal, quite often a "gentleman friend" being a contributor.

Miss Packard described the condition of "Miss T.," who worked an ordinary lifetime in a department store, made a reputation as a clever saleswoman, often wrote the advertisements for her department, and received only $8 a week. Out of this sum she sent money weekly to support her widowed mother. With $6 left she tried to support herself. This woman paid $2.50 a week for her room. She cooked her own meals. Her supper was cold ham and tomatoes which she bought in supplies lasting for several days. A dish of beans costing 3 cents and some bread for which she paid 2 cents composed her lunch. Frequently she went without breakfast when her funds were nearly exhausted. This woman took one week's vacation given to her with pay by the store. Having no other money, she spent the time in her room with only a skylight view.

In the course of the session Miss Dreier relinquished the chair to Samuel Gompers, the second member of the commission who went to the hearing.

The average earnings of workers in the millinery trade were shown to be small by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Secretary of the Committee on Women's Work of the Russell Sage Foundation. This was due to slack work. She said that trimmers ordinarily were not employed for more than six months in the year, and that more than 5,000 women were engaged in this work for which they received $8 a week, making an average for the twelve months of $4.

The condition of workers in the button industry was described by Roswell Skeel, Jr. Only the most skilled workers in this industry could obtain continuous employment. Entire families had to exist on $9 a week.

Employers prefer to use girls who live with their parents, because they can live more cheaply, according to Miss Maria S. Orenstein, Inspector of the State Department of Labor.

Miss Irene Osgood Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, said that the total number of employes in department stores varied greatly in dull and busy seasons. One establishment, she said, employed 12,000 working women in the year, so that it could maintain a force ranging from 8,285 in the dull season to 5,745 in the busy one. She believed the majority of workers would welcome a minimum wage scale which would make greater regularity of work as well as fix the level of remuneration.

BETTER BOILERS DEMANDED

Engineers Adopt Standardized Code Based on Safety First.

A standardized boiler code to correct the many differences and inconsistencies of the various State codes was recommended yesterday morning at the first technical session of the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at the Engineering Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The Boiler Code Committee said that every year there are some 1,300 boiler accidents in this country, and that since 1867 more than 10,000 persons have been killed and 15,000 injured.

To correct this ten States and nineteen municipalities have boiler codes, in many instances unreasonably conflicting, and the States which have no laws, it is said, are used as a dumping ground for outworn and unsafe boilers which could not be used elsewhere.

The code recommended was based on the regulations of Massachusetts and was formulated after many hearings of experts.

At the afternoon professional session H. L. Gantt, in a paper on "Measuring Efficiency," objected to the use of the word "efficiency engineer," saying that every engineer ought to be working at all times to promote efficiency. C. B. Auel spoke on "Standardization in the Factory," George I. Alden on "Operation of Grinding Wheels in Machine Grinding," and F. F. Walker and W. J. Malcolmson on "Friction Losses in the Universal Joint."

Last night the John Fritz Medal, awarded by the four national engineering societies, was given for this year to Prof. John Edson Sweet, President of the Straight Line Engine Company of Syracuse.

RACED FROM LINER TO WED.

Commissioner Hart Waited at Home to Issue Marriage License.

Not until the principals in the romance got away yesterday for Kansas City did F. C. Luehs, steamship representative of the McAlpin, consider himself released from the pledge of secrecy that he had kept concerning a wedding that took place on Friday night after the arrival of the Lusitania.

A. F. Jenkins, a young Englishman, came over here about a year ago to seek fame and fortune in the New World. Miss R. B. Jenkins—not a relative—promised she would wait until he sent her word that everything was ready. According to Mr. Jenkins, fortune smiled so successfully upon him that a few weeks ago he cabled his fiancée and she sailed for New York.

Assistant Manager Wilson of the McAlpin was afraid that Miss Jenkins would have to stay over night before the ceremony, if the Lusitania did not show up before the City Clerk's office closed.

So Mr. Luehs took Mr. Jenkins down to the City Clerk's office and explained the circumstances. Commissioner R. W. Hart of the Bureau of Licenses finally said he would make an exception and issue a license after office hours if Mr. Jenkins would bring his bride to Mr. Hart's house.

The hour was to be 7 P. M., but it was long after that when the Lusitania docked. Mr. Jenkins met Miss Jenkins and in a taxicab they raced to Mr. Hart's residence, 309 West Eighteenth Street. There they were two hours and a half overdue, but Mr. Hart was patiently waiting, and gave them the license, after which they went to a minister's house for the wedding.

GIFT TO CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

John Howard Wright, in Will, Remembers Father's Philanthropy.

The will of John Howard Wright, who died on Nov. 19, and whose father, John D. Wright, founded the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was filed for probate yesterday. He left $1,500 to the Children's Society, $1,500 each to the Working Women's Protective Union, the Young Friends' Aid Association, and the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and $1,000 to the New York Colored Mission. The amount of the estate is not given.

John Dunbar Wright, his son, gets 41 East Fifty-first Street, all jewelry and personal effects, decedent's interest in the Adirondack League Club, and one-fourth of the residuary estate. Mrs. Annie A. W. Dumont, the daughter, gets one-fourth of the residue; five grandchildren each get one-twelfth of the residue, and two great-grandchildren each get one-twenty-fourth of it. There are a number of small bequests to friends and distant relatives.

WANTS A SALARIED BOARD OF CHARITIES

Assembly Leader H. J. Hinman Talks to Whitman About Legislation.

BUDGET COMMISSIONER, TOO

Albany Man Tells Governor-Elect That Conservation Commissioners Are Paid Far Too Much.

Gov.-elect Charles S. Whitman held a long discussion yesterday regarding next year's legislative programme with Harold J. Hinman of Albany, floor leader in the Assembly. Mr. Hinman came to New York at the invitation of Mr. Whitman. Mr. Whitman would not discuss the conference, but Mr. Hinman told of the plans for reform he was interested in. One of the most important subjects discussed, said Mr. Hinman, was the condition of the charitable institutions in the State.

"The conditions," said Mr. Hinman, "are chaotic. They are in the hands of twenty-six different commissions, departments, or officials, while there are only twenty-one State charitable institutions, and three of these have no inmates. The result is an endless amount of red tape, inefficiency, and friction. My idea is to have a manager for each of the institutions to look after the details, and to have a State Board of Control, the members to be appointed by the Governor, and to receive salaries. I would not do away with the State Board of Charities, the members of which, I believe, serve without pay, and it would have supervision over the Board of Control."

Mr. Hinman also discussed with Mr. Whitman the proposition of having a scientific budget. What was needed, he said, was a Legislative Budget Bureau, the members of which would include the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, and the majority and minority leaders of both branches. There should be a Commissioner, he said, to serve five years, and all requests for appropriations should be studied scientifically. Such a bureau, said Mr. Hinman, would do away with the present Department of Efficiency and Economy. Mr. Hinman also suggested to Mr. Whitman that a Fire Marshal's Bureau was not necessary, but it could be incorporated with the Insurance Department.

The Conservation Commissioners, said Mr. Hinman, were getting salaries entirely disproportionate with the personnel of the commission and its work. He said he did not discuss the Compensation Commission with Mr. Whitman, but it is known that the Governor-elect believes there should be some changes in the law.

Regarding legislation affecting the Public Service Commissions, Mr. Hinman thought it would do no harm to make no changes for another year. The point, he said, was to have efficient men to administer the present laws rather than to change those laws.

Mr. Hinman declared that he was opposed to tinkering at present with the election law.

"I do not believe there should be much more patchwork on the election law, either the whole law or the primary law, until the State Constitutional Convention has met," he said, "and has decided what it will do about the short ballot in this State, and in reference to other matters upon which it may act."

Mr. Whitman would not discuss yesterday a report that he intended to appoint Robert C. Morris as his successor as District Attorney. It was announced that he had sent word to both the suffragists and the anti-suffragists that he would meet them on Dec. 7 and 8, respectively.

Among others who talked with Mr. Whitman yesterday were Senator James A. Emerson, a banker of Warren County, who admitted that he would like to be made Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

CAPT. TARNOW A PRISONER.

Hamburg-American Officer Tells of Life in English Prison Camp.

Capt. Tarnow, formerly Commander of the Hamburg-American steamer Prince Joachim, which was in the service between New York, Panama, and the West Indies, who has many friends in New York, is now a prisoner in the detention camp at Dorchester, England.

The following is part of a letter Capt. Tarnow wrote to a New York friend under date of Oct. 29:

It seems a terribly long time since I heard from you. I wonder if you received my letter telling you of my misfortune. You know I left New York Aug. 15 and was taken prisoner on the 24th of the same month and am here in England ever since then, hoping for a speedy end of my trouble. The worst is, time hangs so heavily on my hands. I often hardly know how to pass the day. I cannot even write letters, as only two are allowed to be written per week and they must not be longer than two pages each. There is nothing left but to follow Mark Twain's (?) advice: "Smoke up!"

Tell me, how are you getting on? How are times in the States? Do you suffer under our war? How is that great President of yours meeting the crisis? I wish I knew something about it. Your letter must not be longer than two pages or I will not get it. Actual news about the war forbidden, too. I hear from my people in Germany occasionally and none but good news, with the exception of the death of one of my nephews. He fell in battle, the poor chap! Eight more of the family are in France. May God let them return safely!

EXPLAINS WAGE DEMANDS.

Engineers' Expert Analyzes Their Case for Arbitration Board.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—M. J. Cadle, wage expert of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was examined today before the board which is arbitrating the differences between Western railroads and their locomotive engineers and firemen to ascertain the exact meaning of the sixteen articles in which the requests of the men are formulated. James M. Sheean, attorney for the railroads, questioned the witness.

One question involved the apparent overlapping of the preparatory, running and terminal delay periods, for which specific pay is requested. Mr. Sheean finally interpreted the witness's analysis as showing that an engineer would receive five or six hours' pay for two hours work.

Early in the session Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, discussing the "surprise test" of engineers which the men want eliminated, said that there was a law in Kansas prohibiting the test. "But it is disregarded," he added.

W. L. Park of the Illinois Central, a member of the board, speaking of the request that engineers and firemen be relieved of the duties of switching and flagging, remarked that the request made no mention of emergencies.

"I will say to that," replied Chief Stone, "that in my twenty-five years as a railroad man I never knew an emergency where the crew did not break every rule in the calendar when necessary." The board will meet again tomorrow.

AVIATOR FALLS 2,000 FEET.

California Airman Killed Trying to Loop the Loop.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 2.—Thomas J. Hill, an aviator, 25 years old, was killed today near Venice, a suburb, while looping the loop. Hill had successfully performed the feat of turning over his aeroplane and was righting his machine when it suddenly started falling from a height of 2,000 feet.

Hill was found crushed to death under the motor.

Hill attempted his looping the loop in a monoplane, and just before his flight said he wanted to be the first man in America to accomplish the feat, as it always had been done in a biplane before.

Poultry Show
8TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Grand Central Palace Lexington Av. & 46th St.
Every Day and Evening This Week
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MORE THAN 10,000 EXHIBITS
POULTRY, PIGEONS, CATS, PET STOCK
See the Model Farm in Full Operation
WATCH THE CHICKENS HATCH
SPECIAL CAT SHOW
TODAY & FRIDAY.
Admission to all, 50c.; Children, 25c.
THE BIG SHOW OF THE YEAR

CHARITIES. | CHARITIES. | CHARITIES.

The American Ambulance Hospital In Paris

is doing a work of international mercy of which every American should be proud. It is entirely American, with eminent volunteer American surgeons, American nurses, and American helpers. Wounded of all nationalities are being cared for: English, French, German, Belgian, Austrian, Algerian, Moroccan.

In Berlin, in Paris, and in London the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris is regarded by the professional and military authorities as representing the highest type of military hospital in Europe.

It was organized by Americans under the patronage of Ambassador Herrick as the most effective way of relieving suffering and saving lives. It is the concrete expression of American humanitarianism which embraces all peoples in distress.

In the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, American men and women are unselfishly devoting their lives to the cause of humanity, and they appeal to their fellow-Americans for support.

The hospital is in a great modern building donated by the French Government for the purpose. Four hundred beds have been installed. There is room for many more and need for them all. It costs only about ten francs ($1.93) to maintain each bed for one day. The American Ambulance Hospital has on hand funds sufficient to support its present 400 beds for only three months longer. It needs your help to continue and enlarge its usefulness, which has been gratefully recognized by all the principal countries of Europe.

Every cent collected is devoted to the purpose for which it is given. There are no expenses of administration; no paid officers, clerks, or secretaries; no office rent; nothing is deducted from your contributions for postage, printing, stationery, or advertising. This advertisement is paid for by money donated for this express purpose.

Your money is cabled to Paris by J. P. Morgan & Co., and within a short time after you give it your money is relieving suffering and saving lives.

Contributions for the American Ambulance Hospital should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. No sum is too small to do good.

Any Additional Information Can Be Had By Addressing Chairman

American Ambulance Hospital Fund,
14 Wall Street. Tel. 3954 Rector.

Knit for the Soldiers

DO YOUR PART. We beg to announce that from this day a part of one of our mills will be devoted to the manufacture of Knitting Yarns suitable for soldiers' sweaters, mittens, socks, mufflers, wrist bands, etc.

These yarns, made of American wools, will be sold at the COST PRICE of $1.00 per pound for Army Gray and $1.10 for Khaki, Brown or Blue.

Call Madison Square 9120, and give us your order for one pound lots or more. Four skeins to the pound. Samples sent on request. Knitting instructions furnished.

PEACE DALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
R. Hazard, Secretary and Treasurer.
Factories at Peace Dale, R. I. N. Y. Office, 334 Fourth Ave.

Coffee and the Cop

A booklet, "How to Keep Well," prepared under the eye of the Police Surgeon and the Health Commissioner, and distributed to the New York Policemen—the finest police force extant—among other suggestions, says:

"Strong Coffee and Tea are Always Harmful"

Coffee and tea both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin, which often cause headache, biliousness, heart flutter, sleeplessness, and other ills.

New York Doesn't Want Nervous, Debilitated Policemen

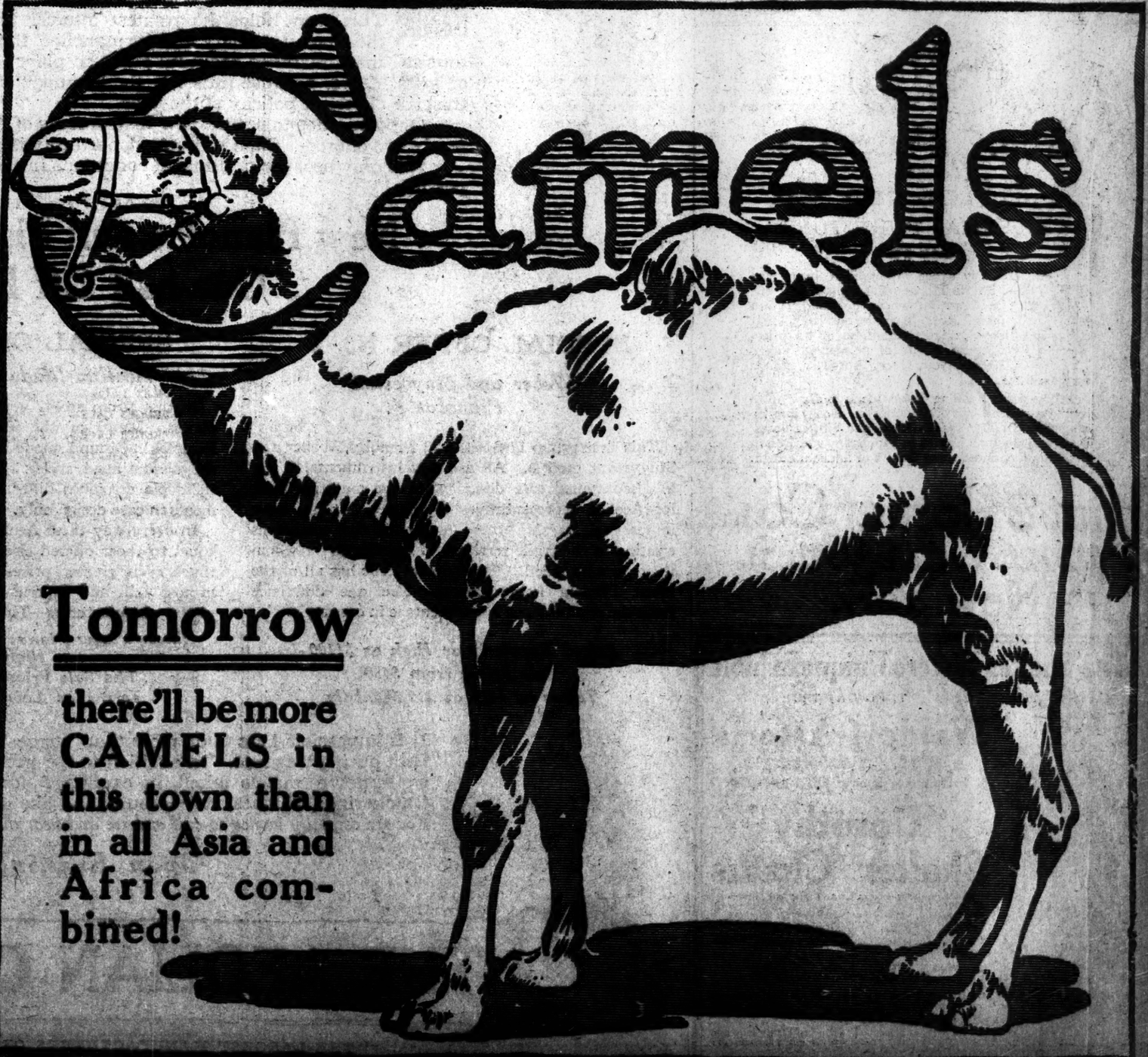
If you value your own health and power to "do things," suppose you quit tea and coffee, and try the famous pure food-drink

POSTUM

Made only of prime wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, Postum is free from drugs, or any harmful substance.

There's fine flavour, genuine nourishment and health in a steaming cup of well-made Postum.

"There's a Reason"



COMMITTEE NAMED ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Judge E. H. Gary Heads List, Which Includes Big Business Men.

TO STUDY WHOLE PROBLEM

Mayor Mitchel Says Situation Is Grave, but City Is Not Facing a Crisis.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday took up the matter of the city's unemployed and appointed a committee of prominent citizens to study the question. He asked Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, to act as Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Gary sent word to the Mayor that he would gladly do so. A majority of the committee also announced that they would serve. This is the committee the Mayor appointed:

E. H. Gary, Chairman;
Otto T. Bannard,
Charles F. Neill,
Lee Thornton Kelly,
Miss Mary E. Drier,
Miss Rose Schneiderman,
Timothy Healy,
George F. Baker, Jr.,
A. Tomlin,
Rt. Rev. John F. O'Rourke,
Thomas M. Mulry,
Percy S. Truesdale,
Oscar Underwood,
C. N. Bliss, Jr.,
Robert W. De Forest,
J. Kennedy Cutting,
Percy A. Franklin,
Charles S. Wise,
Morton Pools Weyl,
Stephen Gunnison,
Frank D. Crimmins,
Rev. A. C. Smith,
Col. C. Blum,
Samuel Donnelly,
Daniel Willard,
Walter Holt,
B. A. Larger,
John Dycks,
James F. Holland,
Seward Prosser,
Irving T. Bush,
James C. Cannon,
Louis J. Horowitz,
Darwin P. Kingsley,
Ira L. Place,
Haley Fiske,
John Mitchell,
Frank Hedley,
Otto M. Eidlitz,
Julius Kruttschnitt,
F. A. Vanderlip,
Hugh Frayne,
Oscar S. Straus,
Roswell D. Tompkins,
Paul Kennedy,
Cyrus L. Sulzberger,
Jacob Wertheim,
Marshal P. Gleason,
Mrs. James Speyer,
Clarkson Cowl,
H. C. Hequembourg,
Edward T. Devine,
Howard P. Elliott,
William Loeb, Jr.,
Howard Brastrest,
Gustave Hartman,
Bernard Sommel,
Alfred T. White,
Frank L. Babbot,
Louis B. Schramm,
Timothy P. Williams,
Ralph Peters,
George W. Perkins,
Arthur Woods,
Henry Bruere,
John A. Kingsbury,
George H. Bell,
Lilian D. Wald,
Rev. D. J. McMahon,
Rev. Karl Rieland,
John B. Andrews,
Frank Trumbull,
Wesley J. Oler,
Walter Coan,
S. Sehinasi,
Henry R. Seager,
James P. Coughlan,
George B. Cortelyou,
Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mayor Outlines the Work.

The Mayor sent this letter to Judge Gary explaining the purposes of the committee:

E. M. Gary, 71 Broadway, New York City:

My Dear Judge Gary: I am pleased that you have consented to act as Chairman of the committee on unemployment and relief that I am today appointing.

The situation in the city regarding unemployment and destitution is grave, but there is no occasion for ill-considered action either by individuals or by the city. We are not facing a crisis. We are face to face with a great and persistent problem. But we shall be able to cope with it intelligently and, I hope, effectively if we take counsel of one another and act in co-operation. This is not the time to permit the self-seeking to exploit the poor with proposals that yield more in notoriety than in relief to distress. It is pre-eminently the time for vigorous and constructive effort both to relieve immediate necessities and to prepare wisely against the future.

There are two main questions before the city in this matter of distress. The first is unemployment and its resulting misery; the second is the need for more co-operation between the various private relief agencies and the city and between themselves.

With regard to unemployment the city has already taken an important step in the right direction when it established a public employment bureau. It must go further than that. It must so plan its own work and expenditures that they may be most useful in giving employment during the period of stress. It must find some way of enlisting the co-operation of private business undertakings in studying the whole problem of unemployment, not as a problem of charity, but as a problem of business. Unemployment, baldly stated, means an excess of labor at a particular place over the demand for labor at that place. To what extent can this condition, which grows acute now and again, but which is a persistent, chronic condition, be minimized by the co-operative effort of business men?

To Consider Raising of Funds.

This is the first question I ask you to consider in addition to making such recommendations as you can for immediate relief of distress resulting from present unemployment.

The second question to which I hope your committee will give thought concerns the raising of funds for relief through private charitable organizations and the effectiveness of the use of these funds. This Winter will make unusual demands on the resources of these organizations. Their ability to meet demands made on them effectively will have much to do with the general welfare of the city during the coming months. This is peculiarly a time for constructive effort in regard to the problem of unemployment and for measuring the adequacy of our agencies of relief and prevention, public and private.

I hope your committee will be able to deal constructively with these matters, as I am confident it will attempt to do. I also hope that you will help me in spreading the word broadcast throughout the country that those out of work should not seek work here in New York at this time, for by doing so they will not help themselves and only make matters worse for those among us who are now eagerly seeking work.

Very sincerely yours,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

The committee will meet at the City Hall soon and organize. Bishop Greer, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Rabbi Silverman and others, composing the committee appointed last Sunday by Gustave Hartman to visit the Mayor and interest him in evictions on the east side, called upon the Mayor yesterday and asked that he take some action in the matter. The Mayor informed them that the Committee on Unemployment, which he had just appointed, would look into the matter of evictions through a sub-committee.

WAR SUFFERERS AT HOME.

Miss Grace Field Heads Movement for a Benefit.

Miss Grace Field, President, has called a special meeting of the Dance Club at the Claridge tomorrow night to discuss ways and means for getting up a big benefit for American sufferers from the war in Europe—the poor whom the European crisis has thrown out of work.

"As Christmas draws near," said Miss Field yesterday, "the mails are flooded with appeals from charitable societies and institutions, which tell us that never has there been so much distress in New York. There are undoubtedly many thousands of cases where people who are too proud to beg are in acute distress. While it is laudable to do everything we can to help the sufferers by the war in the various European countries, it ought to be remembered that we have among us people who are suffering just as acutely as any over there.

"So we are going to try to do something for American sufferers from the war. Just what we shall decide tomorrow night."

TO BROADEN WOMEN'S FIELD.

Committee of 100 Formed to Open Up Chances of Employment.

To open a wider field of employment for women a committee of 100 is being formed. It is hoped to have the President of every woman's club in New York a member, and in the line of this work Miss Alice Carpenter spoke to the Rainy Day Club, which met at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. Miss Carpenter told of the work Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict is doing, working with two women under her in an automobile firm to see if it can be demonstrated that women will make as many sales as men. They are promised the same compensation if they can do it. Here the Rainy Daisies applauded. If the women succeed in this work the committee will apply to other firms to introduce women where they have not hitherto been employed.

Mrs. William Einstein yesterday joined the committee, on which are already Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party; Miss Florence Guernsey, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Miss Belle Green, of the Pierpont Morgan Library, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Mary Snow, Miss Rose Young, Emily J. Hutchinson, of Barnard College, Miss Florence King, Mrs. A. B. Fernandez, Mrs. Baldwin Mann, and Mrs. Henry Bruere. Mrs. Mary Beard is Chairman of the committee.

LAMAR CONFESSES POSING AS PALMER

Impersonated a Congressman in Telephone Talk to Ledyard.

HE CALLS NO WITNESSES

Marshall Says Scheme Was to Blackmail J. P. Morgan & Co. for Life—"No Fraud," Is Defense.

David Lamar has pinned all his hopes of acquittal in the Federal District Court of the charge of having impersonated a Congressman upon the point that his conversations with Lewis Cass Ledyard in the character of Congressman Palmer had none of the elements of legal fraud about them. Henry E. Davis, his counsel, admitted yesterday that the telephone conversations with Mr. Ledyard had been held by Lamar and by nobody else, and as soon as the Government rested announced that he would not put in any evidence. However, with the jury excused, he made a vigorous effort to get Judge Sessions to withdraw the case from the jury.

Mr. Ledyard was recalled at the beginning of the hearing yesterday, and told part of what had passed between him and Edward Lauterbach at their interview on Feb. 6. Lauterbach then admitted his friendship with Lamar, and explained it by saying that the latter had put business in his way, the fee in one case being $125,000. He also told of seeing Charles Steele and H. P. Davison, as well as Judge Gary, with reference to a plan for getting a resolution through Congress against an investigation of United States Steel, but they had paid no attention to him.

Paul D. Cravath testified that at the lobby investigation at Washington, after Mr. Ledyard had been on the stand, he heard Lamar say to him:

"Commodore, what a wonderful memory you have."

"Mr. Morgan would have been called, explained District Attorney Marshall, but for the death of his partner, Temple Bowdoin.

Mr. Davis, Lamar's counsel in a long argument, said, the scheme concocted by Lamar was silly and foolish and there had been an attempt to deceive, but was it right to ask the jury to translate all that had been said about there being no offer of money expected in precisely the opposite sense, in order to establish the accusation of fraud? "What could a Congressman do by merely talking with another man?" he asked.

"A whole lot," said Judge Sessions with a broad smile.

When District Attorney Marshall was replying to Mr. Davis, Judge Sessions asked what was his theory of the reason of Lamar's action in insisting that no money should be offered to Lauterbach.

"It was a plan to blackmail," he answered. "The conspirators hoped to obtain a payment from J. P. Morgan & Co. of $25,000, and then for the rest of their lives to use that fact to obtain further payments from the firm."

Judge Sessions said he would submit three points to the jury, first, Lamar's assumption of being a Congressman; second, the alleged attempt to defraud in another person's name; third, his alleged performance of the functions of a Congressman.

Mr. Davis then summed up the case for the defense to the jury and laid stress on the fact that Mr. Ledyard had insisted that he was not the representative of the Morgan interests or the United States Steel Corporation, and that Lamar had said that no money was to be offered to Lauterbach. How, then, he asked, could the element of fraud be introduced into what had occurred?

District Attorney Marshall will sum up this morning for the Government and Judge Sessions will then charge the jury.

LINERS TO FRISCO BY CANAL

Two New Ships Will Leave Philadelphia Early Next Year.

Persons who are planning to attend the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on Feb. 20, 1915, have an excellent opportunity to make the outward journey from Philadelphia through the Panama Canal on the new twenty-four-knot liner Great Northern, which is nearing completion at Cramp's Shipyard in the Quaker City. With her sister ship, the Northern Pacific, she will start the express service from San Francisco to Portland, Ore. She has accommodations on the latest provisions for safety and comfort for 500 first cabin passengers.

The Great Northern will leave Philadelphia on Jan. 27 and steam at an average of eighteen knots to Colon, which she will make in four and a half days. A day will be spent going through the canal, and six hours at Balboa, the Pacific entrance to the canal, where the liner will take on fuel while the passengers visit Panama.

Seven days steaming northward will take the Great Northern to San Diego, where, after a stop of twelve hours, she will continue the trip to San Pedro, the port for Los Angeles. Another stop of twelve hours will be made, and then the last stretch of the 5,350-mile sea journey from Philadelphia to San Francisco will be completed. The Northern Pacific will leave Philadelphia for San Francisco on Feb. 17.

OSBORNE PLANS EXECUTION

Warden, Despite Sentiment, Prepares for Death of Chinese Gunmen.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Despite his objections to capital punishment, Warden Thomas Mott Osborne today began preparations for the execution of Lee Dock and Eng Hing, New York Chinese gunmen convicted of murder. It is expected that they will be put to death Tuesday morning.

The Warden attended the prison court, conducted by the Golden Rule Brotherhood, this afternoon and spent part of the day inspecting the shops. He received many letters and telegrams of congratulation from friends and persons interested in prisons.

5%
GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES
$100 and up
Not affected by the European War
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus $8,750,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
134 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today and Tomorrow

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

Men's and Young Men's
Full Dress SUITS

$24.75

Correct Evening Clothes, faultless in cut, exceptionally well tailored and silk lined throughout; in black unfinished worsted of fine, firm weave. Silk galloon binding on collar and cuffs and the outside seam of the Trousers.

Strictly hand tailored and of authoritative style, these Suits compare favorably with those elsewhere at $35.00.

Tuxedo Coats to match—Galloon Binding collar and cuffs $16.75

London-Made Winter Overcoats
Special $24.75

Made especially for R. H. Macy & Co. by a leading London Tailor

Garments which represent the finest production of the leading English Tailors—authoritative in style and faultless in finishing details.

London Box Coats—buttoned through and with Raglan or regulation shoulders.

Chesterfield Overcoats.

Balmacaans and Kimono Coats in "warmth-without-weight" fabrics of excellent qualities. Silk lined body and sleeves. FIFTH FLOOR—BROADWAY.

FINE CUTLERY
Practical Xmas Gifts for Men

STRAIGHT RAZORS

Wade & Butcher's "B" Special at $1.49
Joseph Rodgers & Sons' "Popular" at $1.98
Wostenholm's Ivory Handle, at $1.98
Booker's Edelweiss Brand at $2.49
Griffon's Carbo Magnetic at $1.98
Henckel's "Emperor" at $2.49
Torrey's "Our Beauty" at $3.49
Keen Kutter, Special, at $2.74
Barber's Pet Brand at $2.24

POCKET KNIVES
Universal Brand at $3.24

These Pocket Knives are the finest made in America; with Pearl handle, long and short blade, scissor, long file; finely finished throughout.

All makers are represented Rodgers, Wostenholm's, Henckel's, Olson (Swedish) Pocket Knives in well selected styles, appropriate for Christmas giving.

Our assortments at 24c; 49c, 98c and $1.49 include almost any style pocket-knife desired.

MAIN FLOOR, CENTRE, REAR

SAFETY RAZORS

Gillette (with 12 blades) $3.37 *(The $5.00 grade)*
Gillette (extra) blades, doz., 68c
Gem (with 7 blades) at 94c *(The $1.00 grade)*
Gem (extra) blades, 7 blades, 33c
Star with one blade, $1.41
Star (extra) blades, each, 09c
Ever Ready, with 12 blades, 94c
Ever Ready (extra) blades, doz., 54c
Durham Duplex ($5 grade), $4.09
Durham Duplex (extra) blades, doz., 88c
U. S. A. with 10 blades, Soap, Brush and Strop, $1.69
U.S.A. extra blades (6 blades) 19c
Penn with 5 blades, 86c
Penn extra blades (5 blades) 23c

Razor Strops, Hones, Automatic Stroppers for Safety Razor Blades, etc., at Lowest-in-the-City Prices.

Library Suite, $69.50
A Special Holiday Offering

The Suite (*illustrated*) consists of three handsomely and durably made pieces. The frames are in fine mahogany finish, beautifully carved. The seats and backs are covered in brown Spanish leather, upholstered with the best grade of tempered steel springs. At the price quoted this is a very special holiday offer. SIXTH FLOOR

ROYAL Wilton RUGS
Specially Priced

Heavy all-wool Wilton Rugs, closely and firmly woven and of excellent wearing qualities.

Oriental designs and two-tone effects—appropriate for any type of room. In many patterns—small and large Rugs to match.

Sizes.	Standard Price.	Sale Price.
27 in. x 54 in.	$4.50	$3.48
36 in. x 63 in.	$7.00	$5.48
6 ft. x 9 ft.	$25.00	$19.48
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$35.00	$28.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.	$37.50	$29.75

FOURTH FLOOR.

Clearance Sale Goods Will Not Be Sent C. O. D. or on Approval. Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Announce the Continuance of their
GREAT REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE OF
Fine Wool Blankets

Arranged in the following groups for convenient purchasing at these exceptional reductions in price.

		Value Pair	Sale Price Per Single Pair	Sale Price Per Pr. in 10 Pr. Lots	Sale Price Per Pr. in 20 Pr. Lots
Group No. 1	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 60 x 80 inches	*$6.25*	$4.50	$4.25	$4.00
Group No. 2	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 60 x 80 inches	*6.25*	4.75	4.50	4.25
Group No. 3	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 60 x 80 inches	*9.00*	7.25	7.00	6.75
Group No. 4	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 61 x 82 inches	*10.50*	8.50	8.25	8.00
Group No. 5	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 70 x 82 inches	*6.25*	4.75	4.50	4.25
Group No. 6	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 70 x 82 inches	*7.50*	6.00	5.75	5.50
Group No. 7	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 72 x 84 inches	*9.50*	7.25	7.00	6.75
Group No. 8	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 72 x 84 inches	*9.25*	7.25	7.00	6.75
Group No. 9	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 72 x 84 inches	*11.00*	8.25	8.00	7.75
Group No. 10	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 72 x 84 inches	*11.75*	9.25	8.75	8.50
Group No. 11	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 72 x 84 inches	*12.00*	9.50	9.25	9.00
Group No. 12	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 78 x 86 inches	*12.00*	9.25	9.00	8.75
Group No. 13	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 78 x 86 inches	*13.50*	11.00	10.50	10.25
Group No. 14	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 78 x 86 inches	*12.75*	10.25	9.85	9.50
Group No. 15	FINE WOOL BLANKETS— Size 90 x 90 inches	*16.00*	13.00	12.50	12.00
Group No. 16	STRICTLY ALL WOOL— Size 72 x 84 inches	*15.50*	12.50	12.25	12.00

Clearance of 14
Handsome Lace Bed Sets
About 1/3 of regular prices

5 RENAISSANCE LACE—	*Formerly $21.50.*	To close	7.75
1 RENAISSANCE LACE—	*Formerly $36.00.*	To close	12.75
3 RENAISSANCE LACE—	*Formerly $28.00.*	To close	10.75
1 RENAISSANCE LACE—	*Formerly $40.00.*	To close	16.75
2 LACET ARABE—	*Formerly $55.00.*	To close	20.00
1 LACET ARABE—	*Formerly $75.00.*	To close	25.00
1 FILET LACE—	*Formerly $75.00.*	To close	30.00

Clearance of 27 Pairs
Beautiful Lace Curtains
At a fraction of former prices

2 PAIRS ARABE LACE—	*Formerly $65.75.*	To close	20.00
2 PAIRS CLUNY LACE—	*Formerly $75.00.*	To close	25.00
3 PAIRS CLUNY LACE—	*Formerly $58.00.*	To close	25.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE—	*Formerly $75.00.*	To close	30.00
2 PAIRS BRUGES LACE—	*Formerly $105.00.*	To close	40.00
1 PAIR BRUGES LACE—	*Formerly $135.00.*	To close	40.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE—	*Formerly $135.00.*	To close	40.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE—	*Formerly $135.00.*	To close	50.00
2 PAIRS BRUGES LACE—	*Formerly $200.00.*	To close	80.00
1 PAIR BRUGES LACE—	*Formerly $325.00.*	To close	80.00
2 PAIRS BRUGES LACE—	*Formerly $300.00.*	To close	90.00

Colored and Black Dress Goods
2,500 yards of high grade fashionable fabrics. Comprising the best Imported and Domestic products.
About Half Former Prices

TAILOR SUITINGS—46 to 54 inch. Mixed and striped effects in sand, gray, brown, blue, Catawba and green. *Formerly $2.25 to $3.00 yard* 1.25

WOOL BROCADE—50 inch; fine imported grade; midnight blue, tete de negre, Copenhagen and taupe. *Formerly $2.25 yard* 1.50

WOOL SATINE—54 inch; castor, brown and navy. *Formerly $2.50 yard* 1.50

BLACK SUITINGS—50 and 54 inch; comprising French serge and English mohair. *Formerly $2.00 yard* 1.50

ENGLISH CORDUROYS—22 inch; finest quality; two-toned shades of green, blue, purple and Burgundy. *Formerly $2.50 yard* 2.00

BLACK BROADCLOTH—54 inch; two very attractive offerings of fine imported qualities; sponged and shrunk; charmeuse finish. *Formerly $3.00 and $3.75* 2.25 and 2.75

FIGURED CHALLIS—All wool, best qualities; attractive designs. *Formerly 50c. to 65c. yard* 38c to 48c

Fine White Fabrics
For lingerie and Children's Dresses at Attractive Reductions.

NAINSOOK—36 inch; soft finish, excellent wearing quality. *Formerly $2.25 piece of 12 yards* 1.55

JAPANESE NAINSOOK—40 inch; beautiful sheer fabric; light weight and soft finish; used extensively in the finest lingerie. *Formerly $2.50 piece of 10 yards* 2.15

Hand Embroidered Waist Patterns
Exquisite for Holiday Gifts
Regularly $5.00 To close 2.75
100 beautifully embroidered Irish handkerchief linen and fine Irish lawn waist patterns suitable to make the season's up-to-date blouse.

Special Offering of
100 Misses' Tailor Suits
Of covert cloth, gabardine and broadcloth; in most attractive youthful models, some fur trimmed. *Regularly $32.50,* 24.50

75 Misses' Winter Coats
Of imported zibeline in navy, black, green and brown; half lined, and with fur collar. *Regularly $24.50,* 18.50

50 Children's Coats
Of imported zibeline in three choice new models. *Regularly $14.50,* 9.75

Children's Sweaters and Sets
ANGORA SETS—Consisting of sweater, leggings, cap and mittens; sizes 2 to 4 years. *Regularly $5.00 to $7.00,* 4.50 to 6.50
PURE WOOL SWEATERS—In white and colors. Sizes 2 to 10 years. *Regularly $3.25 and $4.25,* 2.75 and 2.95

Women's and Misses' Quilted Silk Vests
Suitable for Practical Xmas Gifts
QUILTED SILK VESTS—With sleeves, silk lined throughout; black or white. *Regularly $2.75 to $7.50,* 2.50 to 6.75
QUILTED SILK VESTS—Sleeveless; black or white; silk lined. *Regularly $1.75 to $4.50,* 1.50 to 3.95

Disposal of 6,000 Fine
Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases
Our Standard "*Warrento*," plain hemmed, superior quality, cotton sheets and pillow cases.
At 1/3 Below Regular Prices

PILLOW CASES—Size 45 x 38½	19c each
PILLOW CASES—Size 50 x 38½	21c each
SHEETS—Size 72 x 99	72c each
SHEETS—Size 81 x 99	78c each
SHEETS—Size 90 x 99	85c each
SHEETS—Size 90 x 108	92c each

Our Famous "*Clydesdale*"
At Considerably Less Than Regular Prices

PILLOW CASES Size	Plain Hem	Hemstitched	SHEETS Size	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
42 x 38½	18c each	23c each	63 x 99	68c each	80c each
45 x 38½	20c each	25c each	72 x 99	75c each	85c each
50 x 38½	22c each	27c each	81 x 99	82c each	95c each
54 x 38½	25c each	30c each	90 x 99	90c each	1.00 each
			90 x 108	1.00 each	1.10 each

Broadway & 19th Street

NAMES TEN ALLIES OF TEACHER-MOTHER

New Commissioners of Education Said to Oppose Churchill Policies.

MAYOR FOR SMALL BOARD

Tells His Appointees He Hopes Charter Revision Will Prevent Their Serving Full Term.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed ten members of the Board of Education to fill vacancies which expired on Nov. 30. Only two members were reappointed—E. F. Eilert, who will fill the unexpired three-year term caused by the death of James E. Sullivan, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., who has been a member of the Board since 1905 and for seven years was its President. The other appointees, all of whom are to serve four years, are:

Paul Fuller, the lawyer, who was recently sent by President Wilson on a special mission to Mexico; Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology at Columbia University; Raymond B. Fosdick, former Commissioner of Accounts; Louis Keaton of Brooklyn, lawyer and social worker; Mary E. Drier of Brooklyn, former President of the Women's Trade Union League and a member of the State Factory Commission; Walter H. Bennett of Brooklyn, Vice President of the American Exchange National Bank; Helen St. Clair Mullan of the Bronx, wife of Tax Commissioner George V. Mullan, the Mayor's former law partner, and John P. Benson, an architect of Flushing, L. I.

Most of the new appointees, it was said yesterday, are favorable to the policy of granting leaves to teachers about to become mothers, and opposed to the policies of President Churchill. In a letter to George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, regarding the appointments, the Mayor said he was in favor of a small Board and asked Mr. McAneny to take up this proposition with the Charter Revision Committee. The Mayor gave out a statement, saying:

"I have made my selections according to the requirements of the charter that they may be drawn from the several boroughs and with a view to giving representation to the different elements of the community. But above everything else I have sought to avoid building up factionalism in the board. In the Board of Education there is no room for division according to any lines of cleavage other than those of judgment on matters of education and school affairs.

"I have aimed to select members who will be able to devote time and energy to the affairs of the board. The chief defect in a large Board of Education such as we have in New York is that it makes room for members who contribute nothing to school administration or development.

"I have sought to name appointees of energy, intelligence, and alertness. I would say to the new appointees that I have selected them in the hope that they will work vigorously with their colleagues in the board to improve the administration of the schools of New York City, where they need improvements, to modernize them where they need modernizing, to extend industrial and vocational training, and to bring from their varied experience helpful counsel to the board in its deliberations.

"I have selected them to serve, if necessary, the full four years of the term for which they are appointed, but, as I have said to them individually and I now say publicly, it is my firm conviction that a Board of Education of forty-six members is too large. I will not say whether a board of fifteen, as recommended by the Ivins Charter Commission, or a board of seven as it exists in Cleveland, or a board of five as in Boston, would prove to be most effective, but it is clear that the board as now constituted is unnecessarily large, and that it has proven difficult to make membership in a board of this size sufficiently attractive to men and women of the stamp that should have charge of the educational system of this city."

The Mayor added he hoped that the next Legislature would act on the Charter Committee's recommendation and give the city a small board.

The members who were not reappointed were Nicholas J. Barrett, Mrs. Ella W. Kramer, Michael J. Sullivan, the Rev. James M. Farrar, George C. Miller, John R. Thompson, and Mrs. Alice Lee Post.

DESTINN AT NAPOLEON SALE

Singer Is Among Those Present at Auction of Lotta Collection.

Emmy Destinn, the grand opera singer, who is a collector of antiques, was among those present at the closing sessions of Part IV. of William J. Latta's collection of Napoleonana in the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total amount received at the sale was $2,887.

J. B. Tyson paid $25 for "Le Couronnement de Napoleon," acquatint by Jazet after David, showing the Emperor at the moment when he lifted the crown from his own head to place it upon that of Josephine. It is a proof before all letters. The same bidder obtained for $13 "Napoleon au Tombeau de Frederic le Grand," aquatint in colors by Jazet after Ponce-Camus.

G. B. Jefferson gave $20 for "Bataille d'Eylau en Prusse, Feb. 8, 1807," original aquatint in colors by J. L. Rugendas. The same battle scene, engraved by Vallot after the painting by Baron Gros, went to F. W. Morris for $16.50. A circular medallion portrait of Empress Marie Louise, half length, aquatint in colors, was sold to Robert Fridenberg for $17. A stipple engraving of the same by J. L. Benoist, printed in colors, was bought by G. B. Fletcher for $17.

Wife Dying, He Killed Himself.

Evidently believing that his wife, who has been ill in bed for some days, would not recover, Adam Bischoff, 76 years of age, became despondent yesterday afternoon in his home, 233 Second Avenue, Long Island City, and taking a revolver to the room where his sick wife, Mary, lay in bed, shot himself in the right side of the head. He fell lifeless on the bed. Mrs. Bischoff became hysterical and is in a serious condition.

Jumps from Elevated Train Window

John Lynch, a laborer, 227 West Houston Street, is under arrest in the Hudson Street Hospital with torn hands and knees, the result of an alleged attempt at suicide last night when he leaped from a window of an elevated train. As the train left Rector Street the station conductor, James Stanley, heard glass break and saw two feet disappear from a window. The train was stopped and trainmen went to look for a dead man. Instead they saw Lynch running and chased him to the Rector Street station. Lynch refused to talk.

RIKER-HEGEMAN

Reliable Drug Store Service

Domestic Ivory For Gifts

Domestic Ivory is now considered in every respect equal to the imported, while the cost is much less on account of our improved methods of manufacture and the saving on the import duty. This beautiful Domestic Ivory adds a refined, rich tone to the dressing table and makes an ideal gift.

FREE ENGRAVING

To Encourage Early Christmas Shopping on Goods

'Made in America'

We Will

ENGRAVE FREE

this style 3-letter monogram or initial (any color) on every piece of Domestic Ivory purchased in our stores from now until the close of business Saturday, Dec. 5th.

Set consisting of Mirror, Hair Brush, Comb, Hair Receiver, Puff Box, Shoe Horn, Shoe Hook and Tray 7.89

Set consisting of Mirror, Hair Brush, Comb, Hair Receiver, Bonnet Brush, Cloth Brush, Buffer, File, Cuticle Knife, Shoe Hook, Shoe Horn, Puff Box and 2 Salve Boxes 10.29

Set consisting of Mirror, Hair Brush, Comb, Nail Buffer, Nail File and Cuticle Knife 5.49

PYRALIN IVORY

Cloth Brushes	2.19 to 2.69
Combs	.29 to .89
Cuticle Knives	.39 to .49
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Jewel & Trinket Boxes	1.49
Military Brushes, pair,	2.19 to 5.69
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Nail Brushes	.69 to 1.79
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Pin Cushions	.59 to 2.19
Puff Boxes	.49 to 1.79
Salve Boxes	.39 to .59
Shoe Hooks	.29 to .49
Shoe Horns	.49 to .98
Soap Dishes	.59
Talcum Powder Boxes,	.59 to 1.49
Tooth Powder Boxes	.49
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Ladies' Celluloid Toilet Set

No. 1000-1, consisting of 4¼-in. mirror, hair brush and comb $2.98

No. 1000-3, same as above, with 5½-in. mirror $3.84

RIKER CHOCOLATES

are truly the aristocrats of the candy world. A rich assortment of cream, fruit, jelly and nut centres that will satisfy the most exacting. Packed in white box with gold, red and blue crest. ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb. $1.00

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From the first bite to the last piece in the box you will be delighted at this dainty assortment. Rich chocolate coatings and centres that excel in deliciousness. ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb. 60c

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A choice assortment consisting of delicious nougats, molasses crisps, marshmallow caramels, figs, jellies and pure fruit flavored creams, coated with rich chocolate. A 60c value for, lb. 39c

2 lbs., 78c; 5 lbs., $1.95.

RIBBON CANDY

2 lb. Box 29c

Children and grown-ups are equally fond of this old-fashioned pure sugar candy. 2 lbs. 29c

ILASOL

Protects Your Skin from Chapping

ILASOL keeps your skin soft and smooth and will prevent, as well as quickly remedy, chapped conditions.

ILASOL is a combination of soothing and healing emollients which have all the desirable properties of similar preparations without any stickiness or other disagreeable features.

ILASOL is soothing, healing and very absorbent. Containing no grease, it cannot soil linen. The bottle 25c

Charmona Face Powder

Does not create a powdered effect, very adherent, delicate in texture, faintly perfumed with a fascinating odor 25c

DELICIOUS HOT DRINKS

The Hot Malted Milk, Hot Chocolate, Hot Coffee, Hot Steero and Hot Tomato Bouillon, etc., served at our fountains cannot be excelled in quality and flavor. All plain hot drinks at 5c

The Latest Coiffure

The smartest women are now using the high coiffure. It is extremely stylish and generally becoming and necessitates the use of a switch with curling ends. To introduce the new high hair dress we offer a first-class natural wavy

$8 SWITCH

in all shades except grey

For $4.95

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Note—With any purchase of a switch, our experts will dress the hair in this new style free of charge.

FOR THE HAIR

Ayre's Hair Vigor	75c
Baldpate Tonic	74c
Barker's Hirsutus,	59c, $1.19, $2.35
Birt's Head Wash	20c, 39c
Coke's Dandruff Cure,	39c, 66c
Cranitonic	19c, 39c, 69c
Danderine	16c, 32c, 69c
Dollard's Herbanium,	75c, $1.39, $2.69
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Hay's Hair Health Restorer,	33c, 67c
Herbex	20c, 40c, 79c
Jayne's Quinine Hair Tonic,	50c
L-S Shampoo Powder,	10c, 50c
Lorrimer's Excelsior Tonic,	20c, 39c, 75c
Mary Goldman's Restorer	79c
Newbro's Herpicide	39c, 75c
Parisian Sage Tonic	45c
Pinaud's Eau de Quinine,	40c, 80c
Septone Hair Tonic	25c, 75c
Septone Soap for Shampoo,	25c, 75c
Seven Sisters Hair Tonic,	39c, 75c
Westphal's Auxiliator,	25c, 45c

Toilet Case

A dainty rubber lined cretonne traveling case with separate compartments for all the needed toilet articles. May be had in a variety of popular colors. A toilet requisite that will prove most useful when traveling. 75c. value 59c

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If you want rarely beautiful child pictures that fairly live, snap the kiddies unawares. This method is far superior to posing, as it does away with self-conscious expressions. Snap the kiddies when they are unconscious of your fascinating study and record for all time their cute poses and soulful expressions. "Child Photography" will bring an endless source of future delight.

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For he knows how comfortable and how proud she will feel in her Mayfair Shoes—sleek, graceful vici kid or russet oxford.

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The Christmas Number of The New York Times

Next Sunday

will contain, in addition to its regular sections,

Eight Pages in Color

Each a Work of Art

reproducing for the first time a famous series of paintings owned by Senator Wm. A. Clark, entitled

JOAN OF ARC

By Boutet de Monvel

with a narrative and description written for The New York Times by the deceased artist's son,

ROGER BOUTET de MONVEL

Among the important articles in the Magazine Section will be

Our Responsibility in Mexico

By Theodore Roosevelt

in which he flatly declares that we are partially and guiltily responsible for some of the worst acts ever committed.

The Case of Belgium

By James M. Beck

whose recent article in The New York Times on The Dual Alliance vs. The Triple Entente aroused widespread comment and was reprinted in England and France.

A Stirring Christmas Poem

By Irving Bacheller

Order

Next Sunday's Times

of your dealer today, to be sure of getting it

The Christmas Edition will be limited to advance orders.

COLUMBIA MASS MEETING FOR FOOTBALL --- WELSH DEFEATED BY SHUGRUE

COLUMBIA STUDENTS CHEER FOR FOOTBALL

President Butler Urges Greater Unity in Spirit, but Does Not Refer to Game.

MAY TAKE UP SPORT AGAIN

Silence of College Authorities Taken as Indication That Football Will "Come Back."

Fourteen hundred students crowded eagerly into the Columbia Gymnasium yesterday noon for the football mass meeting, which had promised to bring forth many surprises. The one announcement that was hoped for, that football would be restored at Columbia, was not forthcoming, but the movement to bring about this result received an added impetus, and there persists a feeling that it will in the end be successful.

President Nicholas Murray Butler addressed the meeting for a few minutes prior to catching a train to go out of town, but he refrained from making any mention of football. He urged a greater unity in Columbia spirit, and his words as to what the students want, what the Student Board wants, and what the university wants were cheered as indicating a willingness to meet them half way on any well-founded proposal, even though it be for the reinstatement of football.

As the students filed into the gymnasium cards were handed to each asking whether he would go out for a Varsity football eleven next year, if such were authorized, and also whether he would give $2 for the support of such a team. The first question was answered in the affirmative by ninety-five students weighing over 165 pounds each and by 200 who weighed over 150 pounds each. On the cards handed in, 1,066 agreed to pay the $2 if the team were formed. Many cards are yet to be heard from, for 1,400 were given out by actual count.

Every reference to football aroused wild cheering by the students, and there is no doubt that much quiet work is planned by the students in charge of the movement, and especially by Walter Dwyer and William H. Brophy, of the Student Board, for the coming Winter and Spring toward securing the reinstatement of the game. The movement is well started, and there is every reason to hope that the students will be successful if they do not arouse any antagonism by going to extremes.

Frank D. Frackenthal, Secretary of the University and official representative of President Butler, cleared the situation by stating unequivocally that the students were working spontaneously without any indication from the authorities as to how the latter stand. Officially the situation is exactly as it stood in 1905, and no question of change can come before the Committee on Athletics or is believed by authorities, he stated, nor is there any likelihood of the matter being brought up for their consideration within the near future.

The opportunity was taken at the meeting to present silver loving cups from the students to Arthur Lowe of Yale, George Lamade of Missouri, and Charles Hann of Harvard, for their services in coaching the upper and under class elevens at Columbia. The cups were purchased out of the $150 taken in at the game, admission to which was only nominal. Dave and Lamade both spoke, stating that they hoped to see Columbia play football again and thought they were preparing to get it in the right way.

SANFORD STAYS AT RUTGERS

Successful Coach Engaged to Handle Next Season's Squad.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 2.—George Foster Sanford, who coached the Rutgers College eleven, the best in the institution's history, this year, has been engaged for next season, according to the announcement of the football management today. Howard Gargan, the former Fordham star, will also return to assist in the coaching and Capt. Elmendorf of last year's team, as well as Capt. Toohey of this season's eleven, will also be members of the instructing staff next year. Most of this year's team can be counted on for the next campaign; Rutgers losing, by graduation, only Toohey, McCloskey, and Twing.

The players who are to receive their Varsity letters at the next meeting of the Athletic Association are Capt. Toohey, Ralph Seiler, Elmer Bracher, John Lippincott, Martin Hoyer, Howard Talman, the Captain-elect; Howard Mason, Robert Nash, Clifford Miller, Francis Scarr, William Rendell, Ralph White, Warren McCloskey, and Harry Rockafeller.

NAVY CONGRATULATES ARMY

"No Discredit Attached to Defeat," Says Fullam, in Praising Team.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 2.—Congratulations upon their victory in the annual service football game were conveyed to the West Pointers by Supt. Fullam of the Naval Academy, today, in a letter to Col. C. P. Townsley, superintendent of the Military Academy.

"There is no discredit attached to a defeat by such a team as yours, and it is a pleasure to accord them well merited praise," Capt. Fullam wrote.

"In all the contests between West Point and the Naval Academy, no matter which side may win, the spirit of generous rivalry, good fellowship, and mutual respect which should ever exist between the Army and Navy will also survive the heat and excitement of a friendly battle, which each team seeks, by all fair means, to win."

Indians Beat Alabama 20 to 3.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 2.—Carlisle's superior weight proved too much for the University of Alabama football eleven this afternoon, and the Indians easily won a 20 to 3 victory. Carlisle used straight football, with variegated delayed passes, which were very effective. Attempts of the Indians at forward passes netted but few gains. Alabama's play was open. Inability to cope with the Indians' defense made consistent gaining impossible. Carlisle scored one touchdown in each of the first three quarters. Alabama's lone score came in the last quarter, when Vandergraff sent the ball over for a field goal from the thirty-yard line.

Penn May Get Robertson.

The first application for the position of trainer of football men vacated by "Pat" Dwyer at the University of Pennsylvania has been received from Harry Tuthill of the Army eleven. Tuthill is a trainer, and his work at West Point has been done so thoroughly that he has been re-engaged every season for the last five years. He trained Young Corbett when he beat Terry McGovern, and he has been connected as trainer with the Yankees and Detroit Americans. Lawson Robertson of the Irish-American A. C. is favored by many at West Philadelphia. Robertson was mentioned as the probable coach before Dwyer was appointed, and it is likely that he will be the selection of the Pennsylvania Football Committee.

Brawley Holy Cross Captain.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 2.—Edward W. Brawley of Medford was elected Captain of the Holy Cross College football team today. Brawley is a member of the junior class. He played quarter on the Medford High School team for four years.

CAPTAIN MAHAN, HARVARD.

Famous Half Back Succeeds Brickley as Football Leader.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 2.—Edward William Mahan, of Natick, Mass., half back on the Harvard Varsity football team for the last two years, was chosen Captain of the 1915 team at a meeting of the 1914 squad today.

Mahan, who is in the junior class, prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, where he was a member of the football, baseball and track teams. He captained the Andover nine and in his first year at Harvard was Captain of the freshman eleven. He is 22 years old.

Wells Banchard of Concord was chosen manager of the Varsity football team.

GLICK TO LEAD TIGERS.

Princeton Football Team Elects Him Unanimously for Captaincy.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Frank Glick of Pittsburgh was this afternoon unanimously elected Captain of Princeton football team for 1915. He prepared at Pittsburgh Central High School, where he was a member of the football team for four years, captaining it during his senior year. He played on the freshman team here, and has for two years been a member of the Varsity, playing at half back and quarter back.

Glick was a leading figure in the Princeton rally in the fourth period of the Yale game.

FOOTBALL SCANDAL IN WEST

Missouri Collegians Plan to Divide Receipts of Saturday's Game.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2.—Christian Brothers College will play Rolla School of Mines eleven for the football championship of Missouri here next Saturday despite threats and protests by the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, of which the Rolla School is a branch.

Announcement that Christian Brothers College would permit its team to play the eleven from Rolla was made tonight by officials of the local school a few hours after they had declared the game would not be permitted because of the danger of a break in the friendly relations between the schools.

The change in their decision was forced by the declaration of the local team that it would play whether the Faculty of Christian Brothers College sanctioned the game or not. The Rolla men have been threatened with expulsion from the State University for signing individual contracts to play the Christian Brothers. The chief objection to the game, according to Dr. S. L. Baysinger, member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, is that the Rolla players plan to divide a portion of the gate receipts among themselves.

C. C. Bland, student manager of the Rolla team, tonight denied that the football players intended dividing a portion of the game's proceeds among themselves. He declared that Rolla's entire share of money would be devoted to charity at Rolla.

COLUMBIA WINS AT SOCCER.

Haverford Blanked In Intercollegiate Game on South Field.

Columbia outplayed the Haverford soccer eleven yesterday afternoon on South Field, defeating them by the score of 4 to 0. This victory adds to Columbia's chances of at least tying the University of Pennsylvania team for the intercollegiate championship in the race for the Milnes Trophy.

The field was wet and slippery, but a fast game was exhibited in the first half. Both teams checked considerably and as a result most of the players got a spill in the mud.

The Shanholt brothers were back in the Columbia line and added considerably to the strength of the attack of their team. The team play was vastly superior to that shown in the Pennsylvania game last week, and the players had learned the lesson of following the ball more closely. The forwards were all supported and both Shanholt and Marquard, the new find of the season, kept up a fire at the Quakers' goal and made the four goals. Capt. E. Hamilton, who had been kept out of several games because of an injured ankle, played yesterday, but again injured it in a many tumble and may be kept out of the game with Yale next Saturday. The line-up and summary:

Columbia.	Position.	Haverford.
Buermeyer	Goal	Gummere
Stone	Right full back	Moon
H. Shanholt	Left full back	Gardner
Sanders	Right half back	G. Hallett
Leguardia	Centre half back	Steers
Hamilton	Left half back	Coleman
Peck	Outside right	Stokes
Marquard	Inside right	Castle
H. H. Shanholt	Centre forward	Crosman
Schwartz	Inside left	Cary
Fernandez	Outside left	Bulby

Goals—H. Shanholt (2), Marquard, H. Shanholt. Substitutions—H. Hallett for G. Hallett, Nittobe for H. Hallett. Referee—Mr. Davies, West New York. Linesmen—Mr. Welling, Columbia; Mr. Hallett, Haverford. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Brooklyn Boy Soccer Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Frederick H. Thomas of Brooklyn has been elected Captain of the 1915 soccer team. Thomas has played right full back on the team for two seasons. He was elected by an unanimous choice.

Harvard Hockey Schedule.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 2.—The Harvard Varsity hockey schedule was announced tonight, as follows:

Dec. 17, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston; 19, Boston Athletic Association, at Boston; Jan. 2, Queens College, at Boston; 9, Cornell, at Boston; 16, Princeton, at New York; 20, Dartmouth, at Boston; 23, Princeton, at Boston; 30, Yale, at Boston; Feb. 3, Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Boston; Feb. 6, Dartmouth, at Boston; in case of tie, Princeton, at Boston; 22, Yale, at New Haven; 27, (in case of tie,) Yale, at New Haven.

Columbia Starts Hockey Practice.

Columbia puck chasers had their first hockey practice on the ice last night when Coach Jimmy O'Brien brought his charges from Morningside Heights to the St. Nicholas Rink. The Columbia boys have been at work for some days in their gymnasium practicing shooting.

Coach O'Brien is well pleased with the work they have done indoors. He says it has helped him develop some accurate goal shooters and that now the men are on the ice they will soon get in good skating trim. He has some good material and hopes to turn out a winning team.

24-Hour Roller Race in Garden.

Entries for the sprinting championships and twenty-four-hour roller-skating team race to be run at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 16, 17, and 18 are arriving from all parts of the country, the entrants being cracks from the Western cities. Three teams have already been made up. A. R. Ellington, winner of the English and Australian titles, has been teamed with Steve Shipley of Chicago as the international team. Frank Bacon of Saginaw, Mich., and Fred Marth of Milwaukee, Wis., have been paired as the intercity team. The third team is made up of William Kaiser and Flavio Marks, and will be known as the Bridgeport team. The latter pair were second in the three-hour race at the Garden last month. It is expected that at least fifteen teams will start in the long race, which will be preceded the night before by sprint races up to five miles. $1,000 in prize money being put up by the management for these events. The track will be a banked saucer, with long, flat stretches, built for speed, which will enable the racers to bring out the best that is in them.

Six-Day Cycle Race for Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—The Cycle Racing Association announced today that it would conduct a six-day race in this city, starting Monday, Dec. 14. The race is to be of the abbreviated sort and will be in session from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 2 o'clock the following morning, while on Saturday the race will start at 12:30 o'clock and finish at 10 o'clock Sunday night. The contest will be staged in the Elks Rooms in Academy, Street Avenue and Jay Street. The fact that the promoters had decided to hold the race in Newark is regarded as the first step toward the establishment of a regular cycle track in this city. The Elks Rooms have a seating capacity of 2,000, and it is expected that this will be taxed to the limit during the six days. The race will be run under the auspices of the Newark Athletic Club, which has had charge of the bicycle races held in the Elks Rooms for the last four years.

SHUGRUE BEATS WELSH ON POINTS

Jersey Boxer in Rough Bout with Champion—Britisher Boxes Mostly with One Hand.

Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, was beaten on points last night at Madison Square Garden in a ten-round bout with Joe Shugrue of Jersey City. It was not a highly satisfactory bout, however, for the champion seemed to be far below the standard which has marked his ring career since he conquered Willie Ritchie in London. During the entire ten rounds he worked mostly with his left hand, and this would presume that there was something in the story which came from Taunton, Mass., a few days ago, that Welsh had broken his hand in his bout with Yelle. At most times during the bout he kept his right close to him, or played it only in a half-vigorous blow that would not bring it into hard contact. Most of the blows that he landed on Shugrue were left jabs which had little steam behind them, and were of a nature to be more tantalizing than calculated to inflict serious injury.

Shugrue seemed to realize that the moment of his career had arrived. He was the aggressor from the instant that the first gong clanged and in all but one round he held that commanding position. He bored in close and appeared to relish the infighting game much more than the champion. Time and again he landed telling blows while the men were close locked or breaking away. The one round that could be called the champion's was the seventh. Then he broke for an instant into his old stride. He landed repeatedly, but for all that he scored there was not, apparently, enough power behind the blows to cause his opponent any inconvenience.

There was no one but would on mere physical looks have accorded the battle to Shugrue. He is short and thickset, while Welsh towered apparently a full two inches above him. It was this schoolboy build, as it were, that Shugrue made full use of. He was able to rush the champion, and get in at close quarters. Welsh, on the other hand, while he was at times aggressive, was in large measure on the defensive, and seemed to be impressed two shrewdly with the responsibility of his championship or his some hand.

The champion was by no means helpless or suffering when he left the ring, and many less inclined to give a man a bout unless he displayed much more superiority than Shugrue did would call the bout a draw, but on the number of blows landed fairly and with force Shugrue had it on the Britisher.

Welsh simply went against a young, vigorous lad at the wrong time.

The gathering that witnessed the event was even larger than that which saw the Welsh-Wolgast event. There was hardly a vacant seat anywhere, and the boxing struck a chord of popular favor even though it was hardly of the caliber that was expected in a bout with a champion involved. The two men weighed in at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at just 133½ pounds, but at the ringside Shugrue had the better of it. Welsh stripped tipped the scales at 134¾, while his opponent in boxing togs went to 137½.

Shugrue was the first to arrive in the ring, quickly followed by the champion. An instant later they were started on the first round. Welsh came to the centre of the ring with an air of confidence, while Shugrue, with his lips pressed firm together, had an air of determination that was almost pathetic of what was to happen. There was little of note that happened in the first three rounds. The men seemed to want to feel each other out.

It was in the seventh round that Welsh gave the exhibition of what was expected during the whole bout, for there were few who thought that the champion would be so pressed. In this round Shugrue started aggressively and brought a neat left to Welsh's face and an instant later sent another to the body. This tuned the champion to shooting his wallop. He sent a perfect whirlwind of blows at his opponent. A left to the face followed a second later by another to the head tantalized the Jersey man and he let down his guard just enough so that Welsh whipped in another to the face.

Another left to the side of the jaw counted, and Welsh came to his corner at the finish of the round wearing the same confident smile that he had at the outset of the bout. Welsh, however, could not add to his good work in the next round. His ability seemed to be a meeting as before, but all of a sudden Shugrue was again the master after the first few seconds of the eighth, and his fast work could not be stemmed from then until the finish. The champion made a determined stand in the last round, and tried to overwhelm the Jerseyman, but his attack was fought easily. Just as the finish of the last round Shugrue sent in the most telling blow of the night. It was a vicious straight right, and it snapped the champion's head back as it landed.

The semi-final bout between Gene Moriarity and Bobby Moore was in every way a more interesting contest than the main attraction. The two are welterweights, and they went through the ten rounds at a terrific pace. Moore was by all odds the better boxer of the two, but his opponent was a smashing hitter, and both were clever in their particular line. In the seventh round it looked certain that Moriarity would win decisively. It had been almost an even break up to that point, each landing some telling blows, but the seventh gave Moriarity a clean advantage, and from then on strong and appeared to be through. He recovered quickly, however, between the rounds and brought the battle up to almost an even standing at the end of the tenth round.

Two Negro Battlers in Ring.

The return of Sam McVey to the States means a lot of action among the several colored heavyweights who are located in the East now. It furnishes a new opponent for men like Joe Jeannette and Sam Langford. These men have found it difficult to get good bouts because the Boxing Commission does not permit mixed bouts. Now, however, fans are hoping for several good battles. The first of these heavyweight contests between colored battlers takes place at the Fairmont A. C. on Thursday, Dec. 10, McVey opening his campaign against Battling Jim Johnson. McVey, picked one of the hardest men in the business to start with all his experience he is going to have a difficult time to win. Johnson has youth in his favor and also has had the experience. He stood off Jack Johnson in London, getting the verdict when the champion could not continue. He came here and gave Jeannette three of the hardest battles he ever took part in.

Special Show at the Olympic A. C.

There will be a special boxing show at the Olympic A. C. tomorrow evening, consisting of two ten-round events, one six and two fours. In the first ten-round bout Frankie Callahan will box Young Nelson, and in the other ten-rounder John Lester Johnson, the rugged negro heavyweight, will clash with Gunboat Washington.

CAVALRY AT HORSE SHOW.

Troop I Coming from Fort Ethan Allen to Perform in Garden.

Twice a day, headed by its full band, Troop I, Second Cavalry, U. S. A., known in military circles as the Blue Ribbon troop of Yankee Cossacks, will parade from its quarters at the Little Riding School down Fifth Avenue to Madison Square Garden, throughout the Horse Show next week. The troop will serve as guard of honor to the show and incidentally will give the public an object lesson on the efficiency of the cavalry branch of the army.

The troop has won many trophies for rough riding and saber evolutions, and is reputed to be equal in point of efficiency to any similar body of men in the world.

Military events have played an important part for the last five years at the Madison Square Garden Horse Shows, and in order that there shall be no dearth in these contests the American Horse Show Association has completed plans along this line.

By a special request of Major General Leonard Wood, permission has been granted by the War Department to have the troopers perform at the show. Confirmation of an invitation to attend the event was received yesterday from Capt. Charles G. Harvey of Troop I, stating he would bring the complete detachment, consisting of eighty-nine men and officers, to the exhibition. This body of men especially trained in equestrian manoeuvres comprise seven officers, fifty-two enlisted men, a band of twenty-five pieces, and five extra officers.

In addition to their parade on Fifth Avenue the troopers will form one of the daily features of the show. Midway between the matinee session and evening performance, the tanbark will be turned over to the squad, which will perform its feats for the edification of the spectators.

The detachment will leave Fort Ethan Allen in Vermont early Saturday morning on a special train consisting of four cars and will come to New York, where it will be inspected immediately upon its arrival by Major General Leonard Wood and his staff from Governor's Island.

Army Takes Up Basket Ball.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Army has begun active training for the basket ball season, which opens here next Saturday. Fordham University of New York will pry the lid off the local season with the cadets in their first game. Thirteen games have been scheduled, with such headliners as Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Union, and Swarthmore included on the list. Three Southern teams will make their first appearance on the army court. Georgetown, George Washington, and Washington and Lee coming here for games. All the contests will take place at West Point. There is promise of a strong team, as the cadets did not lose a man by the graduation of the class last June. Boye is the Captain of the team this year. Hobbs, MacTaggart, Howell, Kilburn, Butler, and Hibbs are some of the veterans who are in training now. The team will be coached by Lieuts. Stillwell and Devers, both former stars on the Army court. The schedule: Dec. 5, Fordham; Dec. 12, St. Lawrence; Dec. 19, Georgetown; Dec. 23, Pennsylvania; Jan. 9, Union College; Jan. 16, Manhattan College; Jan. 23, Swarthmore College; Jan. 30, Lehigh; Feb. 6, Pittsburgh; Feb. 13, Rensselaer; Feb. 20, Cornell; Feb. 27, George Washington; Feb. 27, Washington and Lee.

Manhattan Prep Wins.

In a close and exciting basket ball game yesterday afternoon at Xavier Basket Ball Court the Manhattan Prep five were defeated by the Xavier High School by the score of 12 to 8. McCarthy at left forward for Xavier starred, and his work was largely responsible for his team's victory. At the end of the first half the score was 9 to 4 in favor of Xavier, but Manhattan rallied in the second half and tied the score at 8 to 8. Kenny shot a difficult basket, and a foul goal placed his team in the lead. The score:

Manhattan Prep.	Position.	Xavier H. S.
Kenny	Left forward	McCarthy
Killeen	Right forward	Larkin
V. Farrell	Centre	J. Farrell
Hagan	Left guard	Deagan
Cleary	Right guard	Cunningham

Field goals—McCarthy (3,) Kenny (2,) Killeen (2,) Hagan. Goals from fouls—Hagan (2,) McCarthy (2.) Referee—Mr. Smith, Xavier High School. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes each.

Seton Hall Beats Fordham.

The Seton Hall basket ball team won its second victory of the season last night when it defeated the Fordham University five at South Orange, N. J., by the score of 39 to 14. Every member of the winning team tallied one or more goals, and all seemed to display accurate shooting. Regan, left guard for Seton Hall, caged eight field goals and eleven from fouls. The line-up:

Seton Hall.	Position.	Fordham.
Jones	Left forward	De Grott
Summers	Right forward	Rapsch
Meehan	Centre	Dale
Flarity	Left guard	Tattuso
Ormsby	Right guard	Kellem

Substitutions: For Fordham—Dunn for De Grott, Mann for Tattuso, Walsh for Kellem. Goals from field—Jones, (2,) Summers, (2,) Meehan, Flarity, (8,) Ormsby, Dale, Dunn. Goals from fouls—Flarity, (11,) Rapsch, (10.) Referee—J. Sullivar of Newark. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

La Salle Defeats Hoboken High.

La Salle Academy basket ball team defeated the Hoboken High School five on the local court by the score of 21 to 11. The game was very fast, and full of thrilling plays. This makes the eighth straight win for the La Salle boys. Lauria did excellent work for his quintet, scoring 17 out of the 21 points made by La Salle. The line-up:

La Salle.	Position.	Hoboken.
Dalton	Forward	Stannard
Lauria	Forward	Goldweight
Donnellan	Centre	Marrone
Lauria	Guard	Barrone
Miller	Guard	Ferguson

Goals from field—Lauria, (8,) Stannard, (2,) Goldweight, Ferguson, Winters, Damico. Goals from fouls—Lauria, (1,) Stannard, (3.) Time of halves—Fifteen minutes. Referee—Mr. Murphy.

Opens Season with Victory.

The Columbia Grammar School basket ball team opened its season yesterday afternoon with a victory over the fast Staten Island Academy five by the score of 23 to 22.

Schoolboys Will Not Go West.

A large portrait of the late James E. Sullivan with the inscription "We Mourn Our Loss" will be placed in the lobby of Madison Square Garden during the elementary schools indoor championship games on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 19. The Games Committee held a meeting yesterday at the office of Secretary Dr. C. Ward Crampton, and the method of honoring the memory of Mr. Sullivan, who was a member of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools Athletic League, was decided upon.

The matter of sending schoolboy athletes to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915 was brought up, and the Finance Committee announced that there was no money to carry out such a project. Some of the members of the committee thought that even if the money could be raised it should not be used for that purpose because much more use could be made of it in the athletic work in New York. The arrangements for the games at Madison Square Garden have been completed and were adopted at yesterday's meeting.

PITCHER PLANK JUMPS TO FEDERALS

Veteran Left-Hander of Athletics Goes to St. Louis "Outlaw" Team.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Dec. 2.—Eddie Plank of the Philadelphia Athletics today signed a Federal League contract. Harry Goldman, Treasurer of the Baltimore Club, came here today and obtained the pitcher's signature to a general contract, but it was not made known to which club in the Federal League Plank would be assigned. It is said here that he will pitch for St. Louis.

Plank tonight admitted he signed the contract, but would not divulge the terms of the agreement or with which club he expected to be identified.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—"I wish him the best of luck," said Connie Mack tonight, when told that Eddie Plank had signed a Federal League contract.

"Are you sorry to see him go?" Mack was asked.

"Oh, no," he replied, "I was through with him. He was after the money and was quite willing to go to the Federals.

"He was a wonderful pitcher," Mack said, "in speaking of Plank's thirteen years' service with the Athletics, "and he is a good one yet."

That Plank would jump to the Federals was not unexpected here. Manager Mack startled the baseball world shortly after the conclusion of the world's series by announcing that he had asked waivers on Plank, Chief Bender, and Jack Coombs. All the American League clubs did not waive on Plank and Bender, and agents of several of them visited Plank at his home in Gettysburg in unsuccessful efforts to have him remain in the American League.

CHINESE FOR WHITE SOX.

Manager Callahan Will Give Lai Tin a Trial Next Spring.

Organized baseball is threatened with an invasion from China. Cubans, Indians and Italians have been successful in America's national game, but up to the present no Chinaman or Japanese has shown himself sufficiently proficient to be carried on the roster of a major league team. It is learned that Manager Jimmy Callahan of the White Sox has secured Capt. Lai Tin of the Honolulu Chinese team and will take him with the team to Southern California for the Spring training trip, where he will receive a hard tryout. In the event of Lai Tin fulfilling expectations he will enjoy the unique honor of being the first Celestial to play on a National or American League team.

Capt. Lai Tin is one of the best athletes in the Far East. He played shortstop on the Honolulu Chinese team that visited the United States in 1912 and 1913. He holds two Hawaiian athletic records. He has been timed in the 100-yard dash in 10 1-5 seconds and has cleared twenty-three feet in the running broad jump. In two games against the University of California team Lai Tin had twenty-four chances while playing at third base and accepted all of them. In addition to being a clever fielder he is a crack batter.

NEW YORK ELKS LEAD.

Montclair Loses Three Matches in Interclub Billiard League Series.

New York won three out of four matches in the championship Inter-Elks Billiard League last night at the Elks' Club, 108 West Forty-third Street. The local players captured both matches at pocket billiards and broke even in the two balkline contests. Montclair's victory was a notable one, as Fred Unger defeated W. Gershell, former Class B amateur champion, by the score of 150 to 33. Unger was practically unknown in Elks billiard circles, and Gershell was looked upon as a certain winner. The Montclair player, however, showed excellent execution, and was particularly strong on the spread draw shot. Unger finished with a 22-28 as his runs of 14, 14, 14, while Gershell's best single effort was 11, with an average of 1 11-22. In the other billiard match E. Robinson, New York, won from J. Taylor, Montclair, 150 to 57. The winner averaged 2 22-51, with 11 as his best run.

Both pool games were decided. C. Armbruster, New York, defeated A. Schuerer, Montclair, 100 to 66, and J. Donnelly, the local representative, led Jack Doyle, Montclair, at the finish of the match, 100 to 30.

In the Freeport-Newark series played at Freeport the latter won two matches. Charles Sigmond outplayed Charles Lerck at pocket billiards, 100 to 58, and Clyde Wallace won from W. L. Kurtz at balkline billiards, 150 to 129. The series between Queensboro and Yonkers was the first to be played to the withdrawal of the former lodge from the tournament.

Warhop Signs with Yankees Again.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 2.—Jack Warhop, cured of a strained tendon in the right shoulder, it was learned today, recently signed a three-year contract with the New York American League Baseball Club at an increased salary. Warhop took treatment here for his lame pitching arm.

Pinehurst Autumn Golf.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 2.—With scores of 85 each, Robert Hunter of Weeburn and C. L. Becker of Woodland, tied for the qualification trophy in today's opening play of the seventh annual autumn golf tournament. T. J. Morgan of Metaconset was second in 86 and J. A. Allen of New York and I. N. Prentiss of Mohawk tied for third in 87. Stewart La Roy of New York and C. H. Hurdsen of Northfork made 90 each, and A. A. Herresee of Cooperstown 91, and George W. Johnson of Arcot 94.

Central Park Polo Wins.

Central Park Riding Academy polo team defeated the Riding Academy team last night in the Riding Academy. The score was 5 goals to 1. The usual weekly musical ride was part of the programme. So also was the tug of war between the ladies, won by Miss W. Miller, with Miss J. Strauss second.

There were sixteen entries for the jumping contest, the prizes being cups given by the academy. Miss May Gould and Al Isaac carried off the first trophy. Second prize went to Yellow Kid, with J. Jouissy up. Vernon Castle's Gunpowder, ridden by J. McDougall, was third.

STAR ATHLETES DEFEATED.

Sheppard, Smith, and Lennon Fail in Father Matthew Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Both Melvin Shephard and Tommy Lennon failed to win a place in the 300-yard handicap, the feature events in the indoor athletic games of the Father Matthew T. A. D., held in the First Regiment Armory tonight. Sheppard won the first heat, but was unable to get in the final, finishing in fourth place. Tommy Lennon of the University of Pennsylvania was unplaced, the handicaps being too much for him to overcome.

Harry Smith, national 2-mile champion, dropped out of the 2-mile handicap after completing two laps.

During the early part of the night Samuel Schwartz of the Irish-American Athletic Club won in a close finish from J. E. Goldstein, unattached, in the 1-mile walk.

The summaries follow:

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by A. J. Lemmey, Trinity Club, (75 yards;) C. Shafer, Long Island A. C., (125 yards,) second; D. Messler, Long Island A. C., (125 yards,) third. Time—9:29 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by A. L. Lake, New York A. C.; William Van Den Dries, New York A. C., second; William Waelader, Empire City Wheelmen, third. Time—3:12.

Three-quarter-Mile Handicap.—Won by H. L. Aanwell, Prudential A. C., (65 yards;) F. W. Kelly, unattached, (40 yards,) second; Thomas Moore, Millrose A. A., (80 yards,) third. Time—3:10 4-5.

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by Dave Politzer, Sheridan A. C., (5 yards;) E. D. Maurer, New York A. C., (5 yards,) second; William F. Wyse, Bronx Church House, (11 yards,) third. Time—0:33 3-5.

1,200-Yard Relay Race.—Won by Pastime A. C., (Shea, Keler, J. J. Fitzpatrick, and W. Burke,) 45 yards; New York A. C., (Delaney, Major, Casey, and Casey,) four yards behind scratch, second; Leughlin Lyceum, (McDonald, Hauser, Woods, and Buckley,) 10 yards, third. Time—3:07.

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Howard Bronx Church House, (6 feet;) Herbert Marks, Central Congregational A. A., (10 feet,) second; Joe Higgins, unattached, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:08.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by Charles McGreugan, unattached; William Weaver, unattached, second; Matthew Lynch, unattached, third. Time—4:35 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Tony Tadatori, unattached, (60 yards;) D. McCormick, Empire City Wheelmen, (145 yards,) second; Joseph A. Van Dam, Empire City Wheelmen, (65 yards,) third. Time—5:15 4-5.

Y. M. C. A. Bi-Monthly Games.

Excellent performances were witnessed last night in the bimonthly games of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. D. Tenney was the only scratch runner to win his race, and he finished first in the 1,000-yard event, after a hard race with A. Lee. The summaries:

Standing Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by R. Engle, (1 foot,) with a jump of 9 feet 9 inches; D. Tenney, (scratch,) second, 9 feet 4½ inches; J. Buccola, (1 foot,) third, 9 feet 4 inches.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. D. Beatty, (6 yards;) H. Lhullier, (2 yards,) second; A. S. Ford, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by D. Tenney, (scratch,) A. Lee, (60 yards,) second; A. Mole, (scratch,) third. Time—2:33 2-5.

Fence Vault, Handicap.—Won by A. Williams, (6 inches,) with a vault of 6 feet 6 inches; H. D. Beatty, 14 inches, second; S. Feet 7 inches; H. Lhullier, (scratch,) third, 6 feet 1 inch.

Inter-Class Relay Race.—Won by the intermediate team, composed of A. Williams, H. Lhullier, R. Engle, and P. Kilian; general group team, composed of A. S. Ford, H. D. Beatty, A. Mole, and H. Young, second. Time—1:29 4-5.

Trainer Snyder Home from France.

W. H. Snyder, an American trainer of horses, who has had much success in France, has returned to New York. He had charge of Thomas Hitchcock's stable. Mr. Hitchcock still has fifty horses in France awaiting shipment to this country. They are nearly all yearlings and two-year-olds. There is one good three-year-old, which won a number of races.

Snyder tells some interesting stories of the war in relation to racing stock. The Hitchcock horses were stabled at Maisons Lafitte, and at one time were within three miles of a detachment of Uhlans. They were between the firing lines of the German and French armies and were ordered out.

They were shipped to a farm owned by Mr. Hitchcock in Southern France, far from the war zone. Snyder is a former trotting horse trainer, and handled the horses of Col. Lawrence Kip. He says that the French Government requisitions only the horses really needed for war purposes.

Preston Burch, another American trainer, is still in France, but hopes to sail for New York in time to arrive here for Christmas.

Handicap Squash Tennis.

Nearly forty of the leading amateur squash tennis players in the metropolitan district are expected to compete in the national handicap squash tennis championship tournament, which opens on Saturday in the Columbia University Club courts. Up to late hour yesterday Secretary George Whitney of the National Association had received twenty-four entries, but as the list will not close before the receipt of the first mail this morning this list is expected to be considerably augmented. The tournament this year will be more open than in the past, as Jr. Alfred Sullivan and George Whitney, the two best players in the City, are not entrants. The entries to date follow:

M. L. Cornell, Columbia University; E. du Pont Irving, J. W. Appel, Jr., Hamilton Hadden, and D. F. Phelps, Harvard Club; R. C. Crocker, Miss Adams, and R. G. Coburn, Field Club of Greenwich; S. Stoddard, Bridgeport University Club; J. Taylor, J. G. Stern, and L. Richards, Princeton Club; A. W. Riley, J. O. Low, Charles M. Bull, Jr., G. Geopel, J. H. Williams, A. J. Cordier, R. E. T. Riggs, F. S. Fagg, R. Catlin, and F. W. Bellamy, Heights Casino.

Bowl to Seat 100,000.

Business men of Philadelphia will hold a meeting today to consider the site and style of a stadium to seat 100,000 persons. The new "bowl" is intended to not only take the place of Franklin Field, but also for open-air events in Philadelphia. It is the idea of the business men that a stadium seating 30,000 persons more than the Yale Bowl could be used for many athletic events and benefits as might be held in the city, like the Army and Navy game and the big football games of the University of Pennsylvania. It would also be available for world's series in baseball, providing the games were played in Philadelphia, and also put the Quaker City on the map as an applicant for the Olympic games in 1916, which seem unlikely to be held in Berlin in 1916.

The plan for financing the project is to have the city and transportation companies provide the approaches, while the cost of the erection of the bowl will be about $500,000.

Cyclists Award Championship.

At a meeting of the Interclub Amateur Cycle Road Racing League held Monday night Edward Jansen was awarded the individual championship of the league and was presented with a solid gold medal. Silver medals were presented to each member of the Century Road Club Association team which won the championship of the league. D. J. McIntire, who has been President of the league for the past two years, was unanimously re-elected, although he at first declined the honor, saying that new blood should be injected into the league. H. W. Zarr was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW ORGANIZATION TO CONTROL ROWING

Plans to Have a Racing Week and Abolish Poughkeepsie and New London Regattas.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 2.—The formation of a new college rowing organization, which proposes eventually to abolish both the Yale-Harvard and the Poughkeepsie regattas and institute in their places a week of racing modeled along the lines of the English Henley, became known publicly here today when the establishment of the Collegiate Rowing Association was announced. This body, it was reported, was formed at a meeting called recently by the University of Pennsylvania rowing authorities and attended by the managers of the Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Navy, and Columbia crews.

Manager Lackey of the Yale crews has been appointed by the association to draw up plans and regulations which will be submitted to the rowing authorities of the various colleges for their approval and for ratification at the next meeting of the association to be held in New Haven.

The reduction of the length of the championship races from four miles to three or even one and a half miles was advocated by several of the managers at the meeting here, and it is proposed to encourage the smaller colleges and preparatory schools to take up rowing as a major sport.

Manager Fred Davis of the Pennsylvania crews, who has been chosen Chairman of the new association, has announced that the Yale Varsity and junior crews will race the University of Pennsylvania over the mile and a half course on the Schuylkill River here on April 3. Races with Harvard, Princeton, Annapolis, and Cornell are pending.

DRIVER AND HORSE BARRED.

Vance Nuckels and Andrel Cannot Race Again,

The New York Times

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THE WAR BOOM.

Economists declare that the wastes of war are a public detriment. No doubt that is true, and yet it would be hard to show a loss to the makers of the 1,000,000 uniforms ordered of American firms, according to The London Chronicle. There were also reports yesterday of an order for 2,000,000 yards of olive drab suitings and overcoatings for export. How figures like that run up is disclosed in the balance of trade in our favor on foreign merchandise movement of $70,000,000 in November, according to forecasts by the Washington officials. There have been larger November excesses of exports, but never has such an excess been subject to smaller "invisible" deduction. We are exporting goods and not importing capital now. It is even possible that we may export capital in the form of goods and balance the transaction by accepting promises in payment. That would be exchanging present goods for future profits, and is the manner in which commerce grows normally. It is plain that the foreign buyer in such cases would pay not only the price of the goods, but the cost of the credit. In that manner manufacturers, bankers and wage-earners all profit. It is rather to the belligerent nations than to us that war is a public detriment, although no doubt there are offsets also to us.

There is another side to contracts on the above scale. The goods we are selling are made from materials upon which there are embargoes. It is clear that England cannot hope to prevent us from buying wool and also hope to buy cheap uniforms and materials. Not long ago there was a reflection of this in the suggestion that England would allow us to take British colonial wool upon condition that it was manufactured for British buyers. Now there is another report even more suggestive of the necessity which drives the war makers. It is hinted that the United States might get supplies of rubber, hides, manganese, wool, and perhaps other commodities upon condition that we impede the trade of enemy nations. That is a mixture of trade and politics to which we could not assent.

In both trade and politics the United States is in a condition of peace and friendship with all the world, and is not disposed to make entangling alliances prejudicial to that desirable status. Trade in war contraband is a right of neutrals, not a subject of purchase. By making preferential arrangements with either side in a war we pay for what belongs to us, and we endanger our relations with the nations on the other side of the unfortunate controversies. No combatant has a right to attack our lawful commerce as a means of attacking its enemy. That was Germany's offense in violating the neutrality of Belgium. We are not likely to view with complacence an attack by either side on its enemy through our trade, any more than through our territory. We would rather trade with both sides, and are so completely neutral that we will not make any exclusive arrangement with either not available also to the other. This is irrespective of our sympathies or views of the rights and wrongs of the war. We are more concerned with our own rights and duties, and these should be carefully compartmented away from contamination through any confusion with profits.

We are discharging our duties and we may have to insist upon our rights. We cannot place ourselves in a position of reproach for having bartered our rights at the cost of controversy of those aggrieved. There is all the greater reason for taking this position because the trade thus spurt must come to us, and our own terms are only a matter of waiting. War orders are peremptory. If cloth is wanted the wool will be allowed to come to us.

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

We have no doubt the public markets will be continued. Established by Borough President Marks's commission to offset war prices of foods and as a measure of relief against the hardships of the coming Winter, they have been successful and have won increasing patronage. It has been found that large numbers of people prefer to exchange their time and effort to retain the profits that would otherwise accrue to retail provisioners, and farmers and wholesalers were glad to stock the new markets with plentiful supplies of every sort. At the same time the pushcart problem was largely solved by the moving of pushcart men into the outskirts of the markets, where they get increased custom. A time of economic stress was forefended for thousands who needed precisely the relief which the markets continue to afford.

It is time to consider whether the markets cannot be made self-supporting. Except where the bridges cover them, they should be put under shelter. A correspondent whose letter appears elsewhere asks that the city provide the shelter. The city might well do it, but not all at public expense. If the dealers were assessed, in order to pay in time for their covering, they would still have their small-shop competitors at a disadvantage. There would be a saving of one profit in changing hands to the consumer, a saving of rent except for the stall fee, and a saving in cost of delivery, which the consumer reaps. The difference between making the markets self-supporting and giving their facilities at public expense would be the difference between thrift and humiliating charity.

SHIPS AND CARGOES.

The President has reiterated his determination to provide the country with a mercantile marine at public risk and cost. The only wavering attributed to him is regarding giving control to private persons who would provide 20 per cent. of the capital, the Government advancing 80 per cent. upon the security of the ships. Who are these gentlemen thus approaching the President? And what are the facts which they are said to place before him showing that "there is a demand for more American bottoms if the legitimate foreign trade of the United States is "to be continued in any volume"? Shipbuilders of dear ships, subsidy hunters providing dear freights, friends of the people enacting uneconomical conditions of operation, favor the President's plan, but it cannot be assumed that he is listening to them. It is necessary to believe either that he has other sources of information than those with which he cannot afford to co-operate, or that he is proceeding as a volunteer in the public service. Volunteers of unasked service get scant thanks. The sort of service the people appreciate is response to their appeals, and the appeals worthy of consideration are all to the contrary of the President's proposal.

For example, the greatest foreign shippers are the trusts who are defendants in prosecutions permitted by the President. He allows his officials to proceed against these great shippers, often furnishing their own shipping, even after the courts have given them a clean bill of mercantile good conduct. Argument in such a case is now proceeding, and an appeal has recently been taken in another case. One of the defendants in a Government suit is the President of the United States Steel Corporation, whose personal character and knowledge of the foreign trade entitle him to be quoted upon this subject in any company. On the same day that the President reiterated his determination to proceed with his plan, for which there is no public support except of a political sort, Mr. FARRELL said as reported in The Herald:

> At present there is no lack of shipping facilities, as there are more ships than cargoes to all parts of the world. We are now sending ships from one port to another in ballast because we cannot get cargoes for them. We need more trade, not more transportation.

That is the gist of the question. The President seems to think that if the ships are provided the trade will follow. That would be true only in some cases, and only if the transportation were made a gift in whole or in part at public expense. Trade of that sort is not wanted. It is not fattening, except to the appropriation bills. The only sort of trade that is good is the trade that is done at a profit sufficient to enable it to provide for its own carriage. The Federal Reserve system, if it redeems reasonable expectations, will provide credit, and credit is more needed than shipping. If the President's ships were running they would be as empty as those of which Mr. FARRELL testifies.

Besides credit we need a new international currency, a trade convenience parallel to the British bills of exchange. Credit will enable our manufacturers to provide the goods, and international currency provided by American bankers in dollars will enable payments to be made without too great cost and delay. None of these things can be extemporized or hastened. They are slow and laborious creations, and so would be a mercantile marine which can support itself. A tax-eating mercantile marine is the only sort to be provided in the President's manner. There is a deficiency of interest in the President's plan as at present known, but there is great interest in the facts and the advice upon which he rests his proposal.

WHY THE NAVY SHOULD SING.

If The Sun cannot answer with accuracy what it calls The World's "editorial and suppressive question" about JOSEPHUS DANIELS, it should leave the answer to those who can make it. The question was:

> Why should a navy that has JOSEPHUS DANIELS for a Secretary want to sing?

The answer to this question is so obvious that the wayfaring man could not err in pouncing upon it; and The Sun's inadequate and groping attempts to find the answer almost suggest that it is intentionally playing into The World's hands. It advances every reason but the right one. Its chief argument is that Mr. DANIELS "is himself one grand, sweet song, and "inevitably rouses echoes in the service." We are surprised to see a newspaper of The Sun's intelligence wandering all around Robin Hood's barn when the reason why the navy should sing, sing tremendously, sing as it never sang in all its history, stands right before its eyes.

One outlet for the navy's emotions is barred to it by a famous order of the Secretary. The only other one sanctioned by tradition and experience remains to it—modified, it is true, by another order of the Secretary's, but still existing in a fragmentary condition. The answer to The World's question is that a navy that has JOSEPHUS DANIELS for a Secretary must sing to keep its mind off its troubles, and it should begin singing right away, before he issues an order abolishing music. Sing it must and shall, though the notes waver and voices break. There it stands and sings: God help it, it can do no otherwise.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

The idea underlying the Boy Scout movement is not military; it is that of character-building, and to teach boys to do things for themselves. In view of the growth of the movement, it is strange that some misconceptions still exist about it. Its purpose is not to train soldiers, but to train citizens. The boys learn woodcraft and campcraft, but above all they are taught their duties to others, especially the duty of service; and they are trained to perform this duty on their own initiative, and to know how to perform it. So highly has this initiative and this resourcefulness been developed that on several occasions they have won national attention by it, as when the Boy Scouts in Washington held back a riotous mob, which the police could not do.

The Boy Scout oath includes a vow "to help other people at all times," and another "to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and "morally straight." In developing both the will to help others and the knowledge of how to help them, especially in emergencies, the movement is doing great service to the country

CONGRESS AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

We venture to suggest to the President that in the short session Congress will need decidedly closer watching on one subject, and a very important one, than he found time to give in the long session. Early in its career the Democratic majority showed a determined and greedy desire to cripple the merit system in various places, and to increase the opportunities of the professional spoilsmen. The first demonstration of this appetite was made in the Tariff bill, when the entire field force connected with the assessment and collection of the income tax was removed from the classified service and put for two years under regulations framed by the Secretary of the Treasury. There was not the faintest justification for this measure. It has been proved by long experience not only that employés of this sort could be secured in adequate number and of proper fitness under the civil service rules, but also that men thus secured were far more efficient, faithful, and, therefore, more economical, than the nominees of the politicians. The change was opposed by many business organizations representing the interests affected by income taxation, but in vain. It was accomplished by a provision inserted in the Tariff bill.

The next move of the same nature was made in a "rider" attached to the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, of itself an entirely unjustifiable trick which had been exposed and condemned by Mr. WILSON in his rôle as historian and critic of politics, before he assumed the duties of President and party leader. The rider removed from the classified service Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue and Deputy United States Marshals. These places were originally put under the civil service rules by President CLEVELAND in 1896, and for nearly a score of years the wisdom of this action had been amply demonstrated. Here again there was no possible room for doubt that the merit system served the best interests of the Government and the public and that exemption from its requirements could profit no one but the spoils hunters. Indeed, it is precisely in this class of offices that the value of the system has been the greatest, since they are the ones in which spoils politics works the most mischief.

During the latter part of the latest session of Congress there were signs that the majority in the Senate had awakened to a sense of responsibility, and several schemes for further undermining the merit system were rejected. But, as we remarked, the situation requires vigilance on the part of the President. There will be little time at the short session beyond the passage of the appropriation bills, and these will probably be huddled, as usual, toward the close. It will be easy and tempting to attach treacherous riders. It is to be hoped that Mr. WILSON will defeat them if they are tried. We quite understand how he may have felt justified in the past in avoiding a break with his party in Congress on this matter, in order to get its support in matters he may have deemed more important, though, we cannot agree at all that really they were more important. He has now secured practically all that he set out to get. There can be no need for further hesitation or compromise. On the other hand, the underlying principle of the merit system is of vital and lasting consequence. It has very distinctly been weakened during the first half of Mr. WILSON'S term. He was one of the earliest and most zealous advocates and exponents of that principle. It would be a great pity if during his Administration it suffered injury which it is clearly in his power to prevent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Reasons for Buying Gifts Early.

Exhortations to do Christmas shopping betimes, instead of concentrating all or most of it in the week before the holiday, have for some years, now, been many and vigorous. These appeals have been of two kinds. Those most often heard were to the effect that the concentration of present-buying in the last few days necessitates, or at least causes, the cruel, almost intolerable, overworking of the great army of shop employés, the majority of them young women. This, beyond question, is true, and certain is it, too, that most of the hardships inflicted by procrastinating givers would be abolished if they would only change their habits.

That argument is addressed to altruism—to such consideration as we may have for the welfare of others—and it is, fortunately, an argument to which many have responded. But our self-interest is also involved in the matter of early Christmas shopping, for the buyer as well as the seller profits from it, and in several ways. For one thing, the early shopper finds stocks of all kinds larger and in better condition; for another, he or she escapes and helps to abolish the final rush and gets the help and attention that can hardly be expected from the people behind the counters when they are with difficulty controlling—more or less—the irritability that invariably results from intense weariness.

And probably, if everybody determined to buy presents early, there would be less of the bad sort of Christmas giving—the reluctant giving that is done under one or another sense of compulsion, or for one or another motive with which seasonable good will has nothing to do. Gifts of that sort are usually the last ones bought, and all the money spent for them could be better used, especially this year, when calls for money are so many and so urgent.

A Man on Trial, Not a Plan.

Sing Sing's new Warden should not, and probably will not, be surprised at finding that his efforts to change the long-established methods of managing the prison and its inhabitants are viewed, in some quarters, with dislike, and that he will be opposed, criticised, and ridiculed as a coddler of convicts is to be expected. His presence and his plans are offensive, of course, to all those who made either political or monetary profit under the former system, and he will be condemned even before he begins his work by those who look on a prison as primarily a place of punishment and admit that only incidentally should it be a place of reformation.

Already, as a result of one or the other variety of antagonism, prophecies that Mr. OSBORNE will make things worse instead of better have been promulgated by what it is hoped will be inevitable implication, for it is declared that such has been the result of his influence over the management of Auburn Prison. It is declared that the convicts there are rapidly getting out of hand, and that their conduct does not justify the expectations of the reformer who rashly assumed that criminals had a sense of honor and would respond to good treatment by becoming decent men.

But even if the worst of the tales coming from Auburn were true—and somehow their sound is not that of veracity—it would prove nothing except that either knowledge or skill was lacking in individual agents of reform. The prophets and reporters of failure forget, or have never known, that there is nothing new in the plans announced by Mr. OSBORNE. They are in no sense experimental, for they have been applied for years past in the prisons of several States, including this one, and in a majority of instances they have met the pragmatic test—they have worked. Whether Mr. OSBORNE can make them work or not remains to be seen. If he does not, it will only demonstrate that he was not cut out for a prison warden. Not everybody is.

This Road Has Often Been Traveled.

Whoever has followed the history of the great changes in thought and practice that have marked the progress of humanity must have noticed the frequent recurrence of a curious phenomenon. Almost always, whenever a man has come along with a new explanation of something that already had one contenting everybody, or has proposed a new and better way to do something concerning which the common assumption was that improvement was impossible, that man has invariably encountered fierce opposition from all whose beliefs he troubled or whose methods he criticised by suggesting the use of his own.

That is the first stage through which any important innovation passes. If the innovator chance to have right on his side, the next stage is for people to arise here and there with the assertion that his claim to originality was not sound, for they had been saying or doing the same thing for years and years. The third stage is for the new thing to be treated as an old thing by everybody, and for all to say that its merit had never been questioned by anybody.

What has come to be called "twilight sleep" is apparently now passing into the second stage, for the chorus of professional rejection, hitherto almost unanimous, is already broken by the voices of doctors who say they do not need to take lessons from FRANKAU, since for years past they have been successfully producing the same anaesthesia by means so closely similar as to be practically identical.

Reasoning from experience, it can be prophesied with a fair approach to safety that the "twilight sleep" will soon pass into the third stage and be treated as routine practice, with its newness all forgotten.

Royalty Goes to the Wars.

Kings of really olden times usually wore their crowns because they had proved themselves efficient leaders in war, and usually, too, they lost their crowns as soon as somebody appeared who was capable of demonstrating himself the better General.

It is probably a sort of keeping to the old traditions and customs that so many of the rulers of modern Europe are now in the field and not far behind the firing line. Only one of them, King ALBERT of Belgium, has as yet ventured to take actual command in the trenches, but the Kaiser has done everything else, and the Czar and King George are imitating his example, at least to the extent of quitting their capitals and giving to their men the encouragement of their presence. Even the President of the French Republic frequently visits and inspects the armies which he would be less likely than the others to speak of as "his," or at least no more likely to do so than any other Frenchman.

That any of these personages are great military geniuses is yet to be shown, but that their appearance in the field will put new vigor into the fighting cannot be doubted. It is the privilege of Kings that acts of theirs loom large, though they be acts which, when performed by other men, attract no attention. It is amazingly easy for them to win admiration and affection. They have only to be what is called "human"—to show the common courtesies and generosities of ordinary life—and instantly they are rewarded with fervent applause.

This must be consoling to them, for otherwise they are not, nowadays, altogether fortunate or free from apprehension.

CAMPAIGN FUND ABUSES.

A Means by Which the "Boss" Retains Control Over Legislators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statements rendered to the Secretary of State of contributions to campaign funds for the recent election unmistakably prove the continuance of evil practices. Enormous sums so contributed by individuals connote legislative venality. The one-man power in politics facilitates the designs of these unworthy citizens, who will not realize the gravity of their offending. It is generally believed that the purchase and suppression of legislation has been reduced to a fine art, the indiscreet methods of former days being no longer in vogue among the astute accelerators. It does not call for profound reasoning powers to conjure up the pitfalls and temptations besetting the members of our Legislature and the sordid influences exerted upon them as a result of lavish contributions by financial interests. That such a system can thrive openly in the great State of New York is a serious indictment of our fitness for self-government.

What are we going to do about it? Until the mass of citizenship come to appreciate the low estate of politics due to their dereliction there is scant hope of improvement. However, a valiant attempt should be made to curb this monstrous evil. The one-man power—boss rule—appears to be the crux of the situation. His complete control is made possible by the subservience of district leaders. To annihilate this influence should be the aim of all men striving for good government and the substitution therefor of a totally different system.

The creation of a permanent, self-perpetuating Central Committee of One Hundred would improve conditions a thousand-fold. The initial formation of this body should be intrusted to ten Democrats of the type of Bowers, Coudert, Stetson, Kidder, Monroe, Gibboney, O'Brien, Straus, Parker, and Battle, and its activities limited to Manhattan. This committee, in conjunction with the Chairmen of the Assembly districts, to have complete supervision of the party's affairs. If the party could be organized and conducted in this manner there would be an end to many of the evil practices now rampant, and officials and legislators would be shielded from insidious assaults.

The Democrats of Manhattan owe it to their party to find a way to make the local organization a power for strength, for until the existing system is uprooted success at the polls and the advancement of Democratic doctrines will be seriously jeopardized.

New York, Nov. 30, 1914. J. F.

Juarez a Pure Mexican.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial article on the Mexican situation you refer to Benito Juarez and Porfirio Diaz as both being of mixed Spanish and Indian blood.

This may be true as far as Diaz is concerned, but Juarez was a pure Oaxaca Indian, as is shown by his certificate of baptism, which reads as follows:

In the parish church of St. Thomas Ixtlan, March 22, 1806, I, Don Ambrosio Puche, vicar of this curacy, solemnly baptized Benito Pablo, son of Marcelino Juarez and of Brigida Juarez, Indians, of the Village of San Pablo Guelatao, forming part of this district. His paternal grandparents are: Pedro Juarez and Justa Lopez; his maternal, Pablo Garcia and Maria Garcia. His godmother is Apolonia Garcia, Indian, wife of Francisco Garcia, whom I reminded of her obligations and spiritual parenthood. In witness of which, I and the parish priest sign this.

AMBROSIO PUCHE.
MARIANO CORTABARRIA.

It is the justified boast of the Indians who form the vast majority of Mexico's population that Juarez, the greatest statesman Mexico ever produced, was of their blood, pure and unmixed. HARRY T. SMITH.

New York, Dec. 2, 1914.

Likes the Rotogravure Process.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES and congratulate you on the excellence of the rotogravure supplement. Since the outbreak of the war I have been sending the Magazine and Picture Sections of Sunday's TIMES to my father in Scotland. He writes to me that he has got more enlightenment on the cause of the war from your Magazine Section than he has been able to obtain from any of the home newspapers. I have always regretted sending away the war pictures, as I have felt I should like to have them at some future time, but last week I obtained a copy of the Pictorial War Extra, which was fine, and I shall now get the previous copies. JAMES NICHOLSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1914.

From the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Political conditions here are by no means encouraging. I am much opposed to some of the policies promulgated by the Governor General, but as he is the official mouthpiece of the Administration, it is desirable to say nothing. Whether we are going to keep the Philippines or not, the fact remains that at present we are simply breaking down the efficient and enthusiastic civil service in helping to create a political oligarchy which will speedily undo most, if not all, of the good previously accomplished by the representative of the United States for the benefit of the people of this archipelago. If we have to withdraw, I want to see it done honestly and creditably. RESIDENT.

Manila, P. I., Oct. 9, 1914.

Unneutral Singing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by THE TIMES this morning that Lieut. Commander Somebody or Other of the Newport Training School ordered the men to quit singing "Tipperary" on the ground that it constituted "a breach of neutrality." Was the singing as bad as that? F. W. H.

New York, Nov. 30, 1914.

THE SUFFRAGE "HYSTERIA."

Will the Ballot Solve the Social Unrest of Women?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Catt is mistaken in thinking that voting by the male population is not based on the logic of force, just as stern today as it always has been. All life is strife—even to the smallest germ fighting for its life against its enemies, slay as they are. We cannot live without force and strife.

I think the true cause of the present public hysteria in the matter of woman suffrage is the lack of expression of emotion through the proper channels of love, home-building, and childbirth. We are too heavy with femininity! There are too many single women! Owing to the conditions under which we live, it is almost impossible for a young man to marry while he is young and satisfy his young wife. She earns $15 a week and he $16, and he hasn't the nerve to ask her to share $19 a week when she can make $15, and she does not see the good of marrying and tying herself up for life to one man if she must continue the daily grind, either at home or in an office. And nine times out of ten she won't do it. But is the lack of the vote the cause? As a consequence of youth's attitude and our sociological conditions, a woman advances to thirty years or more before she gets her mental balance, and, just as she is almost emotionally dried up, she suddenly realizes that there is something lacking in her life; and she turns, wild-eyed with despair, to the vote as the solution of her whole problem.

No such simplicity! The conditions are too complex to solve them by the simple equality of voting privilege. She may be equipped to vote, but it isn't the vote she wants, and she knows it! So do men who use a modicum of brains and a slight knowledge of human nature. That is why woman suffrage is not prevalent today. There is no need, and it would not stop the evil which calls for the vote. Good heavens, women, we sympathize with you all right, but why make your lives more miserable when your new toy is broken in the instant of realization of possession? Woman strives to get the vote simply because she can't have what she really wants, and she must find something to occupy her mind to crowd out her disappointment and emptiness in life. That is the main reason why a few far-seeing women who are willing to sit down and analyze the situation and their own emotions and status oppose woman suffrage. Actually, all women get more satisfaction out of trying to get equal suffrage, or trying to prevent it, than they ever could get by utilizing it when and if they got it.

If I were to attempt to state in a single sentence the whole cause of the suffrage movement, I should say that it is this: There is more love of the limelight than love of her sex in the average woman's cry for the vote!

RAYMOND KEENE SNAVELY.

Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 1, 1914.

FORT LEE FERRY MARKET

Defended on the Grounds of Cleanliness and Low Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not let me say a good word for the city's open markets? We have been going to the Fort Lee Ferry Market and have had great satisfaction. Not only are the prices from one-half to one-third less than in the shops in our neighborhood, but, in every case, the food purchased is of a better quality, fresher, more tasteful, and better weight and measure.

There seems to be great opposition to these markets, presumably by people who have their own axes to grind. I know of one Broadway butcher who asked a friend of mine to sign a petition he was circulating among his customers. When she read it over, she found it was a petition to the Board of Aldermen that the market at Fort Lee Ferry should be discontinued on the ground of it being unsanitary. This is a malicious attack, as I can state positively that the vendors take the utmost pains to keep their places neat and their wares clean—the meat and poultry being kept in glass cases, boxes, and barrels wherever possible.

There is also a movement on foot to make these men pay the city large rent for stall privileges, alleging they are receiving so much from the city for nothing. The question naturally arises, does not the city get it all back when her people derive so much benefit? Certainly the places they occupy were never a source of revenue to the city, as they were practically waste places, so, if we, you and I, gain anything from having them occupy these spaces, and obtain a little service from the Street Cleaning Department, which is supported from the taxes we pay, are we not entitled to this from the city? Cannot the city afford to give us a place where we can buy the things we want at the prices we like to pay? At the market I have been getting delicious fresh eggs at 35 cents a dozen. Today we were obliged to purchase some on Broadway. The best price I could get was 55 cents a dozen! The clerk had some for 45 cents, but said they were not fresh, and only good for cooking. I save more than my carfare on one dozen eggs! Is it any wonder that hundreds of women are flocking to the markets daily to take advantage of these wonderful opportunities? It would be a crying shame for anything to interfere with their continuance, as they make it possible for many people to have many things which have hitherto been quite beyond their means.

I think the city should make some provision for the men at Fort Lee Ferry Market, who have no protection from the cold and storm. They are not allowed to use the Recreation Pier—no one knows why—and the Fire Commissioner forbids their building little wooden shacks. They are fighting against great odds, as well as against great interests, and they need help.

CATHERINE S. CHISHOLM.

New York, Dec. 2, 1914.

For a Family of Four.

For two little boys, Bernard and John; their sister Julia, and their widowed mother, the Charity Organization Society is asking aid. Bernard, 7 years old, is quick in his studies; Julia is a really beautiful child of 8 years; John, 10, is a bit slow in his studies, but is a good, healthy, normal boy, well liked by the other boys with whom he plays. Their father died a year ago of pneumonia, leaving the mother with practically no resources and with no relatives to help. The society asks for $5 a week for this woman, and any gift, large or small, will be welcomed for the special fund of $200 which is to be set aside for this family's use during the coming year.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families:

"Anonymous," $10; Henry Wollman, $1; "G. S.," $1; "J. J.," $1; "K.," $1; Eunice and Nichols, $3; Mrs. E. T. Freeman, $3; "Cash," $2; "Cash," $10; Mrs. Philip Le Boutillier, $2; S. S. Keyser, $10; "V. M. H.," $2; Mrs. N. R. Keller, $2; "C. H. H.," $3; "Anonymous," $20; "T. J. R.," $5; "L. A. M.," $1; William Elliott, $10; Miss Mary D. Bulkley, $1; "D. L. G.," $1; "My Birthday," J. A. L., $1; Mrs. R. J. Walker, $5; "Just a Friend," $1; T. H. Jones, $1; "Cash," $1; "Cash," $1; "A Sympathizer," $10; "Charity," $1; "A. W.," $5; E. L. R., $5; "A. B. R.," $2; Mrs. F. H. Howe, $3; Charles H. Dreyer, $1; Mrs. Hedda Lewis, $2; C. G., $5; H. Davis, $2; Mrs. Francis Briggs, $2; "In Memory of My Father and Mother," $10; Mrs. L. H. Gray, $3; B. W. J., $1; Miss J. Lawrence, $10; Miss A. B. Vail, $2; J. P. Chalmers, $10; Henry W. Wheeler, $2; "Anonymous, $2; "Anonymous, $2; "A Well-Wisher," 50 cents; Mrs. William G. Nichols, $10; C. C., $1; David L. Glueck, $1; "Cash," $2; "Challenger," $3.30; "Cash," $3; Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, $5; "E. M. P.," $2; Otto E. Loesch, $5; Walter C. Hill, $1; Employés of D. J. Ullman, $5; "Anonymous," $2; Mrs. J. Silman, $2; "In Memory of M. H. P.," $4; "W. W. E.," $10; Emanuel Weill, $10; J. G. Arbenbauer, $1; "Cash," $10; "Cash," $2; G. W. Bell, $2; "Cash," $1; "Cash," $1; "G. L. J.," $10; Mrs. Mary S. Theodore, $5; "In Memory of Mrs. John D. Mairs," $5; "C. B. F.," $2; Mrs. Fordree Barker, $5; "A. D. C.," $10; H. Frue, $1; M. Lawrence, $1; "Cash," $1; Wheeler & Co., $5; W. G. Dunning, $5; Robert B. Daniels, $5; "S. E. G.," $5; Misses M. and E. Rowland, $5; "L. C.," $1; "E. L. and C. and "E. S. McC.," $5.

FOR PRISONERS' FAMILIES.

Mrs. Booth Asks Funds to Bring Them Christmas Cheer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are nearing the Christmas season again and once more in my work for our country's prisoners I am face to face with the sorrow, need, and poverty in the prison-shadowed homes.

For many years we have striven to brighten Christmas for the innocent sufferers upon whom the burden of the father's imprisonment has fallen so heavily. I believe that those who have watched the work of the Volunteer Prison League will realize that it is not an indiscriminate charity, but that we are most careful in our investigation and seek to make our help reach the needy in the most practical way. Our plan is not to dress a Christmas tree or give out a Christmas dinner, but rather to send the Christmas boxes into the homes which would be otherwise cold and cheerless.

I have on my books the names of hundreds of struggling women and hundreds of needy little ones for whom we are seeking to provide good warm clothing and to whom we shall send groceries and toys, so that Santa Claus will be resurrected even where they had thought that for them he was dead.

So that the business methods of our organization may be thoroughly understood I wish to say that we do not solicit from house to house, nor do we have boxes at stores or railroad stations. For the Volunteer Prison League's work our appeal is merely through the press. We wish it distinctly understood that the Volunteers of America, of which the Prison League forms a part, is a duly incorporated society, that our books are carefully audited, and that our Treasurer will send a receipt for every dollar received and will hold vouchers for every dollar expended.

I am facing the Christmas effort with much anxiety this year. The appeal from war-stricken Europe will doubtless touch many hearts and send gifts for the needy overseas, but splendid as that effort will prove we must not forget that it should not plunge into greater poverty and need the poor of our own land. Business conditions here, owing to the war, are such that the poverty in this country is greater than it has ever been, and I want to appeal more earnestly than ever for help for our own needy ones. Gifts of clothing, toys, and money will be most acceptable. All gifts should be directed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteer Prison League, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. MAUD B. BOOTH.

New York, Dec. 1, 1914.

THIS "STUPID, NEEDLESS WAR."

Proof in the British "White Paper" That It Was Not Forced on Germany

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dramatic bid for American sympathy made by the Crown Prince in his interview with a United Press correspondent is extremely interesting, but as a contribution to the history of the war it is chiefly valuable because of the proof it affords that the war really was "made in Germany." The Crown Prince, in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, declares that Great Britain was responsible for the war. He asserts that Germany "knew" that an iron ring was being forged around Germany with the object of crushing her, and that what she did was to "anticipate" the struggle. In other words, Germany precipitated a "preventive war."

There are two notable passages in the English "White Book" which conclusively confute the "iron ring" theory of the Crown Prince and his argument that "Germany was left no choice" but to draw the sword. On July 30, after he had asked Germany "to press the button in the interests of peace," Sir Edward Grey made the following promise to the German Chancellor:

"If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, or ourselves, jointly or separately. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow will make possible some more definite rapprochement between the Powers than has been possible hitherto."

Sir Edward Grey followed this up two days later by a still more remarkable engagement to dissociate Great Britain from France and Russia. "If Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it."

In view of the fact that Germany ignored both of these British overtures, America, I am firmly convinced, will respectfully refuse to credit the German myth of the "iron ring," while fully sharing the opinion, to which the Crown Prince has been converted by the sacrifice of millions of lives, that viewed through German spectacles this has now become "the most stupid, senseless, and unnecessary war of modern times."

W. F. BULLOCK.

Correspondent of The London Daily Mail.

New York, Dec. 2, 1914.

German Newspapers in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a journalist who was in London during the first three months of the war, allow me to point out that the British Imperial Government seems to be much less nervous about German newspapers than is the Canadian Government. In London I found no difficulty in procuring German newspapers. They arrived via Holland at irregular intervals, and, judging from their quotations and comments, German newspapers had full access to the London journals. J. K.

New York, Dec. 2, 1914.

A SONG OF THE SIEGE GUN.

Welded in the devil-workshop of the
Essen blacksmith's stall,
There conceived and consecrated to the
nations' final fall,
In the iron of my entrails, in my thews
of shrunken steel,
In my mighty bore of barrel, in the
claw of cleated wheel,
Through the travail of my forging, was
there bred the ancient hate—
Primal blood-feud of the races, which
the races' blood must slate!

You, the Empress of the Ocean—did
your statesmen, ne'er forsee!
That your fortresses should crumble
at the hot kiss of my shell?
While the garnered greed of ages lay
in leash beneath my breast,
Did you deem an oath of honor more
than is a royal jest?
While you slept my masters labored!
In the metal of my frame
Molded they the mighty promise of a
continent in flame!
In the casting of my carriage, in the
boring of my sheath,
They have riveted my armor with the
dormant dragon teeth!

By my twelve-mile range projectile, by
my weight of forty tons,
Do I mock the slender playthings which
Allies now call their guns!
Ever-angry and unglutted, when the
rocking fight is red,
Then my slogan stirs all sleepers save
the still and dreamless dead!

Lo! The past is but a promise! When
my Saturnalia comes,
Then the Saxon stands uncovered to a
march of muffled drums,
Then the northern snows are trampled
where the Slavic horsemen sleep,
And the Latin women tremble for their
lovers as they weep!

KATHERINE DRAYTON MAYRANT SIMONS, Jr.

ART NOTES.

Paintings by Sisley and Tucker on View—Art in Jewelry.

At the Durand-Ruel Galleries until Dec. 12 we have Sisley. Not only the Sisley of the later eighties, still persisting in solving his special problem of color, with an Autumn mood controlling his sensitive palette and striking deep notes of reddish violet throughout his light color schemes, but the earlier Sisley whose mind was divided between the influences of Corot and the influences of Monet and Renoir, who painted "The Vegetable Garden" and the houses of Louveciennes.

It matters little now how many memories and predilections struggled together in his responsive young mind. All are classics together, all are in the Louvre, and only the elder dictionaries tell us that these people knew nothing of drawing and cared nothing for composition. Corot and Sisley were alike in one thing—both loved the morning, the lovable morning of French skies and cool, dimpling streams reflecting them. In "Moret le Matin," how clear and clean washed looks the fair vault of heaven, and how clean and clear again is the air that embraces the banks of the "Canal du Loing à St. Mammès." The "Matin d'Hiver" will have a familiar look to many a student who has shivered through a snowless December in the chill atmosphere of the French apartment. It has, too, a look of our green and blue New Jersey with its violet distances.

Pictures by Allen Tucker.

At the Montrose Galleries are paintings and drawings by Allen Tucker. The usual custom at these galleries is to fill the outer corridor with chalk or water-color drawings by the artists whose work in oil is shown in the large inner gallery. Nothing could be more intelligent or better adapted to show the public the relation between the first and second thoughts of artists. Quite often the corridor has the best of it and captivates the attention that wanders from the more ambitious work. In this instance, however, the "important" pictures are the real sources of pleasure in the exhibition. Mr. Tucker's mind seems to work deliberately and with affection about a given theme, gradually bringing it up to a high level of artistic quality. His delightful little studies of orchard and hill and mediaeval town at Cordes are trivial in

MISS RIKER, BRIDE OF HENRY P. M'KEAN

Daughter of Late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Riker Married at Home of Her Aunt.

SISTER IS A BRIDESMAID

Bridegroom Was Divorced Last June from His First Wife, Who Was Miss Marion Shaw.

The wedding of Henry Pratt McKean of Philadelphia and Miss Margaret Moore Riker, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Riker of New York, took place at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Samuel Riker, 27 East Sixty-ninth Street. The ceremony was held in the drawing room, the bridal party passing through an aisle outlined by ribbons on posts topped with white flowers. The bride walked with her brother, Samuel Riker, 2d, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin gown draped with old Brussels point lace, and a rose point veil held with orange blossoms that were worn by her mother at her wedding. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The two bridesmaids were the bride's sister, Miss Ruth Riker, and her cousin, Miss Francis M. Dickinson of Trenton, N. J. They were gowned in robes of robin's egg blue of chiffon velvet embroidered in silver lace and rhinestones, and were large silver lace picture hats trimmed with brown fur and pink flowers. They carried old-time lace frilled nosegays of pink roses, and wore French watches enameled in blue and set with diamonds, the gift of the bride. Mr. McKean had no best man.

On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. McKean will live at Penllyn, Penn. None except relatives and a few intimate friends were asked to the wedding reception.

The engagement was announced last August, and came as a surprise to their friends. Mr. McKean had obtained a divorce in Norristown, Penn., last June on the ground desertion by his wife, who was Miss Marian Shaw, a daughter of Mrs. Quincy Adams Shaw of Boston. The first Mrs. McKean has been living in Boston and Pride's Crossing for several years. Mr. McKean's first marriage covered a period of twenty-five years, and his two sons, Harvard graduates, are living with their mother. Mr. McKean is nearly fifty years of age, and was graduated from Harvard in 1889. He is a member of the leading Philadelphia clubs, and his farm at Pine Run, Penllyn, is a show place of the town.

Mr. McKean's mother died when she was very young, and she made her home with her grandmother, Mrs. Sackett Moore, for years.

Among those present were Mrs. F. D. Harmon, the bride's stepmother; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Gilbert, Mrs. Daniel F. Riker, Mrs. C. D. Leverich, Mrs. F. Meredith Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Norton Downs, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Allen of Colorado Springs, Mrs. Downs and Mrs. Allen being sisters of Mr. McKean, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, brother and sister-in-law of the bridegroom.

AYRES-MILLER WEDDING.

Miss Elise B. Miller Married to Son of Late Col. Charles G. Ayres.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—A quiet, but fashionable, wedding took place in Baltimore today when Miss Elise Bevan Miller, daughter of S. Bevan Miller and the late Mrs. Miller of this city, became the bride of Henry Fairfax of New York, only son of the late Col. Charles Greenleaf Ayres, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ayres.

The ceremony was performed at noon in Emmanuel Protestant Church and the rector, the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Barksdale Kinsolving, rector of Old St. Paul's, a cousin of the bridegroom.

Mr. Ayres is a graduate of West Point, but resigned from the army to enter business in New York about two years ago. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Ayres will live at the Iroquois until Spring, when they will go to the country to live.

MISS REINE R. WEILL WEDS.

Married to Marcus S. Laredo by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes.

The wedding of Miss Reine Richarde Weill, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Weill of 4 Van Nest Place, to Marcus S. Laredo took place at 7 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's mother, The Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, assisted by the Rev. Dr. S. de Sola Mendes, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with chantilly lace and pearls. Her tulle veil was caught up with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Blanche Alma Weill was her sister's maid of honor. Two little nieces of the bride acted as flower girls. They were the Misses Georgette Weill and Ruth Weill. Clarence Weill served as best man, and the ushers were Leon Weill and Arthur Weill.

After a short trip South the couple will make their home in this city.

NAMMACK—BOYLE.

Dr. Charles Edward Nammack of 42 East Twenty-ninth Street has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Mary Nammack, to John Neville Boyle. Mr. Boyle was graduated from Columbia University, class of '06, and later from the Columbia Law School, after which he became an assistant to the United States District Attorney, from which office he resigned last year to become a member of the law firm of Pratt, Koehler & Boyle of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

SCHWAB—STEINHARDT.

The marriage of Miss Sophie A. Steinhardt, daughter of Lewis Steinhardt of 254 West Eighty-second Street, and Jules A. Schwab of New York took place yesterday at the home of the bride. The Rev. Dr. I. S. Moses officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Schwab will spend their honeymoon in the South.

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SOCIETY AIDS WAR RELIEF.

Mr. Sherry Gives Day's Receipts of $8,000 to Committee.

Society flocked to Sherry's yesterday in order to help the Committee of Mercy's international campaign for the relief of women and children made destitute by the European war. Mr. Sherry threw open his entire house, including the restaurant, cafe, supper rooms, three ballrooms, and all connecting rooms. Last night the crowd at dinner was so large that tables were placed in all of the halls on the ground floor, and the ballrooms were crowded with dancers. The supper throng, augmented by many from the opera, was also large.

The gross receipts, which are to be turned over to the committee without deductions, will probably reach the $8,000 mark. It was said at Sherry's last night that the exact amount could not be learned until some time this morning.

There were about 450 for luncheon and more than 600 for dinner, which was served for $2.50, also a la carte. The admission to the ballrooms for dancing was $2.50, and three orchestras played. Some persons paid as high as $20 for their luncheon. The rooms and halls were decorated with autumnal foliage and chrysanthemums.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont had Gov. and Mrs. Glynn and the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff as her guests at dinner, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel.

Others present at dinner included Gov.-elect Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Osgood Field, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, and Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont.

The patronesses, many of whom were at dinner, were Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Insles Blair, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. James Markoe, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. F. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

The men who acted in the capacity of managers for the evening were H. Rogers Winthrop, J. Lorimer Worden, Lloyd Warren, Harold C. Vanderbilt, Victor Sorchan, Moncure Robinson, Charles A. Munn, Walter E. Maynard, Philip M. Lydig Rawlins L. Cottenet, Francis Crowninshield and J. Searle Barclay, Jr.

ENGAGEMENT NOT BROKEN.

Patterson-Rich Wedding Indefinitely Postponed, Owing to Illness.

Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Frederick Beck of Brookline, Mass., grandmother of Frederick Beck Patterson, his marriage to Miss Helen Blagden Rich of this city has been indefinitely postponed. The condition of Mrs. Beck, who is 85 years old, is considered grave.

Mr. Patterson's father, John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Co., is in Dayton, Ohio, but his sister, Miss Dorothy Patterson, and aunt, Mrs. Joseph H. Crane, are in the East. Miss Rich and her mother, Mrs. Frank L. Stratton of 30 West Fifty-fifth Street, left town yesterday. The report that the couple's engagement was broken was denied by Miss Rich's family.

Last Monday they announced in these columns that the date for the wedding, originally set for Jan. 1, 1915, had been changed to Dec. 10. The announcement of the indefinite postponement followed the next day.

TWO DEBUTANTES.

Misses Priscilla Peabody and Noemi G. Townsend Are Introduced.

Mrs. Stephen Peabody gave a reception with dancing yesterday afternoon at her residence, 80 East Fifty-fourth Street, to introduce her daughter, Priscilla Peabody. Mrs. Peabody and Miss Peabody, in apricot colored velvet, had in their receiving party the Misses Katharine Oakman, Marion Tiffany, Constance Peabody, Justine Van R. Townsend, Julia Grant, Lillian H. Talmage, Jeannette Glyphant, Edith McKeever, Elise F. Rice, Elizabeth Clarkson, and Louise Hoadley.

Miss Peabody's younger sister, Miss Emma Peabody, who was operated on several days ago for appendicitis, returned from the hospital yesterday to her home, but was not able to be present at the reception.

Mrs. James Elise Townsend introduced her second daughter, Miss Noemi Gibert Townsend, yesterday afternoon at a reception at her residence, 209 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Townsend, Miss Mildred Gibert Townsend, and the debutante, in a white and silver frock, had receiving with them the Misses Violet King, Adrienne Iselin, M. Symphorosa Bristed, Anna R. Alexander, and Eleanor Greene. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan G. Harris will give a dance for the debutante on Dec. 29 at the Ritz-Carlton.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Thomas Jex Preston, Jr., and her daughters, the Misses Esther and Marion Cleveland of Princeton, N. J., are at the Hotel Wolcott for a few days. Miss Marion Cleveland is a debutante of this season.

Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite of 906 Fifth Avenue will give a theatre party this evening, followed by a supper and dancing at the Ritz-Carlton, for Miss Pauline Disston, the debutante daughter of Mrs. William Disston of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give a reception this afternoon at her residence, 2 East Sixty-first Street, from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Robert R. L. Clarkson of Tivoli will introduce her young daughter, Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, at a reception this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Frank A. Washburn, Miss Pauline Clarkson, 2d, is a debutante.

Mrs. William Cary Sanger of 10 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, will give a tea this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary E. Sanger, who was presented at the Court of St. James's last Spring.

Mrs. Thomas E. Satterthwaite of 7 East Eightieth Street will entertain at Sherry's today with a luncheon for her debutante niece, Miss Isabella Banks Taylor.

The Duke and Duchess Massari of Florence arrived here yesterday on the steamer Duca degli Abruzzi, and plan to spend the Winter in New Orleans, La.

Luncheon for Miss Peabody.

Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne gave a luncheon of ten covers yesterday at her residence, 60 East Sixty-ninth Street, for Miss Constance Peabody, the daughter of Mrs. Richard A. Peabody. The guests were, besides Miss Peabody and Miss Eleanor Hartshorne, the Misses Vera Cravath, Helen Ridgely Morgan, Lenthion sterling, Gilford, Mary Stevens Chapin, Marietta Chapin, Elizabeth Miner, Margaret Erhardt, Elise French Rice, and Caryl Hackstaff.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"So Much for So Much," scheduled to open at the Longacre Theatre last night, was postponed until tomorrow night on account of Joseph Kilgour having been added to the cast at the last moment.

There will be a special matinée for the blind of "Under Cover" at the Cort Theatre this afternoon.

William Gillette, Blanche Bates, and Marie Doro will end their season in "Diplomacy" at the Empire one week from Saturday night. The three stars will go on tour with the play.

Julia Sanderson and Donald Brian will each introduce new songs in "The Girl from Utah" at the Knickerbocker Theatre tonight.

Vincent Serrano has been added to the cast, which will support Margaret Illington in Henry Arthur Jones's play "The Lie," which is to be produced Christmas week.

Helen Ware and Ethel Barrymore have been added to the list of stars who will take part in the entertainment for the Belgian Relief Fund at the Strand Theatre next Monday.

More than fifty army officers stationed at Governors Island have engaged seats for the performance of "Dancing Around" at the Winter Garden tonight. The party will be headed by Col. and Mrs. Clarence P. Clark, chief of staff of the Eastern Department, U. S. A.

Madeline Aylesworth, Rita Schuyler, Blaine Hebbs, and Elinor Spiny, four of the chorus of the "Tonight's the Night" musical comedy, who will arrive here on the St. Paul next Monday, returned to London recently after serving since Aug. 26 on the Belgian Relief Committee at Folkestone.

Army and navy men with their families and friends last night occupied all of the boxes and nearly all of the lower floor at the New York Theatre, where the universal photo-comedy feature, "Damon and Pythias," is being presented.

Winifred Mason of H. B. Irving's English company and now understudy for Mary Boland, a part she took from August to December, 1913, at the Lyric Theatre, has been engaged by Arthur Hopkins for the part of Mr. Manningtree in "A Pair of Silk Stockings" at the Little Theatre.

ADMIRAL'S SON IN CITY HALL WEDDING

Dr. Carl Osterhaus of Washington Marries Miss E. O. Currie, a Nurse.

FATHER NOT CONSULTED

Rear Admiral Says That He Will Give Couple His Blessing When It Is Asked.

Dr. Carl Osterhaus of Washington, D. C., son of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. N., was married to Miss Elizabeth Oxley Currie at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. Miss Currie is a nurse, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Currie of Winslow, Nova Scotia. The ceremony was performed by Alderman John J. Reardon.

In the marriage license issued by City Clerk Scully the bridegroom gave his age as 33, and the bride said she was 24.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—When Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, who lives at 1,730 Calvert Street in this city, was asked tonight if his blessing had been given the newly wedded pair, he replied that he had not been consulted either before or after the ceremony.

"The fact is," explained the Admiral, "that I know as little of the event as the public does. I did not know that there was a wedding coming, and happily as I may expect the affair to turn out, I confess that I have not known Miss Currie. In fact, I did not imagine that such a person was in existence. I am even at a loss to know what next to expect. There may be a wedding journey, but if so I haven't the slightest idea whither or whence. My blessing will be forthcoming of course, just as soon as there is opportunity for it."

Dr. Carl Osterhaus was graduated from the medical department of the University of Virginia about 10, after which he did advanced work in New York hospitals. At the university he was a member of many clubs, including the Delta Psi Fraternity and the "P. K." a ribbon society. A brother of Dr. Osterhaus, Hugo Osterhaus, is a Lieutenant Commander in the navy.

GAIETY COMPANY SAILS.

Coming Here on the Lapland to Play "Tonight's the Night."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Red Star liner Lapland sailed for New York today, having been delayed for a week by the strike at Liverpool.

Among those on board are the principles of the Gaiety Company, who are going over to open in "Tonight's the Night," and Granville Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Leander McCormick, Miss McCormick, Mrs. Ben Cable, and C. G. H. De Saulls.

Miss Mary Garden, whose name was on the passenger list, postponed her departure.

The officers of the Stage Society received word from London last night that Granville Barker, the English stage director, had called for New York yesterday on the Lapland. Mr. Barker is coming here to consult with the Stage Society about several productions which the organization contemplates making this Winter.

HENRY W. B. DAVIS DEAD.

English Painter Was Member of Two Fine Arts Juries.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Henry William Banks Davis, the painter, died last night. He was born in 1833. Mr. Davis was a member of the Fine Arts Jury at the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1889, and served as President of the International Jury of Fine Arts at Chicago in 1893.

Mr. Davis was the son of E. J. Davis of the Middle Temple and studied art at the Royal Academy School, where he won two silver medals. He became an A. R. A. in 1875, and a Royal Academician in 1877. He was an Associate Member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts de Paris in 1892 and became a full member the year following. Mr. Davis was the British Delegate to the Fine Arts Jury in Berlin in 1896, and was Vice President of the International Jury of Painting and of Group 2, Fine Arts, He was a member of the Superior Jury of the Paris Universal Exposition in 1900. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1897 and in 1903, his pictures being chiefly landscapes. Mr. Davis is survived by two sons and four daughters.

LORD STAIR DEAD.

Former Lord High Commissioner of Church of Scotland.

John New North Gustave Henry Hamilton, eleventh Earl of Stair, whose death was announced yesterday in London, was the descendant of a family whose members included John Dalrymple, one of the first Scotch religious reformers; the Earl of Stair, who instigated the Glencoe massacre, the Earl of Stair who was a General under Marlborough and George II., and Janet Dalrymple, the original of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

He was born in 1848 and succeeded his father in 1906. His mother was the daughter of the Duc de Coligny. He was formerly a Major in the Royal Horse Guards, Lieutenant Colonel of the Ayrshire Yeomanry, and Brigadier of the King's Royal Scotch Bodyguard of Archers.

In 1910 Lord Stair, although a Unionist, was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland. Lord Stair's heir, Viscount Dalrymple, a Major in the British Army, is at present a prisoner of war in Germany.

REV. A. BALLARD DIES AT 92.

Former Professor at Williams College Was Its Oldest Graduate.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Addison Ballard died here tonight at the home of his son, Harland H. Ballard. He was Professor of Rhetoric at Williams College in 1854, when James A. Garfield, former President, was a freshman. Dr. Ballard preached in the First Congregational Church Oct. 18 last, on the occasion of his ninety-second birthday.

He had held professorships in Ohio State University, Williams College, Marietta College, Lafayette College, and New York University. He was the oldest graduate of Williams. Dr. Ballard was the author of several works on teaching the last of which, "From Text to Talk," was published in 1910.

James M. Mooney.

James M. Mooney, for more than fifteen years librarian of the Catholic Club of New York City, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his brother, Patrick J. Mooney, in Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Mooney was a member of the Parish of St. Francis Xavier and a charter member of the Xavier Alumni Sodality. Though 75 years old at the time of his death, he was active until a short time ago and attended to his duties as librarian of the Catholic Club. All of his life his interests were literary and religious rather than commercial.

Christmas
If you want to give Books, and cannot decide as to choice, buy a "Book Certificate," and let your friend make his own selection.
Putnam's 2 West 45th St. Near 5th Ave.

TEMPLE BOWDOIN DEAD.

Partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. and Stock Exchange Member.

Temple Bowdoin, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., died yesterday morning, following an operation which took place on Tuesday at his home at 104 East Thirty-seventh Street. He had been connected with the Morgans for about twenty-five years, and a partner for fifteen years. His father, George Sullivan Bowdoin, who died last January, was a partner in the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and later in that of J. P. Morgan & Co. His mother was a descendant of Moses Grinnell, at one time Collector of the Port.

Mr. Bowdoin was born at Wolfert's Dell, Irvington, July 14, 1863, and was graduated from Columbia in 1885. He then spent several years in travel and went into the banking business. He was the accounting expert of the Morgans and had charge of the accounting department of their business. He was elected a member of the Stock Exchange in 1899, thus giving the firm two floor members for the first time in its history. The firm was closed for a time yesterday out of respect to his memory.

Mr. Bowdoin belonged to the Metropolitan, University, New York Yacht, Union, St. Anthony, Racquet and Tennis, Ardsley, Baltusrol Golf, Rumson Country Clubs, and the Automobile Club of America, and the New England, St. Nicholas, and Huguenot Societies. He was a Director of the Niagara Development Company, the Niagara Falls Power Company, and the Niagara Junction Railway Company.

Mr. Bowdoin was married on April 4, 1894, to Miss Helen Parish Kingsford of London, who died on Aug. 12, 1912. He is survived by a son, George Temple Bowdoin, a student at Groton.

HARRIMAN PALL BEARERS.

Services for Late Banker to be Held in Grace Church Today.

The body of Jefferson Borden Harriman, who died in Washington on Tuesday, was brought here yesterday. Funeral services will be held at noon today in Grace Church, and the interment will be at Woodlawn. The honorary pallbearers will be Edmund Randolph, Alfonso de Navarro, P. C. Bishop, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Leigh Hunt, R. P. Kerkins, R. D. Wrenn, Charles MacDonald, and E. C. Potter, all of New York; James Potter and C. V. Delan, both of Philadelphia; Governor-elect Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, Col. Charles McCawley, U. S. M. C., of Washington, and Capt. Duncan Elliot, U. S. A.

In the party which accompanied the body to New York were Mrs. Harriman, the widow; her daughter, Miss Ethel Harriman; Oliver Harriman and James Lowe Harriman, brothers; Mrs. Stephen Olin of New York, a sister, and Capt. Duncan Elliot, U. S. A. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is another sister of Mr. Harriman.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. IDA MOSHER HOPPER, a former wife (the second wife) of De Wolf Hopper, the comedian, died on Tuesday at her home, 100 West 106th Street. She was a Miss Mosher and was a member of the McCaull Opera Company, in which Hopper played in 1886. Mrs. Hopper is survived by a son, who accompanied her body to Boston last night, where the interment will take place.

Mrs. EVE CHRISTIE, widow of Alexander Christie, died yesterday at her home, 200 East 108th Street, in her eighty-third year. She was born in Germany and came to this country when a young girl. Mrs. Christie was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

CHARLES F. TOWLE, widely known as a theatrical manager in this country and for the last twelve years manager of Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Ben Hur," died on Tuesday in Pittsburgh, where the company is playing at the Nixon Theatre. Mr. Towle was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and in early life was a newspaper reporter in Boston and at one time editor of The Boston Traveler. For a short time last year he managed the Stratford-on-Avon Players, in which he had an interest. Mr. Towle is survived by his wife and children.

JAMES J. EGAN, prominent as an architect of Roman Catholic churches in Pittsburgh and other cities, died in Chicago yesterday. He was born in Ireland in 1839 and went to Chicago in 1871.

Mrs. MARY LOUISA SWIFT, one of the oldest residents of Millburn, N. J., died at her home yesterday. She was 91 years old and was born in New York, the daughter of Elias Merritt, a prominent New York merchant of the early days. Mrs. Swift was a descendant of the old Van Orden family of New York. In 1844 Mrs. Swift was married to Stephen L. Swift, a Brooklyn merchant. He died twenty-five years ago.

GEORGE H. PURSER, who managed the estate of his father, of the same name, and had offices at 88 Nassau Street, died on Tuesday at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y. He was educated at the Flushing Military Academy. He belonged to the Yonkers City Club and the Palisade Boat Club. A widow survives him.

ROBERT GWYNNE, Jr., Mayor of Salem, N. J., since 1900 and formerly City and County School Superintendent, died yesterday at his home in that place. He was born in Salem in 1847 and went into the newspaper business on his father's paper, The Salem Sunbeam. He was editor at the time of his death. Mr. Gwynne was a member of the Board of Governors of the Salem Country Club.

ALFRED ALTHEIMER, formerly of New York, is dead in Berlin, according to word received by his friends here. He was born in 1869, and after engaging in the varnish business for several years he went to Berlin as the representative of an American chemical company. A widow and child survive him.

MILTON H. HYMAN, for twenty-eight years an employe of E. Altman & Co., is dead at his home at 302 Convent Avenue. He was born in New York in 1872 and served in the war with Spain.

GEORGE F. ARCHER, for a number of terms Mayor of Barnegat, N. J., died on Monday at his home in Camden. He was born in Camden in 1848, graduated from Princeton, and for many years was associated with his father in the Camden Gas Light Company.

Mrs. ANNIE DUNCAN WATSON, wife of Walter Watson and mother of W. Whitehead Watson, son of Mrs. Frederick V. Fleminghuysen, died on Tuesday at the Vanderbilt Hotel. She was the daughter of John F. Duncan and was married to Mr. Watson in 1870.

WILLIAM B. EMMAL, said to be the oldest Odd Fellow in the world, died on Tuesday at Lexington, Ky. He was born in 1817 and joined the order in 1839.

WILLIAM HARVEY JOHNSON, retired, died of heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 1,548 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Johnson had been a resident of that borough for forty years and was a member of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church. He left four children.

Mrs. MARY S. JOHNSON, 80 years old and one of the oldest residents of Cornwall, N. Y., is dead at her home there after a long illness.

Mrs. ELIZABETH G. BRODERICK, wife of John S. Broderick, a manufacturer of envelopes in this city, died of Bright's disease on Tuesday at her home, 569 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in London, England, 62 years ago, and was one of the oldest members of the First Street M. E. Church.

WILLIAM JOSEPH POWERS, a baker, died at his home, 638 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 35 years.

Mrs. CORNELIA M. BLOOM, widow of Edmund Bloom and a resident of Brooklyn nearly all her life, is dead at her home, 460 Evergreen Avenue. She was 86 years of age.

Mrs. MARY G. LOCKWOOD, widow of William Hartley Lockwood, who was well known in the furniture trade, died of cancer on Tuesday at her residence, 234 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Lockwood was born in California 68 years ago.

Mrs. FREDMORE HAVES, a descendant of Ambrose Jans and of the old Holland Dutch Wardenaryne family, died at Bensonhurst on Tuesday at her home, 1,265 Bay Fifty-first Street. She was 86 years old. For the last fifty years she was the widow of Jacob Jarvis, and left two daughters. Mrs. John Vreeland Alyea and Mrs. Edwin A. Hayes, and a son, Jacob M. Jarvis.

ROBERT A. MALLON, a well-known florist in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 554 Clinton Street. Mr. Mallon, together with his brother, John J., ran the florist shop at Willoughby and Fulton Streets which was established by their father fifty-seven years ago. The shop was a favorite meeting place for John McLaughlin when he was Democratic leader of Brooklyn. Mr. Mallon was a follower of trotting races all over the country and a member of the Parkway Driving Club, St. Patrick's and Emerald Societies, and the Third Assembly District Democratic Club.

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WAR TAX PUTS UP COST OF MARRIAGE

Internal Revenue Office Notifies City That Marriage Licenses Come Under Schedule.

10 CENTS ADDED TO $1 FEE

Collector Anderson Opens Additional Stamp Offices to Relieve Congestion.

The high cost of marriage is agitating City Clerk Patrick J. Scully. Yesterday the Collector of Internal Revenue informed Mr. Scully, who has supervision over the city's marriage license bureau in the Municipal Building, that a war tax of ten cents would have to be levied on all marriage licenses.

Up to yesterday a marriage license cost $1. Mr. Scully is of the opinion that it is a hardship to charge the poor an extra ten cents and he has written to Washington to find out if the new tax is valid. Meantime he intends to follow the instructions of the Internal Revenue Collector and yesterday forty-one applicants were charged the extra ten cents.

The Chief Clerk was also informed that a ten-cent levy would have to be made on all hunting licenses which now cost $1, and on certificates of Commissioners of Deeds, which will be 35 cents insted of 25.

There was no thinning out of the crowds that yesterday lined the corridors of the Internal Revenue office, on the fifth floor of the Custom House, for the purpose of purchasing war tax stamps. All day long thousands waited their turn, and whiled away the time by reading newspapers and books and in general conversation. There was more order than on Tuesday, caused by the presence of a special detail of policemen and detectives.

To relieve the congestion Collector Anderson opened an office on the third floor for the sale of tobacco stamps. When this was done there was a thinning out of the line, but vacant places soon filled up. In order to further facilitate the sale of stamps the representatives of various banks were called out of line in the early morning and taken to a special room where stamp requisitions were filled. The Collector also opened another stamp window on the third floor.

As soon as the banks were supplied the Collector asked each one whether they could sell stamps out of the supply they had obtained. A number of these said they could. It was then announced to those in the line where they could obtain stamps, and hundreds departed to buy at the banks.

There were the same crowds at the office of the Third District, at Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, and here also police were on hand to keep order.

Reports from Albany show that few companies have been incorporated there within the last two days. This is because many incorporation papers are being turned back, the officials refusing to receive them without stamps affixed.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

NEWBOUER—DE LIMA.—Emma A. de Lima to Joseph H. Newbouer, 1,963 Madison Av.

Married.

ABBOTT—DICKSON.—In the chantry of Grace Church, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1914, Mrs. Harriet M. Dickson of Newark, N. J., to Mr. William Henry Abbott of Plainfield, N. J.

NATSCH—BUDINGTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1914, at Spuyten Duyvil, New York City, by the Rev. David Raines-Griffiths, Ethel Helena, daughter of Mrs. Stephen Buckland Budington, to the Rev. Henry Purnell Natsch.

PHILIPS—PARIS.—Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the rector, the Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, Harriet Bininger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Usher Paris, to William Pyle Philips of this city.

SCHWAB—STEINHARDT.—On Dec. 2, at 254 West 82d St., by Rev. Dr. I. S. Moses, Sophie A., daughter of Louis Steinhardt, to Jules A. Schwab.

ALBERTI—BRODYIN.—Dec. 1, Ida A. Brodyin to John Alberti.

REYNOLDS—ELEVYN.—Nov. 30, Melissa Elavyn to Gordon B. Reynolds.

Brooklyn.

CARLSON—CURNOW.—Nov. 30, Bessie V. Curnow to Edward A. Carlson.

FRANKLIN—BREMNER.—Nov. 30, Georgiana C. Bremner to James T. Franklin.

SIMPSON—NIEMETZ.—Dec. 1, Anna K. Niemetz to Clarence Simpson.

Long Island.

KLINE—WILLIAMS.—Nov. 28, Elmhurst, Genevieve Williams to Leo J. Kline.

Died.

ANTHONY.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Monday, Nov. 30, 1914, Lemerah Tucker, wife of Alfred Rowan Anthony of New York, Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre papers please copy.

BALDWIN.—Entered into rest, Nov. 30, 1914, at Dalsyne, Ohio, Charles H. Baldwin of Minneapolis, Minn., son of the late Francis T. and Julia Hayt Baldwin of Patterson, N. Y.

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at Short Hills N. J., infant daughter of Delavan Johnson and Helen Baldwin Johnson.

BALLARD.—In Pittsfield, Dec. 2, Rev. Addison Ballard, D. D., in the 93d year of his age.

BAUM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, Sarah D., daughter of the late Mannas Baum. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday at 10 A. M. Services at Salem Fields Cemetery at 12 o'clock.

BERNSTEIN.—Entered into eternal rest on Dec. 1, Ida E., beloved wife of Jack J. Bernstein, and sister of the Misses Baum. Funeral Friday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., at 120th St., near Lenox Av. Kindly omit flowers. San Francisco and Santiago (Chile) papers please copy.

BLIES.—At Middleton, N. J., Dec. 2, 1914, Susan Mrs., widow of Robert Bliss of New York City and daughter of the late Parker Handy. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harry V. Bingham, Middleton, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 4, at 11:15 A. M.

BLOCK.—Wednesday, Dec. 2, Rosa, wife of L. Block and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Silverberg. Funeral from residence of parents, 2,244 East 91st St., New York City, Thursday, Dec. 3, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BLUMENTHAL.—Pauline, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1914, at her late residence, 19 South Fifth Ave., Mount Vernon. Survived by Abraham, Louis, Samuel, Harry and Herman. Funeral services Friday at 10 o'clock sharp.

BOWDOIN.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, 1914, at his residence in New York City, Temple Bowdoin, son of Julia Grinnell and the late George Sullivan Bowdoin, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Saturday at 10 A. M.

BRUTON.—Charles, beloved husband of the late Mikia Bruton. Funeral from his late residence, 44 Washington Mews, Saturday morning, Dec. 5, at 9:30 o'clock. Thence to St. Joseph's Church.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Housework Hurts Hands
—How to Help It
Your daily duties with the dishcloth, the broom, the duster all tend to make the hands red and rough and the skin harsh. This is natural—but unnecessary.
VELOGEN comes to the housewife's aid with its ready relief—so pleasant, so easy, so unfailing. Get a tube and apply it liberally to your hands night and morning. Use it on your face, too. If necessary, cause and make more flexible and the roughness and redness give place to smooth, a more wholesomely colored skin within. Nature means every woman to have as one of her greatest charms.
Your druggist sells Velogen a tube.

Died.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 226 East 85th St., Ernest L. Williams. Funeral from chapel of the Holy Trinity, East 88th St., near 2d Av., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 2:30 P. M.

BROWN.—Nora, Nov. 30. Funeral 603 2d Av., today, 9:45 A. M.

CANTON.—William, 110 West 134th St., Nov. 30, aged 63.

CLAUDER.—Christian, 1,614 Avenue A, Nov. 30, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

COLLINS.—James H., 24 St. Nicholas Av., Nov. 30, aged 65. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DERRIG.—Mary, 406 East 60th St., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FIELD.—Louis H., 570 West 172d St., Dec. 1, aged 60. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FRANKLIN.—Rose, 75 East 127th St., Dec. 1. Funeral notice later.

GILLMEISTER.—Emma, 904 2d Av., Dec. 1, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

KELLY.—Mary E., 504 West 43d St., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LEVITTA.—Amalia, 756 Jewett Place, Bronx, Dec. 1. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

McLARNEY.—Francis J., 228 East 16th St., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

MANGAN.—Milton J., 128 Alexander Av., aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MEIERS.—Annie E., Nov. 30, aged 63. Funeral 171 8th Av.

MURPHY.—Mary, 216 East 85th St., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

O'HARE.—Mary, Nov. 30. Funeral 1,081 Lexington Av.

OUNTERTUNG.—Fannie, 2,084 Boston Road, aged 54.

PELCHER.—Mary A., Port Richmond, S. I., Nov. 30. Funeral today.

QUINN.—Bridget, 419 West 56th St., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

RASCOER.—Wanda, 1,966 West 181st St., Dec. 1, aged 77

CIVIC FEDERATION SEES BOOM TIMES

Inquiry Which Takes in the Whole Country Shows Business Is Improving.

ALL LINES ARE ADVANCING

Manufacturers, Bankers, and Farmers Alike Feel the Impulse of Prosperity—War Aids Auto Makers.

At the opening session of the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation tomorrow morning at the Hotel Astor, John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the Industrial Economics Department, will present a report on business conditions throughout the country which has been made up from the reports of about 600 business men, public officials, economists, and sociologists. The substance of his findings indicates that the worst of the business depression is over, and that while the cumulative effects may be felt for a few months to come, particularly in the way of unemployment and resultant destitution, the state of the nation in general is a promising one.

"The first reports," the federation's statement says, "dated generally about Oct. 20, refer to the state of business at that time, while the second series of reports bear November dates and deal with the changes which have taken place within the month. The changes reported are, in the majority of cases, toward betterment. Many correspondents who were unable to report actual improvement insisted upon the prevailing note of confidence, which is in marked contrast to the hesitancy and uncertainty of a month ago.

"Next to the charity organizations, railroads are the most pessimistic. Several of the great manufacturing associations insist that an increase in freight rates would do more for the permanent prosperity of the country than even the ending of the foreign war. While electric railway gross receipts, unlike those of the steam lines, have been maintained, and even increased in the Middle West, such concerns as well as the steam railroads find it impossible to extend their activities.

"Largely owing to the railroad situation many of the great fundamental industries which either depend directly upon the railroads or in a sense take their cue from railroad activity—such as iron and steel, the electrical trades, the equipment companies, the lumber industry, and in a general way everything connected with construction work, and to a considerable extent the building trades—have been for a long period exceedingly quiet. This condition was not primarily due to the war, although accentuated by it. But reports now come in of new building projects in the Middle West. The concrete trade is picking up and to a slight extent this is true of the electrical trade, although machinery lines still appear very quiet. The President of one of the great steel companies says that in his opinion the bottom has been reached in the steel trade. Confirmation of this view seems to be found in the press reports of the last few days.

"It is evident that financial repair has been a large factor in setting the wheels of industry going. A markedly large number of letters emphasizes the service which the opening of the Federal Reserve banks is expected to afford. Bankers are not the only ones to make this point. Manufacturers and merchants are even more impressed with the benefits to be expected from these new institutions. For example, emphasis is laid on this point by the National Association of Tanners. Apparently it is felt that not only will the new reserve requirements release funds for loaning, but that the rediscount feature will ultimately become important and that in general greater efficiency will be given our currency supply.

"Numerous letters refer to the lowering of money rates that has taken place in the last month, especially in the Middle West, and the consequent freer movement of trade. Another significant feature is the improvement in the savings bank situation. While the outbreak of the war was signalized by considerable withdrawals and notices of withdrawals, where such notice was required it is to be noted that on the maturity of such notices very little actual cash was withdrawn from savings institutions. The falling off in deposits noted in many quarters has ceased. The great savings institutions of New York City report that business is now altogether normal. In Philadelphia and even in Pittsburgh, despite the likewise severity of the depression in the iron and steel trade, the deposits of the largest savings banks have during the last month exceeded withdrawals. In such cities as Rochester, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich., and St. Paul, Minn., to mention but a few, deposits are holding their own.

"On high authority it is stated that up to Nov. 20 4,100 commercial motor vehicles had been engaged for export, bringing $10,000,000 to the makers of motor trucks. An unequalled period of prosperity is predicted for this industry. Among other items an order for 1,000 tons of hay a day for a year is reported.

"In the great farming region west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, and to a somewhat less extent in the agricultural sections of more Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, local conditions of prosperity, because of the unusually good crops, have prevented any serious effects from the war. Not only do several of the reports state that conditions in their regions are better than a month ago but better even than a year ago."

The federation's meeting will last through tomorrow and Saturday and will deal with the questions of governmental vs. private enterprises, social insurance, workmen's compensation, national defense, and women's work.

CITY BREVITIES.

The South Harlem Neighborhood Association will hold a meeting tonight at Public School 101, in 111th Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, at which Borough President Marks will talk on "Markets for the People," and Walter L. Sears, director of the Municipal Employment Bureau, on "Unemployment."

Mayor Mitchel called a meeting yesterday to be held in the Board of Estimate chamber in the City Hall at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 9, to consider the reductions made in next year's budget by the Aldermen.

George Gray, a crippled newsboy who for many years sold papers in Forty-second Street and Times Square, got a verdict for $2,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit against the Churchman Company and James Forbes, a social worker. The cause of an article which said that Gray had lost his legs while "beating freights."

The body of the suicide found near Hudson County Park in Jersey City Tuesday night was identified yesterday as that of J. A. Wyse, one of the oldest employees in the factory of J. W. Lambert & Co., leather goods manufacturers at 64 Lispenard Street, Manhattan.

An Italian who had thrown a lighted bomb into the areaway of the tenement house at 249 Broadway, Yonkers, yesterday morning, was caught by Patrolman Coleman of the Clinton Street Station. The bomb did not explode.

Joseph and Isadore Lesin, brothers, teamsters of 240 Seigel Street, Williamsburg, were beaten early yesterday morning when they broke into the stable of Max Steckloff at 236 Seigel Street. Steckloff and two friends were waiting for the men who had been poisoning his horses. The Lesins were held in $1,500 bail for further hearing.

Thomas Munroe, known also as John Hamgood, one of three men who escaped from Sing Sing Prison on Saturday, was arrested last night by Detectives Foley and Horan. They learned that he was to meet his wife and go with her to Boston last night. He was caught at Columbus Avenue and 101st Street.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the Directors of the Syndicate Trading Company will be held today at 71 Wall Street.

C. H. Pope & Co., cotton goods brokers, whose quarters at 87 Worth Street were damaged by fire on Tuesday evening, have opened temporary offices at 69 Worth Street with Stevens, Sanford & Jordan.

At their regular auction sale yesterday the R. Lilly Company offered a stock of lace boots which were taken at fairly good prices. The attendance was satisfactory. Frederic Atkins, resident buyer of 220 Fifth Avenue, has added the following accounts: Burke, Fitzsimons, Howe & Co. of Rochester, N. Y., and The F. & R. Lazarus Company, Columbus, Ohio.

PRAISE MUZZLING RULE.

Veterinarians Uphold Dr. Goldwater's Order to Suppress Rabies.

Dog lovers who were worried by the alleged attitude of Dr. S. S. Goldwater, the Health Commissioner, went to a meeting of the Veterinary Medical Association last night in the Veterinary College in West Fifty-fourth Street prepared to hear a denunciation of Dr. Goldwater and his dog-muzzling ordinance. They heard instead praises of Dr. Goldwater and the regulation he has put in force.

A newspaper report which caused the misunderstanding had quoted Dr. Goldwater as saying that dogs must be removed from the city.

Dr. John A. McLaughlin, a dog specialist, made an effort to find out whether Dr. Goldwater had been quoted properly. Last night Dr. Goldwater sent to the meeting a statement of his views, and Dr. McLaughlin cast his prepared paper criticising the Health Commissioner into the waste basket and said that he was glad to know that dog specialists would still be able to make a living.

"We ought to go on record as indorsing Dr. Goldwater for taking a bold stand which others before him were afraid to take," said Dr. W. J. McKinney, President of the association. "Indeed, we ought to go further. We ought to recommend that policeman should receive orders to shoot every dog running on the streets without a muzzle."

It was asserted in the discussion that the Department of Health would not continue to enforce the muzzling ordinance after a reasonable length of time. One man said he knew this period would be limited to three months.

THE SASLAVSKY QUARTET.

With Miss Isabel Hauser It Plays a Chamber Concert.

The string quartet headed by Mr. Alexander Saslavsky, and comprising also Messrs. Finkelstein, Weissmann, and Renard, in co-operation with Miss Isabel Hauser, gave the first of its series of concerts last evening in Aeolian Hall. The programme was made up of a quartet by Joseph Miroslav Weber, Brahms's sonata for violin and piano in D minor, and Saint Saens's piano quartet Op. 41. The name of this Weber is not a familiar one here, though he has composed much; but he is a Bohemian composed who in this quartet, his second, won a prize at an international competition in the capital once known as St. Petersburg, and so called in a note on the programme. Prize compositions—and Miroslav Weber appears to have written several—have never loomed very large in the literature of music, and this one is not likely to be so. It is written with a polite acquiescence in accepted musical phraseology, with a smooth and fluent technique, and with plenty of agreeable and mostly not highly significant melodic material. In the last movement there is some suggestion, possibly, of Czech folksong, but it is not enough to ruffle the placid surface of the music.

The performance was acceptable and put a good face upon Weber's music, though it lacked some of the finer qualities of quartet playing, among which was perfect intonation at certain critical points. Miss Hauser's playing in Brahm's sonata was not notable for the vigor which the composition may reasonably claim.

Slusheimer Quartet Heard.

The Slusheimer Quartette gave its first subscription concert of the season last night at Rumford Hall, the programme comprising Glazounow's Quartet, Op. 70, No. 5; Mozart's Quartet in G, No. 12, and Brahms's Piano Quintet, Op. 34, the last with Mrs. Bernard Slusheimer playing the piano part. The members of the quartet are Bernard Slusheimer and Lajos Fenster, violins; Joseph Kovarik, viola, and William Durieux, 'cello.

There was a fairly large audience—a friendly one—and it enjoyed the music presented. While the organization has, perhaps, not overcome completely all the difficulties that make string quartet playing one of the most exacting tasks in its way the musician has to face, it nevertheless has developed an ensemble that is acceptable. The chief faults lie in the direction of quality of tone and exactness of intonation, where decided room for improvement exists. Slusheimer played the piano part in the quintet very capably, being especially happy in providing a good balance between piano and strings.

"Der Rosenkavalier" at the Opera.

The first repetition of Strauss's opera "Der Rosenkavalier" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening before an audience not one of the largest of the season so far. The performance was given by the same singers as the first one and was likewise the again under the direction of Mr. Hertz. It was in most particulars a duplicate of that one.

Popularity of Mackinaws.

The demand for mackinaws shows no indication of diminishing, but, on the contrary, everything points to one of the largest seasons which the fabric has ever attained. The continued mild weather is ideal for the success of the mackinaw coat, and an increasing number of them are being worn. Typically an automobile or sporting garment, it seems destined to displace sweaters to some extent, since it is adaptable for ordinary wear and at the same time will stand rough usage. In these economical times the small cost of the mackinaw also helps along its sale, and, as in the case of the Palm Beach suit, it would seem as if it might easily become a staple article of clothing. The tendency toward a wider latitude of style in men's wear is as well illustrated in the case of the mackinaw as it has been in that of Summer clothing.

Look for Good Spring Season.

Cloak and suit manufacturers, while not satisfied with the results obtained during this season, believe that the outlook for Spring is a bright one. The buying of the large stores is rather erratic at the present time, and the strings of the buyer's purses are loosened one day only to be tightened up the next. The spot demand seems to centre on plush and velour coats just now, and very little low grade merchandise is being taken. Manufacturers seem to agree, in talking of the future, that as soon as the retail situation clears up nothing will remain to hinder them from going ahead. The designing of styles for next season is receiving more than ordinary care and time, and this should bring the results for which the manufacturers are striving.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ROTTERDAM, (Naples)—Mrs. W. W. Baldwin, Miss Cornelia Baldwin, C. A. Brown, L. H. Couch, H. A. Elsberg, Mrs. Helen Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mather, Miss M. S. Mather, Gen. H. C. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Osgood, R. H. Phillips, Mrs. W. A. Taylor, W. A. Taylor, jr., Rev. and Mrs. Stephen van R. Trowbridge, and W. T. Watts.

HELLIG OLAV, (Copenhagen)—Dr. and Mrs. L. Isaacson, Mr. and Mrs. Paulsen, Major and Mrs. L. E. Wanning, Miss Eva Wanning, Miss Ottile Niels, and A. B. Hansen.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

FREDERICK VIII., (Copenhagen)—Mr. and Mrs. M. Aronson, Mrs. E. Bilton, Mrs. Annie J. Barn, Ralph Lessing, Major and Mrs. F. W. Pearl, Stuart Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Persson, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Peterson, Mrs. E. Tart, Mrs. Rose Williams, and Miss Martha Winslow.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Genoa)—Morris Harmel, Samuel Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Yaeger, Herman Knoedler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ekleman, John Kane, Mr. and Mrs. H. Klingstein, Charles Dodge, L. Hoffman, J. Macauley, Mrs. Ida van Volkenburg, and Duke and Duchess Massari.

VERONA, (Naples)—Charles W. Russell, United States Minister to Persia; H. A. Seitel, Mrs. M. Gulok, George Treasey, Francis Pace, Paul Schoumacker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Schott, and Frederick Quartieri, Italian Ambassador to Argentina.

GOV. AMMONS ADMITS WABBLING IN STRIKE

Colorado Executive Delayed Vigorous Methods, Hoping to Tide Over Trouble.

DISCORD AT STATE HOUSE

Executive Says Most Officials Opposed Him and Calls Conditions "Indescribable."

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 2.—Gov. E. M. Ammons took the stand today as the first witness at the inquiry into the causes of the Colorado coal strike. This inquiry is conducted by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. Gov. Ammons testified that he permitted a minor State official to threaten him with recall if he did not withdraw the State troops from the strike field, and that he begged both sides to the controversy to refrain from action for fear it would ruin his administration. Moreover, he admitted that he did not vigorously enforce all the laws, hoping that peace could be gained by other methods.

Gov. Ammons told the investigators that he had found a buyer for the State's "war bonds," and could raise $1,000,000 to support the militia in the field. He intimated that he was ready to take control at any time President Wilson wished to recall the Federal troops. Gov. Ammons complained that State officials, with the exception of the Attorney General, were opposed to him, and said that conditions at the State House were indescribable.

Early Strike Warning.

Gov. Ammons said that in December, 1912, John R. Lawson of the United Mine Workers of America notified him that a coal miners' strike probably be called during his administration.

The Governor then told of the enactment of mining laws two years ago which he understood were satisfactory to operators and miners, and hoped would be useful in heading off a strike. He told of conferences with operators and union officials and of repeated efforts to adjust differences.

Replying to a question by Chairman Frank P. Walsh, the Governor said these efforts continued "long after the miners' convention at Trinidad had called a strike."

Gov. Ammons recounted the early history of the strike and the sending of State militia to Southern Colorado thirty days after the miners walked out on Sept. 23, 1913.

"The lawlessness began almost immediately," he said. "Before the troops were called out the county authorities in Las Animas County had asked for them. There never was any question in my mind but that the strike could have been settled but for the demand for recognition of the union."

Gov. Ammons said that at the beginning of the strike he told leaders of both sides that the only thing he could do was to assume an impartial attitude and enforce the laws. Concluding his testimony Gov. Ammons urged the enactment of a mediation law by Congress.

J. C. Osgood, Chairman of the Board of the Victor-American Fuel Company, called as a witness, denied that there was an organization of Colorado mine operators before the strike. Mr. Osgood reviewed the history of strikes in this State since 1903. He admitted that the operators in October, 1913, bought rapid fire guns for use against attacking strikers, and asserted that he would sell out his interests, if necessary, before he would submit to recognition of the United Mine Workers of America.

Discussing collective bargaining for labor, Mr. Osgood said:

"I claim that if a man wants to work under union conditions there are plenty of places for him to work. It is his absolute right to say whether he will work or not and where he shall work."

"Then, as an individual bargainer with you, it is take the job or leave it?" Commissioner O'Connell asked.

"Just as you purchase in a store or not," Mr. Osgood retored.

Governor-Elect's Proposals.

Gov.-Elect George A. Carlson, another witness, urged legislation to provide for an industrial commission to serve without compensation and prescribe for the administrative ills of the coal fields which his Administration will be heir. One of the duties of the commission he proposed would be to draft, with the assistance of operators and miners, an equitable employes' compensation act.

He corroborated testimony given by Gov. Ammons that the machinery of the State Government was defective, in that administrative heads of departments were appointed by members of the Governor's executive staff, and that the Governor of the State was powerless to control the activities of such administrative heads. Many of such appointees had been openly at variance with the policy of Gov. Ammons, it was asserted.

"In the handling of an industrial dispute," said Gov.-elect Ammons, "there is no organized body ready to enter the field. The Governor must wait for the Legislature to convene. Then a committee is appointed. It takes the committee members time to become acquainted with themselves and their tasks. Then there is a questioning among the people as to whether this member or that member is not controlled by this or that interest. By the time they get to work the dispute has proceeded to violence, getting further away from any settlement."

The Commission on Industrial Relations will undertake an investigation of the Rockefeller Foundation in the near future. Testimony will be taken in Washington beginning Dec. 28, and a further investigation will be held in New York early in January.

The mine inquiry will be continued tomorrow.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

M. HAEMPFER & SONS, a corporation, jobbers in silks, velvets, and linings at 19 East Twenty-fourth Street, has made an assignment to Frederick W. Wakefield.

ANNE M. BATSON, doing business under the name of Ellsworth Niles, retail millinery, at 615 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Morris Eder.

M. GETTO & SONS.—Morris, Frank H., and Harry Getto, manufacturers of furs at 103 and 105 West Twenty-ninth Street have made an assignment to William Hecht.

THE FRANKLIN HOWARD COMPANY, printing and engraving, at 36 East 22d Street, has made an assignment to George S. Friend.

CHARLES WIENER, custom tailor at 11 Cortlandt Street, has made an assignment to Max E. Sanders.

GREENBERG & SHALETT.—Sigmund Greenberg and Harry M. Shalett, delicatessen and grocerie at 1706 Amsterdam Avenue, have made an assignment to Samuel L. Ettlinger.

BENJAMIN GELLMAN, manufacturer of dresses at 6 West Twenty-second Street, with retail store at 1,981 Main Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has made an assignment to Max Cedarbaum. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him.

MAX WALDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Waldman, manufacturer of furs at 36 East Ninth Street. This is said to be Mr. Waldman's third time in bankruptcy.

JOHANNA NASANOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Johanna Nasanowitz, trading as the French Shop, dealer in millinery, at 6 East Twenty-fifth Street.

HARLEM BOTTLING WORKS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Harlem Bottling Works, Inc., at 147th Street and St. Ann's Avenue.

LOUIS KOTZEN, a painter, of 17 West 111th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $31,066, contracted mainly in 1908, and assets consisting of twenty-two and one-third shares of stock of the Kotzen Realty Company, pledged, and value is unknown.

HARRIS FROST.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harris Frost, wholesale dealer in clothing at 206 Canal Street.

CHARLES PARRELLI, real estate agent, of 105 Christopher Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,657 and assets of $200 in his name at Lodi, N. J.

LOUIS ONASCH of 346 East Eighteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,276 and no assets.

MORRIS LEVITZKY, dealer in tailors trimmings at 1,301 Wilkens Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,655 and assets $629.

EDWARD J. HINKEL, estimator, of 141 East Sixteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,518 and assets $11 cash.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE EXPRESS, INC. of 28 West Sixty-first Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $11,604, nominal assets $50,710, and actual assets $22,550.

MARTIN M. MARCUS, dealer in women's apparel at 1,581 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $3,567, nominal assets $1,659, and actual assets $884.

LOUIS JOSEUH, shoe dealer of 228 Bowery, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities $3,812, nominal assets $3,180, and actual assets $2,000.

LOUIS SCHWARTZ, dealer in dry goods at 686 Second Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities $3,976 and assets $1,500, consisting of stock $1,350, and fixtures $150.

JACOB GLASGOW & CO., INC., manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 10 Washington Place, has filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities $17,885 and assets $3,377.

MAX RAPPAPORT.—Judge Hough has appointed Julius Morris receiver for Antonio Catamaero, Italian grocer at 119 Elizabeth Street, bond $500. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $500.

ERNEST OCHS, JR., an insurance broker at 34 Pine Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,987 and no assets.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Potsdam Paper Mills of Potsdam, involuntary petition filed; liabilities and assets not given.

The Century Foundry Company of Syracuse, involuntary petition; liabilities about $80,000; assets not given.

Frederick J. West, a milliner of Syracuse, involuntary petition; liabilities about $75,000; assets not given.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. H. Andre W. S. Co.—J. Thonet et al., $195.

Aronstein, Adolph—P. Lowenfeld et al., $248.

Atsco, Inc.—Graham Paper Co., $249.

Same—Sharlow Bros. Co., $200.

Brennan, Martin—G. H. Lewis et al., $248.

Beckert, Edward—S. W. Dodge et al., $250.

Backus, William—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., $145.

Battershall, Frederick G.—R. H. Honeyman, $534.

Baird, Andrew D., 3d—W. W. Williams et al., $254.

Clarke, Royal E.—Anaconia Realty Co., $168.

Cohen, Abraham, or Abraham Cowen—J. Schwartz, $125.

Coots, Reginald K.—A. H. McRae, $1,804.

Carlo, James—People, &c., $200.

Culmer Engineering Co., Inc.—D. S. P. Automobile Specialty Co., $266.

Daniels, Louis—Irving Savings Institution, $3,985.

Denmark, Henry M.—E. Farency, $234.

Economon, Nick P.—American Surety Co. of N. Y., $227.

El Dia Compania Anonima de Seguros or El Dia Ins. Co. of Madrid, Spain—L. J. Saul, $11,540.

Ely, Bliss Co.—G. Carl, $235.

Elite Roofing Co. and William Schoenberger—J. Muller, $285.

Florida Orange and Truck Farms Co. and Johnston, Elliott & Co., Inc.—Fleming & Fleming, $1,700.

Friedlander, Philip M.—M. L. Richards, $671.

Gase, Wm. S.—S. Lidman, $168.

Goldman, Harry S.—B. F. Sprague, $152.

Gottstein, Sam—M. Davidson, $102.

Herson, Hyman—P. Rabinowitz, $420.

Hempstead House Home Co.—M. A. Currid, $1,084.

Harry B. Sproul, Inc.—G. I. Lindsay, $1,055.

Horowitz, Max—People, &c., $200.

Hawison, Chas. G.—Williamsport Radiator Co., $601.

Howard, Homer—C. H. Ditson, $315.

John W. Cornish Construction Co.—W. J. Goodwin, $200.

Same—D. Goodwin, $300.

Knobenshul, H. S.—W. H. D. Pell, $181.

Kelching, John R.—J. Marison, $618.

Kilgore, Nellie F.—R. L. Gartner, $1,382.

L. Mundt & Son, Inc., and Diamond Cork Co.—C. Mannuzza, costs, $103.

Lenzer, Eugenie—National Whalebone Co., $1,390.

Levi, Morris—People, &c., $200.

Linder, Israel—S. Kaplan, $169.

Linder, Israel—S. Kaplan, $154.

Lambata, Vincenzo, and Alfonso Lambrosa—Italian Importing Co., $364.

Leitner, Jacob—D. Martin, $1,217.

Morrell, Joseph B., and Amos D. Carver—J. H. Haas, Inc., $184.

Same—American Diamond Blast Co., $1,945.

Same—E. J. Hantsch, $766.

Same—American Elevator Co. et al., costs, $624.

Massarene, Wm. G.—W. Buess, $102.

Mme. Beatrice, Inc.—S. M. Wilson et al., $189.

Mann, David—R. N. Clyde, $267.

Milano, Joe—M. Weisbart, $155.

Mahbaba, Joseph—Vincenzo Lombrosa, $200.

Manus, David—G. E. Chisholm et al., $268.

MacMillan, Edward—S. Shostac, $130.

Morgan, Chas. D.—A. H. Andrews Co., $883.

Minsker Realty Co.—T. New Construction Co., Inc., $280.

McCann, Henry M.—People, &c., $1,000.

McLoughlin, Wm. P.—L. V. Dimm, $234.

Ostrowsky, Tudor, Isle Falick, Louchein & Falick Fur Dress Co., and Abraham Falick—M. Bandler, $113.

Palmer, Russell—C. G. Bernheimer, $3,652.

National Surety Co.—A. H. Jones, $3,025.

N. Y. & The Talhamonic Co.—Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., $795.

Oriental Bank—E. Chesebrough, $32,904.

O'Brien, Allan J.—S. E. Ryan, $271.

Paul J. J. Exner Co. and Paul J. Exner—J. Exner, $2,896.

Pianisani, Charles—J. Kohler, $159.

Russo, Antonio—S. Russo, $440.

Rothstein, Emil, and Maximilian Fraade—S. Friedenberg, $147.

Robertson, Louise D.—T. W. Millett, costs, $112.

Same—T. J. O'Reilly, costs, $105.

Reinhardt, Chas. J.—Diebold Safe and Lock Co., $155.

Reitman, Abe—S. Pack et al., $140.

Ratner, Aaron—A. E. Hull Pottery Co., costs, $108.

Rose, Tony—S. Borchardt, $194.

Selsor, Mark A.—L. Frank, $142.

Sheffer, Pinkus—A. Rusch et al., $114.

Schatz, Nathan, and Ideal Printing Co., Inc. —J. Gerber, $120.

Smith, Chas. A.—F. W. Bauer, $1,563.

Scott, Wm. A. and Earle—Atwood Violett & Co., $8,057.

Shehan, Debis B.—C. A. Buhler, $167.

Schrader, Fred—Mme. Estella, Inc., $158.

Schwab, Frank S.—N. Paris, $144.

Shace, Michael—People, &c., $200.

Seventh Avenue Amusement Co.—B. Glasser, $201.

Selsor, Mark A.—L. Frank, $142.

Treff, Abraham—New York Edison Co., $286.

Thompson, Charles H.—P. Lowenfeld et al., $500.

Tabacchini, Adele—L. Schwartz, $119.

Taback, Louis—Boston Excelsior Co., $151.

Tanner, William—S. Milbank, $129.

Wallace, John E.—Pottier & Stymus Mfg. & Imp. Co., $322.

Walker, David—P. F. Keogh, $187.

Weiner, Barnet—Manhattan Hair Cloth Co., $114.

West, James M.—R. C. Turnbull, $250.

Wright, Alfred A.—Northwestern Needle Co., $795.

Wolf, Arnold—Engel-Heller Co., $119.

W. Burton & Co., Washington Burton and Edward Cheek—A. E. Burton, $21,650.

Weiss, Jacob J.—B. Shapiro et al., $210.

Zirk, Paul—Estate Owners' Corp., $142.

In Bronx County.

Beiswenger, Gustav, and William Gibson—Joe E. Kenrich Commission Co., $324.

Beer, Henry D.—J. Geelan, $10,183.

Buhl, William, Empire State Wood Working Co., and William Buhl, Inc.—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., $100.

Elite Roofing Co. and William Schoenberger—J. Muller, $285.

Fainberg, Daniel—M. De Blasi, $177.

Goldblatt, Joseph, and Charles M. Levinson—I. Kronengold, $183.

Rubenstein, Max—A. Naginsky, $104.

Shapiro, Charles—Kanawha Lumber & Woodworking Co., $464.

Still, Ira W.—L. D. Garfield, $246.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Brady, Frank F.—Mosler Safe Co., Dec. 27, 1911, $208.

Cutler, Otis H.—Same, Dec. 27, 1911, $191.

Fellows, Edward H.—Same, Dec. 27, 1911, $191.

Fahys, George E.—Same, Dec. 27, 1911, $411.

Gough, Wm. T.—Same, Dec. 27, 1911, $205.

Hahn, Ernestine—Same, Dec. 27, 1911, $414.

Kush, Gustav—Same, Dec. 27, 1911, $195.

Patterson, Andrew—Same, Dec. 27, 1911, $413.

Terbell, Joseph B.—Same, Dec. 27, 1911, $191.

Ardizzone, Antonio—R. Hill, Feb. 11, 1913, $121.

Burati, Leor—M. Malla, June 30, 1914, $1,042.

Dellett, John E.—Flint Granite Co., July 22, 1910, $194.

Fuchs, John—G. Hoffman, April 9, 1913, $217.

Goldsmith, Louis—G. H. Dalbec, July 9, 1914, $2,465.

Hearn, George A., George R. Schanck, Clarkson Fowl, and Herbert J. Gretms—M. F. Meagher, Jan. 16, 1914, $7,075.

Hupfels, A., Sons, Inc.—S. Rauch, Nov. 30, 1914, $750.

Klapproth, C. W., & Co.—F. Herschel, Oct. 7, 1914, $530.

Mayer, Charles W.—C. W. Hartridge, March 6, 1906, $85,132.

Marder, Gustav—J. Fleischmann, Nov. 1, 1910, $8,555.

Parker, Wolf and Bertha—M. Helfler, Oct. 19, 1910, $1,134.

Raisler Heating Co.—N. Goldinger, Nov. 17, 1914, $1,147.

Seery, Elmer A., and Winfield S. Sterr—Cleveland City Forge and Iron Co., Jan. 18, 1906, $110.

Same—Same, Oct. 21, 1908, $965.

Same—Same, June 18, 1904, $112.

MacEwan, John E.—D. O. Grant Co., Oct. 8, 1914, (cancelled,) $241.

Colletti, Francesco—L. Fiarotta, May 20, 1914, (cancelled,) $1,874.

Smith, George C.—E. B. Assmuhsen, Sept. 30, 1907, (cancelled,) $139.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¼@5 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday....4¼@5 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

More Socks for the Armies.

An order for 200,000 pairs of gray woolen socks for use by the Allied armies was placed yesterday with a prominent local downtown export house. The goods were sold at prices which brought the total value to about $35,000. Shipments are to be made in lots of 1,500 dozen weekly, and are to begin in the immediate future.

***

Shoes for Foreign Fighters.

Confirmation was given yesterday at the local office of the Endicott-Johnson Company of a report to the effect that the firm had just taken an order for 200,000 pairs of shoes from one of the belligerent nations. An order for 500,000 pairs of shoes for foreign use was also taken by this firm about ten days ago, and it is estimated that considerably over 1,000,000 pairs have been sold by them for war purposes since the conflict began. Details concerning the latest order were not given out.

***

Preferential Shop Plan.

In order to clear up the preferential shop problem in the dress and waist industry there has been drawn up for use by the Manufacturers' Association and the union a plan whereby both organizations, including the union's executives and the members of the association, may be kept fully informed regarding the standing of the workers engaged in the shops. Thus, if a union member falls behind in his dues, his employer and the union are notified of the fact and can immediately give the matter their attention. If, on the other hand, the manufacturer, although agreeing to employ union hands where possible, secures the services of a non-union worker and so discriminates against the union, the fact will also become known.

***

Better Call for Hard Coal.

"Anthracite consumption is gradually getting heavier," The Coal Trade Journal will say today, "as the season advances and temperatures become lower. Of course, the use of coal is not on a Winter basis, but, unlike a month ago, there are few days when artificial heat can be dispensed with entirely. This is leading to heavier demands upon the retail dealers, and the latter are buying a little more freely from producers. The market has not yet, however, got keyed up to the point where it can absorb tonnage quite as fast as the mines can produce it. A better tone is manifest in the bituminous market, based on returning confidence rather than on any marked increase in current demand, though the demand has picked up slightly in some directions."

***

Crude Rubber Prices Rise.

The effect of the English embargo on shipments of crude rubber from the mother country and the Colonies is becoming evident in the rise in prices on this commodity in the local market. Upriver fine was quoted here yesterday at 69 cents a pound for nearby delivery by one prominent concern, while in other parts of the market prices were given as 71 and 72 cents. Plantation rubber is the hardest hit by the embargo, so far as the local market is concerned, and the principal grades are held higher than the best Brazil rubber, which was quoted above. Smoked sheets are held at 79 cents a pound here, while pale crêpe is quoted at 74 cents. In the event of the Turks doing damage to the Suez Canal it is expected that still higher prices will prevail.

***

War Orders for Piece Goods.

There is more than usual activity on the part of agents for the foreign Governments who are here to place orders for uniform cloth. The speculators are beginning to tire of their misdirected and fruitless efforts to land commissions for themselves and, consequently, the legitimate business is making greater headway for being less hampered. A large order for olive drab cloth is understood to have been placed in this market recently for dressed, a last addition to the list of foreign Governments that are making purchases here. The mills that have bided their time, in order to get their own instead of the buyer's prices, are beginning to come into their own, and, with the need of the European countries growing every day more urgent, there is reason to believe that better prices than have been obtained up to date will be secured.

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Holiday Trade Prospects.

Silversmiths in the Maiden Lane district are expecting about ten days of active trading in the very near future as a result of the tactics of the retail jewelers this year. Most of the latter are said to have made the wholesalers carry their Christmas stock for them right up to the last moment, preferring to take their chances on getting the goods when they wanted them rather than stocking up early and paying the charges thus accumulated. While this makes it hard for the factories when the rush comes, the wholesalers are anxious to take business this year in any shape or at any time, and are not complaining. This is true of sellers of both plated and sterling ware. Retail sales in the jewelry district have suffered from the closing of the Stock Exchange, and are generally behind those of last year.

***

The Hoopskirt Has Come Back.

The hoopskirt has come back, though it differs somewhat from that worn in the Victorian days. One of the best-known of the local dress manufacturers is showing the garment that makes use of the hoop in the line he is offering for Winter resort wear. It is a net and black Chantilly lace combination, the bodice, which is made in a coat effect, showing an attractive use of this lace. The collar is of black Chantilly, lined with chiffon, and is cut in a militaire. The skirt, which is five and one-half yards around at the bottom, is of net, and is trimmed with eight rows of graduated silk fringe. The fringe is set off with eight small black bows, placed on it in front and somewhat to the left. A sheer petticoat, boned around the bottom, is worn with this dress to make the skirt stand out properly. Jet buttons set off the front of the bodice, which is finished with a black moiré girdle with jet drops.

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Gray Goods Bids Refused.

The deadlock between buyers and sellers of gray goods on the matter of price still continues. One big commission house yesterday refused a bid for several thousand pieces of 38½-inch 64-56s for January-May delivery at 5½ cents, a figure which was a sixteenth of a cent under the current market price. There were reports in the market of sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 5¾ cents for nearby delivery, but it was said that such sales had been small. One of the biggest commission firms in the market trimmed down a bid of 5¾ cents for a fair-sized lot of these goods from a cerain buyer yesterday morning, and later this buyer came back and took the goods at 5 11-16 cents for delivery through this month. There were further reports of sales of four-yard 90 squares at 5½ cents for nearby delivery, and there were some sales made of 39-inch 67-72s for delivery during March, April, and May at 4¾ cents. Closing prices on printcloths were:

39-inch, 68-80s....5¾@5¾-inch, 64-56s 5 9-16@5 39-inch, 72-76s....5¾@5¾-inch, 80-52s 5½@5 39-inch, 64-60s....5¾@5¾-inch, 64-60s 5¾@5¾ 38½-inch, 64-60s 5 11-16@5 11-16 38½-inch, 64-56s 5 11-16@5 11-16 38½-inch, 64-60s 5 11-16@5 11-16

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Details of Decisions Made by the General Appraisers.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, failed yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in an attempt to secure lower duty on fancy screens of wood, stained or painted. The Collector classified the merchandise under the specific provision in the present law for screens carrying a 25 per cent. ad valorem duty.

C. B. Richard & Co. and others were overruled in protests, claiming error in the Collector's classification of cotton cloth manufactured on Jacquard looms. Duty was imposed at the rate of 30 per cent. under the provision for Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton. The protestants claimed the goods properly dutiable at the appropriate rate according to the average size of the yarn.

M. L. Eckstein & Co. protested the Collector's assessment on beaded bags and purses with cotton trimmings. The authorities considered the articles to be embroideries, and took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the old law. Many claims for rates lower than assessed were made. The board decides that a few of the articles composed in chief value of metal are properly dutiable at 45 per cent. The remainder must pay the higher rate imposed by the Collector.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company imported mirrors at Baltimore which were returned as manufactures of glass, or mirrors,

CORONER GOT FEES FROM ACCIDENT CO.

Hellenstein Also Wrote to Street Railways to Get Jobs for Friends.

USED OFFICIAL STATIONERY

Admits It Was Abuse of Power—Tells of Suspicious Cases Lightly Passed Over.

The close relations between the Coroners' office and accident indemnity companies and New York City railway companies were featured at yesterday's session of Commissioner Wallstein's inquiry.

It was developed not only that Coroner Hellenstein had received fees from the Aetna Insurance Company on cases under the Compensation act, but that the Coroner, as well as one of his clerks, George Wahl, had written to the railway companies vigorously recommending friends for positions. These communications were on the official letterheads of the Coroners' office.

Questioned about his connection with the Aetna Company Dr. Hellenstein said that no investigation had been made, prior to his name being put on its list of physicians, concerning his qualifications. He had received to date in fees, he said, $103, and there was $20 due him.

The further admission was obtained that the unique agreement had been made in his case so that, in the event of his being unable to handle the cases assigned to him by the Aetna Company, he could turn them over to Dr. Benjamin Schwartz of 261 East Seventh Street.

Next came the evidence that Coroner Hellenstein had written to Burton E. Emery, Superintendent of Claims of the Aetna Company on Aug. 14 and Sept. 10 of this year, on letter paper of the Coroners' office, reporting to him accident cases which he had handled for the insurance company and asking for his compensation.

No Forgetting He's a Coroner.

"Doesn't this look as if you were rubbing it under the nose of the insurance company that you were a Coroner of this city?" he was asked.

"Oh, no, no, Commissioner," he replied.

"Doesn't it occur to you that the Aetna Company might have employed you simply because you were the Coroner?"

"No, it does not."

"And might the Aetna Company have though when you asked for employment that if you were refused it might antagonize you?"

"No. It never entered my mind that I was doing anything that would interfere with the honest discharge of my duties.

"You are still doing work for the company?"

"I would like to, but it does not come."

Dr. Hellenstein said that it had never occurred to him that the disposition of cases in the New James Rose at London, Ontario, which was brought out at the inquiry on Tuesday, had anything to do with his obtaining employment from the Aetna Company.

Commissioner Wallstein introduced as evidence a letter written by Dr. H. T. Wessels, Medical Director of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, to Dr. Harry M. Archer of the Aetna Company. It was on stationery of the former company and read:

July 1, 1914.

Dr. Archer, Aetna Life Insurance Company, 100 William Street, New York.

My Dear Dr. Archer: This will introduce to you my friend Dr. Herman Hellenstein, whom you probably know by reputation. He is one of the Coroners of New York and an able physician.

I recall you 'phoning me the other day asking if I knew of a competent physician on the upper east side. If you have not filled the vacancy Dr. Hellenstein will able handle your work. Yours very truly,

C. V. EVERITT.

Mr. Wallenhiten called attention to the fact that at a previous hearing Dr. Hellenstein had said that he did not know Dr. Everitt and had never received a letter from Dr. Everitt before sending him to Dr. Archer. The Coroner admitted yesterday that he had been mistaken.

Sought Jobs of Railways.

Coroner Hellenstein said frankly that he had written frequently to railway companies recommending friends for positions.

"Is not that an abuse of power? Are not the railway companies liable to listen to what you have to say because you are a Coroner? Isn't it an impropriety?" he was asked.

"I didn't think so then, but I admit it now," he replied.

George Wahl, assistant clerk of the Coroners' office, was then called to the stand to identify two letters. Both were on stationery of the Coroner's office, and were addressed to "Mr. Swan, New York Railways Company, Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue." The first read:

June 22, 1914.

Mr. Swan.

Dear Sir: Mr. David Katzenberg is a very dear friend of mine who would like to become a conductor on one of the roads. Anything you will do for him will be a favor to me. Yours,

GEORGE WAHL,
Coroner's Office.

The second letter was under date of Aug. 15, 1914. It read:

The bearer, Mr. Jacob Rajansky of 1,063-5 Intervale Avenue is a friend of mine who is desirous of getting employment with your company as conductor.

I have known this young man for some time, and know him to be honest, sober, and industrious, anything you can do for him will be greatly appreciated by.

Yours truly,

GEORGE WAHL,
Coroner's Office, Manhattan.

When Dr. Hellenstein returned to the stand Wallstein told him that he had taken the testimony, at private inquiries, of representatives of traction companies. A representative of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, he said, had testified that Coroner Hellenstein and his clerk Louis Schwartz had written many times recommending this man for positions, and also that the representative had visited the Coroner's office two or three times a week to get men out on bail.

Closed Without Investigation.

"That may be so," said the Coroner.

Dr. Hellenstein admitted that in one case where a woman died in a hospital under circumstances which aroused suspicion the case was closed without a thorough investigation. Similar action, he admitted, was taken in the case of Charles K. Lips, who died on Sunday, Sept. 25, 1910. The papers showed that there was no testimony and that the body was removed from 202 West Twelfth Street, the man's home, to an undertaking establishment at 180 Greenwich Avenue, the same day.

Dr. Lehane, the Coroner's physician, gave his decision that death was due to endocarditis and his affidavit was made before a clerk in the Coroner's office who had no authority to take the affidavit. This clerk had used the Coroner's name in signature.

"And this is but one case of many?" the Coroner was asked.

"Yes," he replied.

Dr. Hellenstein ended up by saying that, as he now viewed them, some of the practices permitted were outrageous. They would be promptly discontinued, he said, and would be brought to the attention of the Board of Coroners.

The Coroner agreed that the Coroner's office needed a complete overhauling which would make impossible the condition of affairs revealed. He admitted that there was a reason for the laxity that cases had been passed over without investigation in which there might have been foul play and that a system which countenanced such practices was not what it should be.

The hearing will be continued this afternoon, when Coroner Hellenstein will take the stand. Dr. Hellenstein will be recalled this afternoon.

DR. GUY, WIFE SLAYER, FREE

Paroled After Serving Two Years of Fourteen-Year Term.

Dr. Samuel S. Guy, formerly a Queens County coroner and a dentist with a large practice, who was sentenced to fourteen years and ten months in prison for killing his wife, Mrs. Lillian Mott Guy, in their home in Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway, on April 3, 1907, yesterday afternoon appeared in Long Island City and surprised old friends by calling on them.

Guy was paroled on Nov. 25 by the State Parole Board, which took into consideration that he was a first offender and had had a perfect record in prison. His conduct must be exemplary for one year to keep him from serving out the rest of his term, of which he has served two years and a little less than two months.

Guy was sent first to Sing Sing for a few months and later to Great Meadow. At both places dental offices were fitted up for him, and he asserts he has given dental attention to more than 20,000 prisoners during his imprisonment. He said yesterday that the terms of his parole prevented him from saying anything about the circumstances of the death of his wife, but he declared that he was the victim of a conspiracy and expected to spend the rest of his days seeking vindication. He is living in Manhattan, but expects to return to Queens.

Before the shooting Guy was known as a frequenter of the race tracks. The death of his wife followed a quarrel in which, according to a servant, she knocked her husband down. The couple's son, Harold, had his name legally changed to Harold Mott, assuming the name of his mother's family. He inherited the greater part of his mother's estate of several hundred thousand dollars.

MRS. WILLIS WILL RECOVER.

Woman Shot on Train Had Eventful Married Life.

Mrs. Jessie Dayton Willis, who was shot through the window of the Long Island Railroad train between Amityville and Copiague Tuesday night, was said yesterday to be recovering from her wound. Dr. Charles T. O'Leary, who dressed the wound, said that if the bullet had struck Mrs. Willis's forehead a fraction of an inch further back, she would have been killed.

Mrs. Willis is the wife of Dr. William Charles Willis, who formerly practiced at Patchogue. She said yesterday at the home of her parents, 85 Norton Avenue, Patchogue, where she now lives, that she had not seen him for more than a year.

Dr. Willis was arrested in June, 1910, on a charge of abducting Jennie Drayton, now his wife. She had been his stenographer. In October, 1911, he tied her to a tree at midnight in front of a hotel at Bayport while he repaired his automobile, in which they were touring to Lake George. A passer by released her, and the doctor said that he had tied her up so that she could not run over him with the machine.

A vial of morphine was found in Mrs. Willis's clothing. Shortly after Dr. Willis demanded morphine, and later the District Attorney had him examined by two physicians, and he was sent to the Central Islip asylum for observation. His mother, Dr. Mary J. Willis of Jersey City, could tell nothing on parole, on condition that he never would return to Patchogue, but he broke his parole, saying that his love for his wife would not allow him to remain away. On July 16, 1913, he disappeared, to reappear at Middletown, N. Y., in September of this year. He could tell nothing of himself, but his mother recognized his picture and again took him home. Since then he has lived with her.

TEXAS FEELS BUOYANT.

Buy-a-Bale Movement Not Altogether Popular.

S. G. Davis, President of one of the biggest wholesale hat companies in the Southwest, which has its headquarters in Dallas, Texas, reached the Waldorf yesterday with a smile over the business present and a promise for the future.

"Texas is today in better shape than it has been in a great many years," said Mr. Davis. "The opening of the regional bank in Dallas has given a lot of backbone to the local situation, and we look for an era of great prosperity with the opening of the new year.

"Speaking about the buy-a-bale movement, I believe it has done good. However, the other day at a meeting of the Directors of our bank, the American Exchange, I was the only man present who took that view. Col. Edward H. R. Green and everybody else said it had done harm.

"Some people are holding on to their cotton like grim death. I know one woman who threatens to shoot anybody who would come and try to take hers away. She has only ten bales, but she told the man who gives her credit:

"'I am going to hold my cotton to feed and clothe my children this Winter, and if anybody comes to move it I will have my double-barreled shotgun loaded, and I dare him to turn a bale.'"

STRATHCONA GEMS TO PAY.

Undervaluation Appraisal Confirmed —Appeal to McAdoo.

Only the direct intervention of Secretary McAdoo can prevent heirlooms of the late Lord Strathcona being sold at public auction by the customs officials. Board 8 of the United States General Appraisers, consisting of Judges Somerville, Hay, and Waite, yesterday affirmed the reappraisal made by Judge Sullivan sustaining Examiner Treadwell in holding some of the jewelry pieces to be undervalued from 75 to 100 per cent.

J. W. Sterling, 55 Wall Street, of the law firm of Sherman & Sterling, was Lord Strathcona's legal adviser, and drew his will. The jewelry in controversy was consigned to Mr. Sterling for delivery to James H. Smith of Brookline, Mass., a stepson, and one of the heirs of the Canadian High Commissioner. Mr. Sterling, it was said yesterday, has instructed ex-Judge Sharretts, his counsel, to appeal directly to the Secretary of the Treasury to pass the heirlooms upon payment of the additional duties and accruing penalties.

EDUCATION NOTES.

United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton will address the High School Teachers' Association on Saturday morning, Dec. 5, in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce. His subject will be "The Place of the High School in the Public School System."

Henry Katz has been appointed, under Schedule B 1, a teacher in P. S. 114 Manhattan.

The Trustees of Hunter College have approved the proposal to operate a stage line along Park Avenue from the Grand Central Station to Ninety-sixth Street.

The Board of Retirement has recommended the retirement of seven teachers in the elementary schools, but action on it by the Board of Education will not be taken until the Finance Committee reports financial ability.

The Board of Education has received complaints that the janitorial service in the public schools is impaired because cleaners appointed from the Civil Service eligible lists cannot speak English. It appears that the Civil Service Commission cannot make the knowledge of English a qualification in its labor examinations. The Board of Education and the Board of Aldermen have been requested, therefore, to establish the new position of janitor's assistant, and to have the Civil Service Commission hold examinations for the salaries to range from $900 to $900 a year.

Harry W Millspaugh has been appointed, under Schedule V 1, a teacher in P. S. 37, Manhattan.

The Board of Education has decided to excuse with pay the absence of teachers who were detained in Europe on account of the war.

James C. O'Brien has been appointed as a tabulating machine operator in City Supt. Maxwell's office until Dec. 31.

Miss M. L. Price has been appointed a teacher in P. S. 4, vice Miss E. F. Hall, resigned.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

83—State of Missouri ex rel St. Joseph Water Co. v. J. Geiger.—Submitted.

116—Norfolk & West'n R. R. v. E. H. Holbrook.—Argument continued.

209—Detroit & Mackinac R. R. v. Mich. R. R.—Argument commenced.

218—Yazoo & Miss. Valley R. R. v. A. R. Wright.—Argument commenced.

86—J. F. Guffey v. J. A. Smith; and 87—Same v. Smith.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Dec. 5—86 and 87, 92, 93, 97, 99, (and 100 and 101,) 102, 103, 104, 106, and 107.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—A. Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Yuhasz<Carnegie St'l Andrews Co<Phoenix Amuse.
Wagner<Kohn.
Schindle<P & R C & I Co.
Uptegraff<Penn Co.
Goumis<Ramsdell.
Ryon<Penn RR, (9 acts.)
Reynolds<Penn RR.
Weekworth<NY, NH & H RR.
Weekworth<NY, N H & H RR.
Helland<Ill Surety.

Cases to be sent to required.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Gildersleeve<Eli B. Conine.
NYC RR<SS El Sud.
Lehigh & W Coal<H &NY Transp.
Hartford & NY Trans<Tug Plymouth.
Dougherty & Co<Baker.
Moran T & T<Timmins
Robinson<Sherman.
Reed<Minnie, W, &c.
Staples Transp<same.
Own Stake B Argent, (limitation liability.)

Beasley<Peach.
Clark<Rempel.
Unionport Mfg<Woods.
Cabot R Est<Heberg.
Grassi Bros<O'Rourke.
Utica Mfg<De Lacy.
Ferrie<Ferrie.
Fox<Miller.
Brandwine<Brandwine
Josephson<Josephson.
Field & Tv<Walter.
Levinson Wrecking<Brand.
Angelo<Retzman.
McGuire<O'Brien.
Mimaldi<Mimaldi.
Duffy Co<Gennaio.
Klein<Val St R & H.
Weinberg<Friedman.
Sherry<Rinkenheimer.
McMaster<Gould.
Kenyeres<Kenyeres.
Con Roofing<CNY.
O'Dell<Schacht Twin.
Maitland<Pauldless Con.
Weil<Weil.
Shenk<Meyer.
Cooper<Cooper.
Samuelson<Same.
Brown<Robertson.
B A Toothpic<Kedigar
Gurney Heater<& St. Dodge<Mannisty.
Rotterdam Hold<Twoit.
Zacharias<Zacharias.
Saenger<Hague & Co.
Yellow Taxi<Smith.
Hardesty Sr<Ward.
Flint<Hettle.
Glass<Glass.
Doctor<Hughes.
Horowitz<Hirsch.
Marble<Walkke Ref<Kramer.
Gen Acidit F & L A<Kelly.
Fox<CNY.
The<same.
Tagge<Haberman & Co
Hart<Equit Life.
Manufacturers Coml Co<Anderson.
Newmark<Newmark.
Redican<Interch M S.
Manley<Yechten Wat.
Kalt Lumber<Braum.
Hyde<Hyde.
Bent & Cle<Freshwith
Famebreaks Soc<Royal Benefit Soc'y.
Bonaguro<Bonaguro.
Hess<Axzot Press.
Clear.

Cases on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

PART II.—(Adjourned Oct. Term. Trial Term, Part XVI.)—Tagg, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on, Title Court of Pass.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hamburger<Levy.
Hurter<Fiske.
O'Donovan<Huber.
McLean<I R T.

Adjourned for the term.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing.—Smith<Clare.
Walsh<Sd Av Rys.
Hope<N Y Rys.
Epstein<Rockville Ct.
Regan<Sargent.
March<Bernard.
Bernstein<J Goldberg Son & Co.

Ackenel<Quinlan.
Regan<CNY.
Bank<Teepe.

Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kraus<N Y Cons RR.
Gippert<Musical Arts.
Gippert<Music Trades.
Healy<Cent RR of NJ
McGarrull<CNY.

Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Klein<Dauchy.
Silverstein<R, G Co & S R R.

Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Meyer<NY Cons RR.
Minter<N Y Rys.
Seaver<O'Malley.

Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Riper<Ray.
Gerber<Gerber & Co.
Lewis<Lewis & Co.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Hoffman

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25 Theiss Dodge & Co. Stock
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Exchange Resumes Publication of Stock Prices—Money Easy.

The Stock Exchange for the first time since it closed its doors on July 30 last issued yesterday an official list of bid and asked prices and closing sales of the many stocks which are now being traded in through the Stock Exchange Clearing House. For this step which was taken through the Clearing House Committee of the Exchange its management is to be much commended. The public had lately been receiving information regarding these prices, but Stock Exchange houses in attempting to supply this information unnecessarily under handicaps inasmuch as no single house has had at its command the full record of the Clearing House transactions. It is understood that the Clearing House Committee plans hereafter to issue such a statement daily and thereby will be supplying official information regarding the market for the very large number of issues which are now being dealt in through the Exchange Clearing House.

The financial community holds strongly to the belief that further steps will shortly be taken to place the full record of the dealings in stocks before the public. The Stock Exchange, in giving out the day's bid and asked prices and closing sales, would seem to have gone very near breaking down the last argument against its going a little further and supplying a record of the day's range of prices and the volume of transactions. Many in the financial district believe that it will now be only a relatively short time before trading in stocks on the floor of the Exchange is resumed, at least in a limited way.

There would probably be very little hesitation on the part of the Stock Exchange even now about taking this step were it not for the feeling that so far as railroad stocks, at least, are concerned it will be desirable to postpone the resumption of practically unrestricted trading until after the Commerce Commission has rendered its decision in the pending rate case. With that question settled favorably the Stock Exchange, it was intimated yesterday, would feel free to resume its normal function of trading publicly in stocks as well as in bonds. The fear of foreign liquidation has greatly diminished, partially as a result of the experience of the last few days in the bond market. Selling for foreign account is at all times likely to be heavier in stocks than in bonds, for stocks as a rule are less firmly held, but both in respect to stocks as well as to bonds recent estimates regarding the probable amount of European selling have been steadily revised downward. Moreover, it has come to be more and more widely recognized that urgent liquidation would hardly await a formal reopening of the Stock Exchange. The absence of such liquidation now is coming to be looked upon by a great many as presumptive evidence against the likelyhood of heavy foreign selling when the trading in stocks is done on the floor of the Exchange instead of being done through the Clearing House of the Exchange or, in the case of stocks which have not yet attained to that distinction, in the Street market.

There has been some foreign selling since the Stock Exchange reopened for bond trading as there was prior to that, but it has reached no uncomfortable amount. Some of the largest blocks, it is said, have been sold for German account and these have consisted chiefly of one or two important bonds soon to mature, the presence of which in this market had previously been noted. These are finding in common with all high grade short term securities a very ready market. An advance in German exchange yesterday was naturally associated with this selling of bonds for German account. A very large advance however, would have to occur in German exchange before it would raise the question of pressure upon our gold supply for German exchange has been selling for sometime past far below the point at which normally we could import gold from Germany ourselves.

The tendency in money was still easy, but it was not thought likely in banking circles that the Federal Reserve Bank here would seek a reduction in its discount rate as has been done by several of the interior reserve banks. The money market of the country as a whole is amply supplied with funds without resort on any substatial scale to the rediscount facilities of the regional banks. Reductions by those banks, particularly by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, would stimulate borrowing and contribute to inflation which should be carefully guarded against.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 90 Days. Days.		30 90 Days. Days.
New York	5½ 6	Atlanta	6 6½
Philadelphia	5½ 6	Richmond	5½ 6
Boston	5½ 6	Minneapolis	6 6½
Chicago	5½ 6	Kansas City	6 6
St. Louis	6 6	Dallas	6 6
Cleveland	5½ 6	S. Francisco	5½ 6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Four to six months.....5½@5¾%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 5@6 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 4 per cent.

60 days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 mos.
On time .....4½@4¾	4¾@4½	4¼@4½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names.....4¼@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80¾	$4.83¾	$4.83¾
Cables	4.86¾	4.86¾	4.86¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.83¾	$4.83¾
Paris	5.11¼	5.10¾
Berlin	.87¼	.87¼
Switzerland	5.20	5.19
Holland	.40¼	.40¼
Italy	5.20	5.20

New York Clearing House exchanges, $307,585,302; balances, $16,544,014; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $181,366.

The local banks lost $16,701,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 15c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 28 1-16d, up 1-16d; in New York, 49¾c, up ¼c.

PRICES OF LISTED STOCKS

The Clearing House Committee of the Stock Exchange issued yesterday a list of the stocks quoted or traded in during the day through the Stock Exchange Clearing House. These are the first quotations of listed stocks officially issued since the Stock Exchange closed on July 30. The year's range for these stocks up to the time the Stock Exchange closed, with the advance over the official minimum figures in the stocks in which transactions were reported by the committee yesterday, is given in the following table:

Range to High.	Date.	July 30— Low.	Date.	STOCK.	Min. Price.	Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday's Close	Adv. Over Min.
28⅞	May 18	19½	July 30	Alaska Gold	19½	24¾	...	26	+ 6½
29⅜	June 9	19	July 30	American Beet Sugar	19	26	27½	26⅜	+ 7⅜
35½	Jan. 27	19¼	July 30	American Can	19½	24⅜	25	24½	+ 5
96	Jan. 24	80	July 30	American Can pf	78½	88	89¾	89	+10⅜
46¼	Feb. 9	32	July 30	American Cotton Oil	32½	32½	...	...	...
32½	Feb. 20	19⅜	July 30	American Ice	19⅞	21	22	21½	+ 1⅝
106	Jan. 27	97½	Apr. 25	American Smelting pf	95⅜	97	97½	97	+ 1⅝
109¾	Jan. 24	97	Mar. 12	American Sugar	96½	102	103½	102	+ 3½
113⅞	Jan. 7	107⅞	Mar. 31	American Sugar pf	106½	108½	...	...	...
124½	Jan. 30	114	July 30	American Tel. & Tel	115	117	117¼	117	+ 5
256	Mar. 23	215	Apr. 25	American Tobacco	210	...	...	215	+ 5
109	June 9	101⅜	Jan. 7	American obacco pf	102½	106	...	...	...
20⅝	Jan. 28	12	July 30	American Woolen	12	14	18	17	+ 5
83	Jan. 26	72½	Mar. 4	American Woolen pf	71⅜	74	...	...	...
88¼	Feb. 3	25	July 29	Anaconda	88½	89	90	89½	+ 1⅜
44⅝	Mar. 11	29½	Jan. 7	Bethlehem Steel	30	42	42½	42	+12
86	Mar. 11	68	Jan. 10	Bethlehem Steel pf	79⅜	89	89⅝	...	...
94¼	Mar. 6	79	July 30	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	78	86⅜	87	87	+ 9
120	Jan. 24	120	July 18	Brooklyn Union Gas	119½	119½	120	119¼	...
87⅝	June 12	25½	Jan. 14	Central Leather	28	32⅝	33¼	33	+ 5
104	July 15	94½	Jan. 6	Central Leather pf	95	99⅞	...	101	+ 6
13¼	July 31	7	July 30	Corn Products	7½	7⅞	8¼	7⅝	+ ⅝
72	Jan. 29	58¼	July 30	Corn Products pf	58⅞	60½	65	...	...
31½	Feb. 4	8	July 27	Denver & Rio G. pf	8½	...	...	9¼	+ ¾
20½	Mar. 4	11	July 30	Distillers	11	11⅜	12½	12	+ 1
99	May 27	87⅜	Jan. 2	General Motors	58⅞	70½	...	73	+14½
95	Feb. 19	70	July 30	General Mtors pf	76¼	84½	86½	86	+ 9¾
28⅝	Apr. 17	19¾	Jan. 17	Goodrich	20	25½	26	...	...
91	Feb. 3	79⅞	Jan. 2	Goodrich pf	83¼	83½	94	98	+ 6⅝
57⅛	Apr. 2	40½	July 30	Guggenheim Explor	39¾	41½	43½	42	+ 2⅝
120¾	Mar. 14	109¾	July 29	Homestake Mining	109½	111	112	...	...
115	Jan. 26	105⅜	July 30	Illinois Central	108½	108½	...	108½	...
16⅜	Jan. 24	10⅜	July 30	Interborough-Met	11	11	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
113⅞	Jan. 22	82	July 30	Int. Harvester, N. J.	80⅜	90	98	92	+11¾
41	Jan. 31	30½	July 30	International Paper pf	30	32	38	33	+ 3
62	Jan. 23	50¾	July 30	Kansas City South'n pf	49¾	80	...	...	...
101	Feb. 4	85	July 30	Laclede Gas	83½	84¾	...	...	...
156¼	Jan. 23	118	July 30	Lehigh Valley	119½	124	...	124	+ 4½
87⅜	Feb. 20	61	July 30	Mackay Cos.	59⅜	68	...	71	+11¼
187⅞	June 10	102	July 30	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	101	101½	...	...	...
189	Feb. 3	120	July 30	National Biscuit	118¾	118¾	125	120	+ 1⅜
128	June 29	119¾	Jan. 13	National Biscuit pf	123¾	128¾	125	...	...
52	Jan. 26	40	July 29	National Lead	40¾	41⅞	42	41½	+ ⅝
98¾	Jan. 31	77	July 30	New York Central	78¾	80¾	81	80⅝	+ ⅛
78	Jan. 2	49⅝	July 16	New York, N. H. & H.	51	51½	...	51	...
31⅝	Jan. 28	18¾	July 30	New York, Ont. & W.	18¼	18¾	...	20	+ 1⅜
105⅞	July 6	97½	July 30	Norfolk & Western	96	96¼	96¾	96½	+ 1½
79¾	Mar. 14	64⅞	July 30	North American	62⅜	65	72⅝	64½	+ 1½
31	Jan. 23	20	July 30	Pacific Tel. & Tel	20	22	25⅞	25⅜	+ 5⅜
115½	Jan. 31	105¼	July 30	Pennsylvania	102⅝	104⅝	105⅜	105⅛	+ 2½
126	Jan. 5	106	July 30	People's Gas	104	116	116½	115	+11
91	Feb. 4	64½	July 30	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	65¼	65¼	...	65¼	...
172½	Jan. 22	137	July 30	Reading	138	138¾	139	139	+ i
40¾	May 25	32	Jan. 2	Standard Milling	33	37	40	...	...
66	Mar. 6	61	Apr. 29	Standard Milling pf	59½	63	...	...	...
36¼	Mar. 31	20	Jan. 3	Studebaker	28	34½	35¾	34½	+ 6½
92	May 15	70	Jan. 5	Studebaker pf	81	83	...	...	...
38¾	Feb. 11	24¾	July 30	Tennessee Copper	24	25⅝	26¼	25½	+ 1⅞
149⅞	Mar. 5	112	July 30	Texas Oil	110½	122¾	124	122½	+12
45¾	Jan. 23	33	July 30	Third Avenue	33	35½	36¾	36	+ 3
106¼	Jan. 19	94⅞	July 30	Twin City R. T.	93⅝	95½	...	96	+ 2⅜
32½	Feb. 3	18⅞	July 30	Union Bag & Paper pf	18⅞	19½	...	...	...
164⅜	Jan. 31	112	July 30	Union Pacific	111⅞	112⅝	112¾	112½	+ i
50¼	Feb. 9	40	July 30	United Cigar Mfgrs.	38½	40	42½	...	...
63	Mar. 14	44½	July 30	U. S. Rubber	43½	46	...	46	+ 2⅜
104⅝	Jan. 14	96¼	July 30	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	95	96	99¾	97	+ 2
20	Apr. 20	16	July 29	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	15½	16	...	16	+ ⅜
59⅜	June 22	45⅞	July 30	Utah Copper	45¼	45½	45¾	45⅝	+ ⅞
68⅞	Feb. 16	53⅜	July 30	Western Union	52⅜	57½	58	57½	+ 5⅛
106¼	Feb. 5	92	Jan. 25	Woolworth	88½	90	92	...	...

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	14	14¾	14¼	14¾
Atlantic Refining	365	375	350	360
Borne-Scrymser	235	280	265	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	115	110	113
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	650	670	650	670
Colonial Oil	90	100	90	100
Continental Oil	220	225	222	227
Crescent Pipe Line	39	42	39	41
Cumberland Pipe L.	53	58	55	60
Eureka Pipe Line	228	233	228	233
Galena-Signal Oil	172	175	170	175
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	94	97
National Transit	37	38	37	38
New York Transit	240	242	232	238
Northern Pipe Line	96	99	96	98
Ohio Oil	186	188	187	189
Pierce Oil	13½	14½	13½	14½
Prairie Oil & Gas	435	440	428	432
Solar Refining	235	243	235	245
South. Penn. Oil	273	277	270	274
Southern Pipe Line	196	199	194	197
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	120	125	115	120
Standard Oil of Cal.	320	325	308	312
Standard Oil of Ind.	480	485	478	482
Standard Oil of Ohio.	430	440	415	420
Standard Oil of Kan.	360	370	355	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	355	365	350	360
Standard Oil of N. J.	402	405	402	405
Standard Oil of N. Y.	198	200	193	195
S. Oil of Ky., new	255	260	247	252
Swan & Finch Co.	160	170	160	170
Union Tank Line	84	87	84	86
Vacuum Oil	203	207	207	210
Washington Oil	37	41	37	41

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	320	326
American Light & Traction pf	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	15	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf	41	45
*American Gas & Electric	80	85
*American Gas & Electric pf	45	48
American Power & Light	56	60
American Power & Light pf	63	65
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	68	68
American Waterworks & Electric	5	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	10	15
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	51	54
Cities Service	50	...
Cities Service pf	55¼	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	77½	79
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	87	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	40	55
Empire District Electric 5s	68	73
Empire District Electric pf	...	70
Federal Light & Traction	18	20
Federal Light & Traction pf	...	55
Gas & Electric Securities	...	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	...	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14
North. Ontario Light & Power pf	50	55
Northern States Power	18	31
Northern States Power pf	77	80
Ozark Power & Water	...	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	40	41
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	77	81
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	73	80
Southern California Edison	78	82
Southern California Edison pf	87	91
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17	20
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	9	10¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	42	47
United Light & Rys.	44	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	66	71
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	15	18
Utah Securities	16	18
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	56	60

*Par value, $50.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100	100¼	4.10
Am. Loco	5	July, 1915	99⅜	100¼	4.60
Am. T. & T.					
sub coll	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	100	5.00
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.85
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	4.72
Beth. Steel	5	Jun. 11, '15	99⅝	100¼	4.80
B. R. T.	5	July, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	5.40
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 1, '15	101¼	101⅜	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	89⅜	90¼	5.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99⅛	5.60
Chi. R. I. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	98	6.55
Con. Gas	6	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.37
Con. P., Minn.	6	May 1, '17	95	97½	7.06
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99¾	5.70
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97½	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	95	7.05
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.25
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99	99¼	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	92	96	14.00
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	99½	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	6	Feb. 15, '15	100	100⅛	3.75
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	98¼	98¾	10.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr. 1, '15	95	97	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	June, 1915	5.00	4.62	
Mich. Cent.	5	Mar. 2, '15	99¾	100	4.50
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1915	98	98¼	7.25
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	95	96½	7.00
N. R. Nav.	6	May, 1917	89	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	4½	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅝	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	Sep. 15, '15	99⅜	99½	5.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	99⅝	99¾	5.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98¾	99¼	5.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	99	99	14.50
N. Y. C. & H. R.	6	Mar. 28, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	99	99¼	4.55
P. R. R. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¼	5.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¼	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98	98⅜	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.85
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	96	6.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '15	99¾	99¾	6.85
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100¾	100¾	5.65
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97¼	97¾	5.75
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	97	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July 15, '15	99	99½	6%

Bank Clearings Fall Off.

Bank clearings for November, according to R. G. Dun & Co., including returns from 129 leading centres of the United States, amounted to $10,963,007,238, a decrease of 20.2 per cent., as compared with last year and of 28.2 per cent., as contrasted with 1913.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Nov. 21 to 30, 1914.

CASH ACTION—	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding Nov. 21	$73,982,946.48	$80,089,441.42	$7,559,426.00
Net decrease	1,327,676.94	2,427,885.62	21,000.00
Outstanding Nov. 30	$72,655,269.54	$77,661,555.81	$7,538,426.00
Cash balance Nov. 30	30,665,561.20		
Net obligations	$41,989,708.34		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Sharp Advance in the Oil Stocks the Feature of the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 215,238 shares of stock and $175,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 9,665; oils, 1,333, and mining, 204,240. In addition there were sales of 5,802 rights. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	B.-A. T. Co., Ord. Bear.	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
65	Kelly S. Tire	62	64	62	64
100	Max. Mot. cv.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Riker & Hegeman	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
700	Sterling Gum	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	U. C. S. new	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	U. C. S. of A.	91¼	91½	91¼	91½
3,500	Un. P. S. C.	15	16	14⅞	15⅝
2,600	World Film	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

4,200	Cons. Gas rts.	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
1,000	Det. Ed. rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	R. & H., rts.	28	28	28	28
5	R. J. R., rts.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge
25	Atl. Ref.	570	550	570	+20
5	Cont. Oil	223	223	223	+ 2
21	Cres. P. L.	40	40	40	+ ⅛
35	Ind. P. L.	99	99	99	+ 3
50	Natl. Tran.	38	37	38	+ 1
275	Ohio Oil	189	186	187	+ 1
130	P. O. & G.	440	431	440	+ 8
1	South. P. L.	199	199	199	+ 4
50	South P. Oil	278	273	275	+ 4
200	S. O. of Cal.	325	309	323	+16
40	S. O. of Ind.	480	475	475	— 4
8,000	S. O. of Kan.	365	355	365	+17
5	S. O. of Ky.	263	262	265	+ 1
11	S. O. of Neb.	365	360	365	+10
50	S. O. of N. J.	406	403	404	— 1
250	S. O. of N. Y.	201	193	200	+ 7
35	S. O. of O.	433	417	433	+20
50	Un. T. Lins.	87	85	87	+ 2
40	Vacuum Oil	208	205	207	...

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Atlanta	47	47	36	41
15,000	*Blue Bell	8¼	8½	7	7¼
3,600	*Braden Cop.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
3,600	*Caribou	66	67	66	66
10,000	Comb. Frac.	16	17	12	14
1,140	Con. Ari. S.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Con. Cop. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,700	*C. O. D. Con.	11	11	7	9
150	Crown Res.	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,000	*D. Black B.	7	7	5½	6
100	Dome Mines	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	El Paso Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,900	*Florence	80	80	65	75
1,500	Goldfield C.	2	2	1 11-16	1¾
5,000	*Goldf. Kew.	27	27	21	23
24,000	Goldf. Merger.	46	47	37	43
1,800	Halifax Ton.	58	45	38	42
81,200	Jumbo Exten.	3	3¼	2¾	3⅛
200	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	La Rose	¾	13-16	¾	13-16
4,500	*Lone Star	12	14	8	8
200	*McKinley-D.	70	70	70	70
6,000	*MacNamara	8	8	6	6
100	Mines of Am.	2½	2½	2½	2½
250	M. M. & L. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000	Nevada Hills	45	45	45	45
100	Nipis. M. Co.	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
3,000	*North Star	22	22	20	20
17,000	*Oro	20	20	18½	15
200	*Sandstorm K.	10	10	10	10
6,000	*Silver Pick	23	23	18	18
8,500	Stewart	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
600	Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,550	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	3	2⅜	2⅞
6,800	*Tonopah M.	43	48	42	43
600	*Tonopah M.	40	40	40	40
100	Tuolumne C.	30	30	30	30
4,200	West End C.	68	68	63	65
300	Yukon G. M.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$175,000	C. G. cv. 6s.	110¼	110¼	109¾	110¼

*Sell cents per share. †Ex dividend.

, Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS

	Dec. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 1. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	318	322	318	322
Am. Lt. & Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108
Brr.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛
Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf.	42	45	42	45
Inter. Rub. Tire cfts.	4⅝	5⅛	4⅜	5⅛
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 1st pf.	75	80	75	80
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	140	150	140	150
Manhattan Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Marconi of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	43	46	43	44½
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	16½	18	16½	18
Mays Oil	13	17	13	17
Mercer Cl.	7	8	7	8
Tobacco Products pf.	84	86	83	85
Wayland Oil & Gas	3

EXCHANGE RESUMES DAILY QUOTATIONS

Official Record of the Transactions in Seventy Listed Shares Issued.

MANY ADVANCES RECORDED

Talk of Renewing Open Trading in Stocks in Both New York and London on Dec. 14.

The Stock Exchange yesterday admitted to daily public quotations the transactions in listed stocks through the Clearing House of the Exchange. The Committee on Clearing House issued late in the afternoon the official record of final and bid, and asked prices established at the session for seventy stocks. This was the first public presentation of quotations in the Clearing House market that had been allowed since restricted trading was instituted early in August.

The list of stocks presennted elsewhere shows in numerous cases substantial advances above the minimum level at which dealings have been permitted by the Clearing House Committee. Minimum prices for stocks which pay dividends are the closing figures of July 30, less the first dividend paid since the Stock Exchange closed. The last quotations of July 30 still stand as the lowest permissible in trading for the shares which do not make a return to holders. Yesterday's list represented exclusively the sales or bid and asked prices of the day. In addition to the stocks included, about twenty more are known to have been bought and sold in the last few weeks.

The Committee of Five of the Exchange deemed it advisable to make known the prices after the situation had been canvassed at several sessions of its members. Examination of the bond market on the board showed that dealings had been orderly from the beginning of trading last Saturday. It was made clear that the presence of a minimum price for each bond would effectively check selling pressure, and no especial activity either to sell or to buy was discernible. Consultations were held by the committee with leading Governors of the board, and the consensus was that there could be no damage done to bank loans, secured by Stock Exchange collateral, by the publication of prices, while the investors of the country probably would derive benefit from an accurate knowledge of the official market.

The decision of the Committee of Five naturally produced much conjecture in the Street about the probable time for placing stocks again on the Exchange. Cabled dispatches from London stated that an effort was being made to renew business on the English Exchange on Dec. 14, if the permission of the British Treasury could be obtained, and it was argued here, with this information as a basis, that the two Exchanges were planning to reopen together.

Stock Exchange authorities refused to discuss the question, further than to say that only a few factors stood in the way of a renewal of trading on the board under restrictions. One of the obstructing elements is known to be the forthcoming decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on railroad rates. Many of the Governors fear that if a ruling unfavorable to the roads should be made after open trading had begun, stocks would slump quickly to the minimum level and the sentimental effect on international and domestic finance would be serious.

In numerous quarters of the Street it is believed, however, that stocks will be placed on the Exchange within a few weeks. The present demand for many shares, which has caused the Clearing House to increase its clerical staff largely, is considered proof that business can be conducted with greater facility on the floor than in the Clearing House, and that a change of place without altering trading conditions could be made safely.

Evidence of the increase of dealings in stocks during November, as compared with October, was set forth in the monthly report of State tax collections on stock transfers. The State's income on transfer stamps sold was $48,000, which meant that 2,400,000 shares of listed and unlisted stocks had changed hands. In October the revenue was $19,000, representing a tax of 2 cents a share on 950,000 shares.

PITTSBURGH 'CHANGE OPENS.

Prices Vary Little, but Volume of Trading Is Light.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2.—The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange opened today for trading under restrictions after being closed since July 30. Prices in some instances were higher than the last previously recorded sales, and in cases where they were lower the loss was less than a point.

The volume of trading was light.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, October 31, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company has been called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of December, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Eastern Time, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the adoption and ratification of an agreement dated April 29, 1914, for the consolidation of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, Geneva, Corning and Southern Railroad Company, The Terminal Railway of Buffalo, The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company, Detroit and Chicago Railroad Company, Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, The Northern Central Railroad Company, Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railroad Company and The Swan Creek Railway Company of Toledo.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Mothenette Corporation will be held at Parlor B, Broadway Central Hotel, 671 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1914, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of taking action upon a resolution providing for the dissolution of said corporation, adopted by the Board of Directors November 11th, 1914.
L. W. JENNEY, Secretary.
By order of the Board.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
New York, November 25, 1914.

An extra dividend of ten (10) per cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 31, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1914.
ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary & Treasurer.

A Meeting of the Lot Owners of The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1914, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of which a election will be held for five trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
ALFRED I. SILAVER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
The Board of Directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has this day declared from the net earnings of the Company the 63rd Regular Quarterly Dividend of One and three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock and a Dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock, both payable December 15th, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 10th, 1914. Checks will be mailed to registered addresses.
E. J. HATHORNE, Treasurer.
New York, December 2nd, 1914.

TO ADMIT 98 STATE BANKS.

Will Join Reserve System, Although Regulations Are Yet Unformulated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Arrangements have been about completed by the Federal Reserve Board for the admission of ninety-eight State banks which have applied for membership in the Federal Reserve system without waiting to learn what regulations the board would adopt governing them. Only a few of these institutions are in the New York district.

It is expected that the early applicants among the State banks will receive more favorable conditions than those banks which hold off until the regulations are promulgated. The board was about decided to let the institutions whose applications are now on file retain, after being admitted to the system, all of the powers which they now enjoy under the various State laws. The law requires only that State banks shall comply with the reserve and capital requirements and submit to the examination and regulations prescribed by the Organization Committee, or by the Federal Reserve Board. What these regulations shall be will not be definitely determined until after the conference to be held Dec. 8 with a committee representing State bankers.

The board heard today from the Governor of the Bank at Richmond that the bank rate of 5½ per cent. for thirty-day paper and 6 per cent. for longer maturities had been approved and put into effect. At Dallas the Directors have decided to make the rate 6 per cent. for all maturities. Nothing has been heard from the other institutions to which were offered a lower rate.

MARQUETTE'S BIG LOSS.

Auditor Says Failure of Deal with Morgan Firm Cost $2,000,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—Financial deals which are alleged to have cost the road several million dollars and bonds representing almost as much money, which are said to have changed hands out of sight, were mentioned today at the inquiry into the affairs of the Père Marquette Railroad, which is being conducted here by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Auditor Clarence S. Sykes of the Père Marquette Road, who was on the stand all day yesterday and again today, was questioned at length concerning transactions which, stockholders allege, helped to plunge the road into bankruptcy.

Sykes declared that $2,500,000 worth of bonds and discounts, supposed to have been issued during the last fourteen years, have not been accounted for. He also testified that, prior to 1908, the railroad sold bonds and notes aggregating a face value of $3,000,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co., but that only $7,600,000 was realized because the securities were sold at a discount. The Morgan firm refused to accept the bonds without additional security, he charged, and the Père Marquette was forced to put up securities amounting to $16,000,000 to obtain the cash. When the railroad was unable to meet its indebtedness to Morgan, that firm sold the bonds and notes for $6,000,000, Sykes said, and the Père Marquette was obliged to stand the $2,000,000 deficit.

Sykes probably will conclude his testimony tomorrow. Interesting developments are expected when the inquiry attempts to ascertain the physical condition of the road.

SWEDISH NOTES IN MARKET.

Government Offers $5,000,000 to Establish a Credit Here.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the National City Bank are offering at par and accrued interest, $5,000,000 two-year Treasury notes of the Swedish Government, due Dec. 1, 1916. The principal purpose of the loan is to provide Sweden with credits in this country for the purchase of commodities.

The average surplus of Swedish Government revenues over ordinary expenditures in the past ten years has been about $2,000,000 a year. The nation's assets are estimated at approximately $471,948,000, or more than two and a half times the total national debt.

GEM IMPORTS INCREASE.

Last Month's $100,000 in Excess of November, 1913.

Precious stone imports here are picking up notwithstanding the check imposed by the European war, reinforced by the abnormal stocks brought in by dealers in anticipation of the higher duties carried in the present tariff law. Appraiser Sague's report of gem imports for November issued yesterday showed that, for the first time since the passage of the act of 1913, the monthly entries surpassed the corresponding periods of a year ago.

Last month's total imports aggregated $1,039,231, compared with $932,593 the same month in 1913. In November 1913, when importers were rushing in gems under the lower duties prevailing in the act of 1909, the entries had a value of $3,415,529, which, of course, were very abnormal. According to the returns made by Examiner Treadwell cut stones paying a 20 per cent. duty were entered here the last month in the value of $855,010; uncut gems, taxed 10 per cent., valued at $160,913, and miners and glaziers' diamonds, free of duty, $14,308. Pearls are included in November's grand total of precious stone imports, although their value is not stated separately.

The increased imports at this time are said to be due to the inability of foreign dealers to find a market for gems in Europe on account of the war. Hence they are being sent to this country, where there is some prospect of disposing of the goods.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Incorporated today:

Overman Cushion Tire Co., $150,000. W. B. Lowther, C. A. Taussig, M. C. Overman, 250 W. 54 St.

Nightingale Cigar Co., $100,000. H. and S. Levy, W. H. Pierson, 529 W. 42 St.

Runge-Appleton Corp., realty, hotels, amusements; $4,000. Charles V. Pfaff, G. S. Appleton, E. Runge, 13 Beech St., Flushing.

W. A. Gallichio Company, railway supplies; $50,000. W. R. Foster, B. E. Hawk, W. R. Kerschner, 252 W. 91 St.

Capital Increases: Buffalo Automobile Supply Co., Buffalo, $10,000 to $25,000; Bemis Realty Corp., N. Y., $10,000 to $100,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 2.—Charters filed today:

Crescent Theatre, Trenton, $125,000; C. Percy Hutchinson, John R. D. Bower, Catharine Pippel, Trenton.

National Cloak & Suit Co., Newark, $25,000; Samuel Sobel, New York; Harry Levy, Brooklyn; Sol Grostein, Arlington.

Merit Investment Co., Paterson, object real estate and investments, $25,000; Richard Bensen, Grace E. Bensen, F. W. Freeman, Paterson.

Albert J. Higson Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, mechanical devices and novelties, $25,000; A. J. Higson, Albert Higson, Jersey City; M. Friedberg, New York.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

5 shares New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co., $10 each, $8 per share.

1 share New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co., $10, $8 per share.

200 shares Parker-Brooks Construction Co., Macon, Ga., $100 each, 10c. per share.

100 shares Pataltiga Sand Co., Macon, Ga., $100 each, 10c. per share.

400 shares the Parker Railway News Co., Macon, Ga., $100 each, $100 per share.

200 shares Security Investment Co., Macon, Ga., $100 each, 10c. per share.

10 shares Parker Tie Co., Macon, Ga., $100 each, 10c. per share.

400 1-3 shares Standard Turpentine & Wood Pulp Co., (Arizona,) $100 each, $33 lot.

40 shares Ragland Brick Co., Macon, Ga., $100 each, $40 lot.

10 shares Parish Brick Co., Macon, Ga., $100 each, $6 lot.

100 shares Florida Coco-Cola Bottling Co., Macon, Ga., $100 each, $35 per share.

10 shares Georgia Kaolin Co., Macon, Ga., $100 each, $25 lot.

$10,000 notes of the Macon Stone Supply Co. to order of T. C. Parker, dated January 20, 1913, payable in four months, one for $2,500, and one for $7,500, $2.

$2,500 note of the Macon Stone Supply Co. to the order of T. C. Parker, dated Jan. 17, 1913, payable in five months after date, $1.

$10,000 note of Parker Products Co. dated Jan. 17 1913, payable in five months after date to the order of T. C. Parker, $1.

2,000 shares Surinam Hydraulic Co., common, $10 each, 1½ per share, $2.

50 shares Surinam Hydraulic Co., preferred, $10 each, $1 per share.

1,141 shares the Gardner Crusher Co., preferred, $100 each, and 1,500 shares the Gardner Crusher Co., common, $100 each, adjusted.

'MARKET BREEDER' IN COTTON TRADING

Dull Day Looked On by Brokers as Preliminary to a Burst of Activity.

HEAVY STOCKS BEING HELD

Miss Giles Estimates Yield at 15,760,000 Bales—Another Expects 15,261,000.

Cotton was practically lifeless yesterday as far as the contract markets were concerned. The maximum range of prices was only 2 to 4 points, and inasmuch as the commission for the round turn of buying and selling is $30 or 4 points, any operator who might have attempted to catch a "turn" in the market, and who bought at the bottom and sold at the top, would have made barely the brokerage charges.

The close showed quotations practically unchanged from the final prices of Tuesday. Such dullness, however, is not discouraging to cotton brokers, who are philosophical enough to view such developments as "market breeders." In other words, they expect a burst of activity to result soon from such stagnation.

There are numerous features of interest in the general cotton situation, but most of these are regarded as having bearish significance at the moment, notwithstanding most cotton firms take the position that the staple represents opportunities around present prices for investment purchases.

There are heavy accumulations of cotton at all points throughout the South. Port stocks are approximately 1,250,000 bales, while the twenty-eight interior towns throughout the South, which are known as the "counted towns," have stocks of more than 1,000,000 bales. In addition to these, the holdings of farmers are larger than ever before in the history of the cotton trade. On this point an editorial in The Dallas News says:

More cotton is being held in Texas now by the farmers than ever before at this time of the year. Always the "weather damage" to cotton thus held mounts up into the millions. This year the damage will be as much above the normal as the holding of cotton is above normal, unless more than the ordinary precaution is taken to save it from this damage. If the weather damage is prevented, as it can be, the farmers, through it, will see that we may lose by reason of low prices will be largely made up in the better qualities of the cotton brought to market.

Two private estimates made their appearance yesterday. One of considerable importance was that of Miss K. Giles, the woman statistician of the cotton trade, who estimated the yield at 15,760,000 bales, exclusive of linters. Another was that of a Chicago brokerage house which has paid considerable attention to cotton. This placed the probable yield at 15,261,000 bales, exclusive of linters. The estimate of this firm last year was 13,990,000 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with the census's final crop of 13,982,000 bales.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet and steady. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged with 7.65 for middling upland. Futures closed steady. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.18	7.14	7.16@7.16	7.14@7.15
January	7.40	7.31	7.37@7.38	7.31@7.32
March	7.50	7.47	7.48@7.49	7.49@7.50
May	7.62	7.58	7.60@7.61	7.61@7.62
July	7.79	7.75	7.75@7.76	7.77@7.78
October	8.01	7.98	7.99@8.00	8.00@8.01

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	21,011	32,114	18,825
New Orleans	8,410	18,882	15,779
Mobile	607	891	2,913
Savannah	9,196	7,789	7,188
Charleston	1,989	2,191	1,863
Wilmington	1,909	798	1,412
Norfolk	2,066	3,022	5,355
Total port receipts, same day last year.	52,811, against		56,266

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,879	2,350	2,418
Memphis	3,797	7,255	11,156
St. Louis	1,888	4,535	3,816
Houston	13,157	12,347	14,318

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,500 to 13,000	23,326	13,879
New Orleans	13,000 to 15,000	15,878	14,068

Total receipts yesterday, 36,021, so far this season, 1,866,216, against 4,264,188 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price, Middling.	1914.	Stocks. 1913.
1,910	New Orleans. 7.15	231,138	200,523
25	Mobile	8¼	36,264	35,087
1,269	Savannah	7¾	206,352	177,814
549	Galveston	7¾	451,608	327,885
—	Wilmington	7¾	44,063	37,483
853	Norfolk	7¾	50,720	43,471
—	Augusta	7¾	157,858	67,497
3,500	Memphis	7¾	245,956	212,995
—	St. Louis	7¾	35,049	19,029
746	Houston	7¾	265,098	185,088

The Liverpool market was steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling one point lower at 4.40d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 4,021 bales. American, none.

SHIPMENTS OF A DAY.

Much Food, Including Apples, and "Hardware" Exported.

Additional manifests of vessels leaving this port Oct. 31 for European ports, available yesterday, afford some comfort to American apple growers who have been of the belief that there would be little demand for this representative fruit abroad owing to the war. The steamship Columbia sailing Oct. 31 for Glasgow carried 10,900 barrels, while the total shipments out of the port on the same day reached 18,454 barrels, worth $45,867, besides 4,141 boxes of apples, worth $8,287.

Items manifested on the steamship Frederik VIII. for Copenhagen included 127,144 pounds of bacon valued at $16,150; 2,246,213 pounds of lard, worth $245,402; "hardware," which may have been munitions of war, totaled 344 packages valued at $9,307; 45 packages drugs, valued at $27,868; 32 motorcycles, valued at $3,432; 39 cases shoes, worth $4,593; metal-working machinery, worth $42,828; electrical machinery manifested at $8,861, and 37 cases shoes, valued at $4,854.

The Philadelphia, bound for London, the Texas for Copenhagen, the Toronto for Hull, and the Minnehaha, for London, also carried supplies of various kinds.

PIG IRON BUYING ACTIVE.

December Steel Trade Best of the Quarter in Tonnage.

The steel trade is hopeful that better buying of pig iron this week betokens more activity in manufacturing during the present month. The Iron Age says:

The buying movement in pig iron, which started with large contracts at Buffalo, as reported last week, has extended to other districts, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis in particular have participated. At the same time there are signs in the finished steel trade pointing to considerable activity in December, making that the best month in the final quarter, the point of topmost activity.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Continued buying activity in pig iron and a slight betterment in orders for manufactured steel continue to keep sentiment more expectant and hopeful in the industry. There appears to be a firmer consensus that the market is about reached bottom and that November will mark the low point in the volume of business.

OHIO RAILROAD INQUIRY.

Lake Erie & Youngstown Company Under Investigation.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 2.—The Ohio Public Utilities Commission today took steps to further investigate the Lake Erie & Youngstown Railroad Company, organized two years ago to build a steam railway. A report of an engineer retained by the commission shows only $81,000 worth of construction work actually has been done, although about $200,000 of the $9,000,000 securities authorized by the State Commission have been issued. The company failed to make periodical reports to the commission as ordered, according to the report.

Among the expenditures of the new company are $10,000 for legal services rendered by J. T. Woodruff of Springfield, Mo.; $8,000 for two trips to Europe, taken by officials of the company; $4,500 for engraving bonds and $5,000 to the National Trust and Investment Company of London for canceling a contract to buy $240,000 of securities.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was nervous and irregular, with the December position relatively heavy, closing net unchanged, while May was firm, with a net advance of ⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 red and No. 2 hard Winter wheat were quoted at $1.17½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.21¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.28¼, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.13	1.13	99⅝
May	..	..	1.20	1.20¼	98 3-16

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May .....1.20 7-16 1.20 7-16 1.20 1-16 1.20¼ ..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.15¼	1.14	1.14¾	1.14¾	87¼
May	1.21⅝	1.20¼	1.21¼	1.20⅝	90⅝

CORN.

The corn market was decidedly steady in the face of receipts of 2,324,900 bushels at interior points, compared with 753,000 last year. Cables were firm, and prices were sustained by a show of firmness in the cash position and reports of export sales of 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; No. 2 yellow quoted at 73c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 73c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	64¼	63½	63¾	63¾	74¼
May	69¾	69¼	69¼	69	70¾

OATS.

The oats market was barely steady, with considerable pressure on the December position, owing to reports of a less active cash demand. May was well supported, and at the close was unchanged, while December was 1c lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 53¼c; No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3 white, 53c; No. 4 white, 52½c; fancy clipped white, 55 to 56c; ordinary clipped white, 53 to 54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	48¾	47¾	47¾	48¼	35½
May	52¾	52¼	52¼	52⅝	41¾

PROVISIONS.

The receipts of hogs at Western points were extremely heavy and prices at the yards declined 15 to 20 points. Notwithstanding this weakness in hogs, the provision market showed considerable firmness throughout the greater part of the day on covering, but late in the session eased off under selling by packers. Total receipts of hogs at Western points were 181,000, including 60,000 at Chicago, 12,000 at Kansas City, and 9,000 at Omaha. Estimates for Thursday at Chicago were 42,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	9.62	9.50	9.60	9.50	10.45
May	9.87	9.82	9.87	9.77	11.12
Ribs—					
January	9.67	9.62	9.62	9.55	11.05
May	10.00	9.82	9.95	9.85	11.25
Pork—					
January	18.25	17.95	18.02	18.05	21.25
May	18.47	18.25	18.35	18.22	21.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

Increased pressure of crude offerings from the South at lower figures caused more active bedge selling in the local market for cottonseed oil, and prices were easier, closing 5@13 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			5.65@6.00	5.70
December	5.68	5.68	5.63@5.70	5.71
January	5.58	5.58	5.58@5.60	5.67
February	5.66	5.56	5.61@5.66	5.63
March	6.05	6.00	5.99@6.01	6.12
April			6.06@6.14	6.20
May	6.28	6.22	6.22@6.24	6.33
June	6.36	6.30	6.33@6.34	6.40
July	6.45	6.40	6.37@6.40	6.48

COFFEE.

Aside from switching of 2,000 bags of December to May at 45 points, the total day's business in the coffee market, consisting of 8,750 bags, was in the July position, and there was little disposition to take an aggressive stand either way. Prices were 1 point lower at the opening, and the market sagged slowly during the day, easing off at the close under what was believed to be selling of July on the part of trade interests. Final prices were 6@17 points net lower. On the spot, Rio 7s were quoted at 6¼ to 6¾c, and Santos 4s at 9¾ to 10c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December			5.43@5.48	5.49
January			5.53@5.53	5.59
February			5.68@5.68	5.80
March			5.75@5.75	5.79
April			5.81@5.83	5.87
May			5.88@5.90	5.94
June			5.73@5.75	5.79
July	6.04	6.00	6.00@6.00	6.04
August			6.00@6.05	6.73
September			6.68@6.73	6.83
October			6.76@6.78	6.93
November			6.84@6.85	7.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,860 packages. Market a shade steadier on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, but weather is unfavorable and trade has not improved much as yet. Lower grades of both fresh and held are very slow. Process, ladles and packing stock are steady, but demand only moderate. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33c; higher scoring lots, 33¼@34c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28c; State dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 29@30c; common to fair, 26@27c; process, extras, 29¼@29½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 23@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22½@23c; factory, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 19½@21c; packing stock, held, fine, 21¼@22c; current make, No. 2, 20¼@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,816 cases, including 5,839 in transit for export. The arrivals for local distribution continue very light, but the trade in quiet and selective. Only fancy qualities of fresh gathered continue scarce and are well sustained, but the medium and lower grades are dragging heavily and rule weak and irregular. Storage eggs are very freely offered and the tone somewhat unsettled and uneven. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@43c; extra firsts, 39@40c; firsts, 36@38c; seconds, 32@35c; thirds and poorer, 24@28c; dirties, 22@23c; checks, 20@21c; and refrigerator checks, good to prime, dry, 22@23c; undergrades, 14@21c; Fall refrigerator, finest, 28@30c; poor to good, 20@27c; refrigerator, early packed special marks, fancy, charged 30@31c; firsts, charges paid, 27@28c; seconds, charges paid, 22@25c; undergrades, 15@21¼c; whites, Western, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery whites, fancy, 30@31c; choice, 28@29c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery browns, 29@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@28c; near-by refrigerator whites, 24@27c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; light to moderate, variable winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Thurs., probably followed by showers at night. Fri., cloudy and cooler; moderate, variable winds.

Miss.—Partly cloudy Thurs. Fri., cloudy, cooler in s.; moderate, variable winds.

La.—Rain and cooler Thurs. Fri., cloudy, cooler in s.; moderate, variable winds.

Tex.—Cloudy in p. probably rain and colder in s. Thurs. Fri., fair; moderate, northerly winds.

Ark.—Rain and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Rain and cooler Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair; light to moderate, variable winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Thurs., probably rain and cooler in extreme s. Fri., fair; moderate, variable winds.

Lower Mich., Upper Mich., and Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri; light to moderate, variable winds.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate, variable winds.

Iowa, Neb., Okla., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

N. Dak. and Utah—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

$5,000,000

Swedish Government Two-Year 6% Gold Treasury Notes

Due December 1, 1916

Interest Payable Semi-Annually on June 1 and December 1 in the City of New York
Coupon Notes in Denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 Each

The Notes will provide that the principal and interest will be payable at the offices of the undersigned in gold and will be exempt from all present and future Swedish taxes and duties.

The undersigned offer the above Notes, subject to previous sale and change in price, at 100% and accrued interest.

A first payment of $50 per $1,000 note must accompany all applications. The balance of the amount due will be payable on December 14, 1914. The undersigned will deliver interim receipts entitling the holder to receive from the Swedish Government the definitive notes when and as issued and received by the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any application in whole or in part

KUHN, LOEB & CO. NATIONAL CITY BANK

New York, December 3, 1914.

SPANISH AMERICAN IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR SINKING FUND 6% GOLD BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1927.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1907, $99,000 of said bonds, numbered as below, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund at par and accrued interest, as of January 1, 1915, when all interest thereon will cease, viz.:

52	897	1660	2384	3412	4138
54	908	1813	2405	3419	4283
84	942	1885	2597	3497	4328
288	1044	1887	2649	3504	4391
387	1065	1949	2730	3523	4529
427	1152	1949	2801	3583	4533
506	1167	1977	2816	3662	4598
548	1194	1991	2838	3674	4645
592	1212	2061	2902	3779	4673
615	1232	2069	2905	3881	4687
781	1245	2085	3068	3973	4694
776	1252	2135	3094	3885	4711
777	1498	2223	3193	3928	4778
788	1522	2250	3229	3979	4843
823	1529	2300	3257	4006	
852	1542	2341	3391	4086	
904	1607	2362	3398	4123	

The above bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, should be presented for payment at the office of the Trustee, on or after January 1, 1915.

The following numbered bonds heretofore called remain unpaid:

Called for January 1, 1914:
1028, 1492, 3310, 3396.

Called for July 1, 1914:
189, 682, 810, 830, 976, 1002, 1372, 2610, 3510, 3692, 4582, 4544, 4947.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEO. H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 1914.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1941.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated June 1st, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 14, 1915, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and 3 per cent. premium, to the extent of $44,000.20, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company, 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and will be received until 3 P. M., December 31, 1914.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1914.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO., PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

First Mortgage 6% 20-Year, Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock P. M., on December 7th, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $15,560.00.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY.
50 Union Square North.
New York, December 2, 1914.

Dividends of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock and 8% on the Common Stock of WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY were this day declared, payable January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 19, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

An extra dividend of 10% on the Common Stock of WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY was this day declared in the scrip of the Company, payable January 2, 1915, to the Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 19, 1914. Said scrip to bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum, with the privilege to the Company to redeem in cash or stock of the Company, at par, at any time on or before December 31, 1916. Scrip will be mailed.

HUNTER BROOKE, JR., Sec'y & Treas.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
MANAGERS.

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Thursday, December 31st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, December 18th, 1914.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.
30 Broad St., New York, Nov. 30, 1914.

DIVIDEND NUMBER FORTY-THREE.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND A QUARTER PER CENT. upon this Company's Capital Stock will be paid on January 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed. CHECKS will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY,
Secretary.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.
One-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the coupons appurtenant to the above-mentioned notes and maturing December 11, 1914, will be paid upon presentation and surrender thereof, on and after said date, at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, at No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

New York, November 28, 1914.
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.
By E. H. JONES, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.,
111 Fifth Avenue, New York,
December 2, 1914.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared upon the preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY.
Memphis, Tenn., December 2, 1914.

Dividends of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 8% on the common stock of American Snuff Company were today declared, payable January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at close

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Capt. C. Stacey, 21 Inf., to detached, Dec. 7, and Capt. R. J. Grinstead, Inf., from detached Dec. 6.

Orders Oct. 23 amended to relieve Capt. J. C. Gregory, M. C., from Fort Slocum, New York, effective on arrival there of Col. H. P. Birmingham, M. C., and directing him then to proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., as ordered.

Major L. T. Hess, M. C., one visit of inspection every three months until June 30 to sanitary organizations of militia, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Franklin, Allentown, Summit Hill, Scranton, Sunbury, and Connellsville, Penn.; Newark, Trenton, Camden, Elisabeth, Paterson, and Jersey City, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Wilmington, Del.; Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Norfolk, and Chase City, Va., on completion of each tour return to station at Philadelphia, Penn.

1st Lt. E. Robinson, 18 Inf., Alcatraz, Cal., Dec. 22, to his regiment.

Capt. J. E. Eberley, 11 Cav., to detached, Dec. 11, and Capt. F. R. McCoy, Cav., from detached, Dec. 10.

1st Lt. S. A. Harris, 14 Inf., North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., Feb. 8, to his regiment.

Capt. W. A. Duncan, M. C., on completion of duty assigned him Oct. 23, to Fort Leavenworth and official business.

Lt. Col. C. R. A. Brown, 15 to 14 Cav.

1st Lt. L. W. Falkner, M. R. C., to active duty Dec. 28 at Ft. Niagara, during absence of Capt. R. Reynolds, M. C.; then stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C. on his return.

1st Lt. E. P. King, Jr., 6 F. A., from militia duty Jan. 16 and join his regt.

These medical officers on arrival in U. S. to station designated: Capt. P. S. Hill, M. C., Ft. Myrva, and E. R. Gentry, M. C., Ft. Screven, Ga., and 1st Lt. T. S. Lowe, M. R. C., Ft. Rodman, Mass. These officers on arrival in U. S. to station designated and by latter to Western Dept.: Capt. J. A. Burket, M. C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; 1st Lt. A. H. Eber, M. R. C., Ft. Douglas.

1st Lt. H. N. Mayo, M. R. C., from Ft. Douglas, Utah, on arrival of Lt. Eber; then to his home, where he will stand relieved from further active duty in M. R. C.

Maj. C. C. Whitcomb, M. C., from Med. Supp. Depot, N. Y. C., to Ft. McKinley, Me., relieving Maj. J. L. Bevans, who will proceed to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., for duty.

Leaves: Maj. A. C. Dalton, Q. M. C., 1 month; Maj. M. W. Shockley, M. C., 7 days; 2d Lt. U. Nadal, Porto Rico, Regt., 1 month's extn.; 2d Lt. E. G. McCormick, 18 Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. F. H. Farnum, 22 Inf., 1 month and 19 days; 1st Lt. M. E. Malloy, 29 Inf., 6 months.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. R. S. Kellogg, Naval War College, to Asiatic Station.

Lts. W. B. Woodson, office of Judge Adv. Gen., to Aid on Staff, Comdr. 3 Div., All Fleet, and D. Lopez, to Norfolk Navy Yard.

Chf. Bosn. A. Wohltman, the Cumberland, to the Washington.

Rear Admi. A. T. Mahan, retired, died at Washington on Dec. 1.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Calleo, at Hongkong; Penacook, at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Petrel, at Lobos Island.

Sailed—Albany, San Francisco for Bremerton; Proteus, Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Buffalo, Manatlan for San Francisco; Annapolis, San Francisco for San Diego; Kansas, Port-au-Prince for Philadelphia, and the Nerus, Lobos Island for Hampton Roads.

The Saturn, at Mare Island, ordered to load a cargo of coal at Tiburon and proceed to west coast of Mexico.

The Culgoa, at Norfolk, ordered to Haitian and Mexican waters, then to New York.

The Henley was placed in full commission at New York Yard on Dec. 1.

The Salem was placed in reserve at Boston Yard on Dec. 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Women's Civil Service League of the United States has elected for 1915 Mrs. Anna W. Hochfelder as President, Mrs. O'Connell as First Vice President, Miss Beatrice De Y. Rynar as Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Whitney as Treasurer. It will hold a special meeting tomorrow evening in the Evening Recreation Centre on Twenty-third Street, east of Third Avenue, Manhattan.

The receipt of applications for supervising Inspector, public buildings and offices, Grade 5, will be closed at 4 P. M. on Dec. 11. One vacancy exists in the office of the Borough President of Manhattan. The salary is $3,000 a year. The minimum age is 21 years.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 15 a competitive examination for lithographic pressman, for men only to fill a vacancy at an entrance salary of $1,800 a year in the Geological Survey. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability and training and experience. The appointee will be required to operate a Hall rotary four-color press and also, when the condition of the work requires it a single color flatbed lithographic stone press. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

RESORTS. | RESORTS.

Special Announcement
The
Marlborough-Blenheim,
Atlantic City, N. J.,

in order to accommodate its increasing regular Fall and Winter patronage, and also those Americans and Canadians who are prevented by the European war from being abroad, will keep both the Marlborough side and the Blenheim side of the house open this winter, instead of closing one side during November and December, as heretofore.

This will enable the supplying of a private bathroom with hot and cold salt and fresh water with every room, and for these bathrooms *no extra charge* will be made during the Fall and Winter Season.

The house occupies two blocks of ocean front, and its heated parlor solariums overlooking the Boardwalk and the sunny south ocean exposure are most attractive. Exquisite music every evening throughout the year.

White Service in both the ala Carte and the American plan dining rooms.

Atlantic City

with its invigorating, bright Fall climate, is particularly attractive over week-ends at this season. Golf, roller chairs, theatres, and countless recreations and amusements.

OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

Atlantic City.
New Jersey.

The Ideal Winter Resort for all seeking Health, Rest or Recreation. The meeting place of the fashionable world. On the famous Boardwalk may be seen the leaders of society from every city.

The Leading Houses
will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.

Galen Hall — Hotel and Sanatorium — F. L. Young, Mgr.
Hotel Dennis — American Plan. Open Entire Year. Walter J. Buzby.
Marlborough Blenheim — Both American and European Plans — Josiah White&SonsCompany
Hotel St. Charles — Open All Year. — Newlin Haines Co.
Seaside House — Open All Year. — F. P. Cook's Sons.
Hotel Strand — Always Open. — F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards.
The Shelburne — European Plan. — J. Weikel, Mgr.
The Holmhurst — Open All Year. — Henry Darnell.
Hotel Chelsea — In the fashionable Chelsea section, Open All Year. — J. B. Thompson & Co.
The Pennhurst — Open All Year. — Wm. R. Hood.

Only three hours from New York City via Central Railroad of New Jersey or Pennsylvania Railroad. Consult local ticket agents for further information.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Nassau
Bahamas
HOTEL COLONIAL
Florida East Coast Hotel Co.
Flagler System
REACHED BY STEAMERS
FLYING AMERICAN FLAG
60 hours from New York
15 hours from Miami
Four New
Championship Tennis Courts
Boating, Fishing, Golf, Bathing
OPENS JAN. 2
New York Office: 248 Fifth Av
Telephone Madison Sq. 9280
J. W. GREENE, Mgr.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 and up. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL-COTTAGES
on the Beach Atlantic City
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
NEW ARBOR DANCE ANT.
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months

HOTEL DENNIS
IN WINTER
Provides a charm of comfort and ease admidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home. Directly on the ocean front. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Laits-keller; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LAITS & CO. The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra; tennis. RESERVATIONS NOW BEING MADE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY WEEK.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and South. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.
Daily Orchestral Concerts.
Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

LAKEWOOD.
BEECHWOOD VILLA
First-class House. Fine Sun Parlor and Porch. Write for Booklet.
M. L. Bloren, Manager.
Estate of M. A. Paul. Phone connection.

CARASALJO HOTEL.
On lake front; modern. N. L. Campbell, Prop. Also of Belvedere and Matsen Park Hotels, Far Rockaway.

NEW JERSEY.
Hotel Montclair
Montclair, N. J.
Open Throughout the Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.
Frederick C. Hall, Lessee.

GEORGIA—Augusta.
Hotel Bon Air
AUGUSTA, GA.
Opens December 18th. Why not spend your holidays there? Two fine 18-hole golf courses, beautiful clubhouse, excellent driving and motoring, shooting, and all outdoor sports.
Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD -

West Ninety-fourth Street Apartment House Sold—Harlem Investment Deal—Jerome Avenue Corner Purchase in Bronx—Long Island Transactions —Business and Dwelling Leases.

An upper west side apartment house figured in the limited realty transactions yesterday, being the five-story building at 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue. It covers a plot, 50 by 72.4, and was purchased by the P. & W. Holding Company for Dakota W. Reich. The property is subject to a mortgage of $52,000. It was bought by the seller last September.

Realty Co. Buys Harlem Flat.

In the lower east Harlem district, where there has been a good demand recently for tenement property of the better class, the Slevin Realty Company, of which S. Levine is President, has purchased for investment from Morris Williamson 314 West 109th Street.

The property, which is located between First and Second Avenues, consists of a six-story new-law tenement on a plot 37.6 by 100.11.

Loft for Old Church Site.

Plans have been completed by L. A. Sheinart for a nine-story loft building to be erected on the site of the old Bethel Episcopal Church at 225 to 243 West Twenty-fifth Street. The new structure is to cover a plot 80 by 100 and cost $140,000. Title to the property stands in the name of H. E. Ditelhurst.

Buys Site for Bronx Taxpayer.

As a site for a taxpayer, Henry V. Singhi has purchased from the Hartford Realty Company the vacant plot on the southeast corner of Jerome Avenue and 183d Street, fronting 68 feet on Jerome Avenue and 100 feet on 183d Street.

The southerly lot of the plot has a depth of 195 feet, and runs through to Walton Avenue.

This is a station corner for the Lexington Avenue subway and the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads, and directly opposite the northwest corner, bought by the American Realty Company a short time ago. B. H. Welsker negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

James M. Hawley sold for Isaac Bernheim to Louis Husakof, 827 Knickerbocker Avenue, a four-story brick flat with stores on a lot 25 by 100. The property was held at $20,000. The same broker also sold for Gertrude Aifburg, 1374 Putnam Avenue, a three-story brick building on a lot 25 by 100. Herman Holzapfel is the buyer.

Long Island.

James B. Thomas has sold for a client the two-family house and a plot on the north side of Jamaica Avenue, 100 feet west of Ely Avenue. The plot has a frontage of fifty feet on Jamaica Avenue, and a depth of 147 feet. The same broker has also sold two lots on the east side of Seventh Avenue, 240 feet north of Broadway, in the Norwood section of Astoria. The plot has a frontage of forty feet on Seventh Avenue. The buyer will improve the plot by the erection of a high-class apartment dwelling.

L. I. City Factory Interests Sold.

The Eastern Warehouse & Realty Company, who have a sixty-three-year lease of the McClure Factory Building, Long Island City, near the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, has passed into new hands who have elected the following as their officers: Jacob Freeman, President; Morris Rosenwasser, Vice President; Harry Rosenwasser, Secretary and Treasurer.

The majority stock of this company was owned by the late Col. William De Hertburn Washington, whose estate disposed of same to the new interests. The negotiations were conducted by Jacob Freeman.

Westchester County.

In the Nepperham Heights section of Yonkers, the Westchester Land Exchange has sold to Caleb Hyatt six building lots in Block No. 19, and to Henry Brown two lots on Fairview Avenue.

Commercial Leases.

Nelson, Lee & Green in conjunction with Corn Company have leased for Sarnoff Brothers the store, 16 by 65, they formerly occupied in the Regal Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street. The lease is for a term of years at a rental of $8,000 per annum and the lessees, Misel & Warshaw, jewelers.

S. J. Baffa & Co. have leased for Robert J. McFarland for the F. & T. Transportation Company automobile service, the plot of ground on Rutledge Street, near Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, for a term of years.

Julius Friend, Edward M. Lowi Company, have leased for Francis Stiebel the store and basement at 158 Wooster Street to the Liebowitz Wool Stock Company and the store at 330 Sixth Avenue to S. Miller & Sons.

C. F. W. Johanning has leased for A. Silverstine to Ferdinand Ellinghausen the store, 2,068 Eighth Avenue; for A. King to Moritz Herz the store at 2,072 Eighth Avenue, and for Louis S. Brush to the Central Shoe Repairing Company the building at 2,184 Eighth Avenue.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Worthington Whitehouse has rented furnished for the Winter the five-story American basement dwelling, 8 East Sixty-second Street, for the estate of Warner Van Norden to Edwin A. Macpherson.

Burke Stone, Inc., has leased for Carl H. Kreig his country place, The Pines, on Desmond and DeWitt Avenues, Bronxville, N. Y., to Myron Holmes. The property faces the Bronx River Park Reservation.

Duff & Conger have leased for Mrs. Alice D. Conger to Frederick Henry the three-story dwelling, 441 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Park Row Loan Placed.

William A. White & Sons have placed for the Cowperthwaite estate a loan of $120,000 on the building at the southeast corner of Park Row and Roosevelt Street.

$120,000 for Brooklyn Flats.

Plans are being prepared by Maxwell A. Cantor for the improvement of the block front on the east side of Fifteenth Avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-third Streets, Brooklyn, with six high-class apartment houses, containing suites of three, four, and five rooms with foyers and all modern conveniences. The J. J. Lack Construction Company, owners and builders, which is completing the improvement of the west side of the avenue with similar houses, estimates the cost at $120,000.

New $145,000 Factory For L. I. City.

Finding it necessary to increase the size of its present plant on West 129th Street, the Brutt Lithographing Company has purchased in Long Island City, a new factory site from the Degnon Realty and Terminal Company and plans have been filed for a building to cost $145,000.

The site is in the block bounded by Anable Avenue, Meadow Street, Pearson, and Creek Street. According to the plans a four-story brick factory and garage will be erected and ready for occupancy by June 1, 1915.

New Fire Houses in Queens.

According to the announcement of Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson the Woodhaven Volunteer Fire Department in Queens will be supplanted on Jan. 1 by members of the regular city department. Three new fire houses will be ready for use at the time. One on Jamaica Avenue cost $50,000; one on Oakley Avenue, $50,000 and one on Benedict Avenue, $25,000. Motor fire apparatus will be installed. Five other fire houses are also nearing completion in other sections, at 480-482 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn; Grand Street, near Van Alst Avenue, Long Island City; Fisk Avenue, near Grand Street, Woodside; Metropolitan Avenue, near Colluns Avenue, Ridgewood and Seventh Avenue, Whitestone.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO. — CHASE BRIDGE CO. — Builders — 100 Wall St. — NEW YORK

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

125th St, 17 and 19 East, n s, 130 ft e of 5th Av, 39x99.11, three-story office and store building; J. R. Le Roy et al. against Peter Doerr et al; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; E. F. McGee, referee; due, $68,945.46; taxes, &c., $1,981.77; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

58th St, 227 and 229 East, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, two three-story dwellings; adjourned to Dec. 30.

100th St, 127 East, n s, 91.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Franklin Trust Co. against Port Jervis Land and Improvement Co., Inc., et al.; McKeen, E. & M., attorneys; J. M. Shedd, referee; due, $8,634.61; taxes, &c., $75.65; to the Charles P. L. Huston Co. for a client for $8,950.

100th St, 227 East, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; E. L. Coster against Bertha Kaufmann et al.; Anderson, I. & A., attorneys; M. S. Boriand, referee; due, $17,398.65; taxes, &c., $542.45; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Jones St, 9, n s, 95 ft w of 4th St, 25x100, seven-story loft and store building; J. L. Tonnele, trustee, against F. W. Fey et al.; J. N. Tonnele, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $31,708.29; taxes, &c., $1,497.07; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Madison St, 77, n s, 100.8 ft w of Pike St, 25.3x100, five-story tenement and stores; Max Kobre against Abraham Lewis et al.; Feltonstein & R., attorneys; G. W. Clune, referee; due, $5,005.85; taxes, &c., $639.90; subject to a prior mortgage of $23,000; to the plaintiff for $28,150.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Farm of 4¼ acres at Beaverkill, Sullivan Co., N. Y., with dwelling and outbuildings; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Samuel Marx.

Jerome Av, n w corner of Clarke Place, 50.6x 117x irreg, two two-story frame dwellings and stores; Wells Holding Co. against A. R. Keirns et al.; Wayland & B., attorneys; J. E. Salomon, referee; due, $2,790.28; taxes, &c., $415; subject to first mortgage, $9,000; to the defendant for $12,480.

By Henry Brady.

175th St, 834 East, s s, about 25 ft e of 3d Av, 38x100, six-story flat; Michael Pfel against Codae Realty Co. et al.; A. P. Fitch, M. & G., attorneys; Harry Kempner, referee; due, $37,771.50; taxes, &c., $863.80; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

Coster St, 642, e s, 340 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story brick dwelling; K. L. Bower against Hunts Point Estates et al.; Action 2; L. B. Hasbrouck, attorney; A. R. Lesinsky, referee; due, $5,981.18; taxes, &c., $229.30; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Joseph J. Donovan.

Olinville Av, 3,744, e s, 425 ft n of 216th St, 28x100.1; M. K. Owen against F. E. Hartwell et al.; W. MacKenzie, attorney; A. A. Henning, referee; due, $4,961; taxes, &c., $225; to the plaintiff for $5,225.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bainbridge Av, n e corner of 205th St, 26.2x 73.7x25x81.5, vacant; withdrawn; to be readvertised.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Central Park West, 385 to 389, w s, 25.2 ft s of 99th St, 55.4x100, nine-story apartment house; Union Dime Savings Bank against G. W. Worth et al.; Woodford, B. & E., attorneys; E. J. Lavigh, referee; due, $157,807.39; taxes, &c., $6,775.

135th St, 626 to 630 West, s s, 525 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11, six-story apartment house; E. F. Schutte against Alexander Allen Realty Co. et al.; W. L. McNiece, attorney; T. G. Strong, referee; due, $19,805.13; taxes, &c., $1,112.50; subject to first mortgage $83,000.

129th St, 551 West, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11, five-story flat and stores; Broadway Savings Institution against F. C. Rose et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; E. F. Lindsay, referee; due, $28,670.10; taxes, &c., $431.50.

120th St, 109 West, n s, 170 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; Seaman's Bank for Savings against G. H. Chappelle et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Bertram Winthrop, referee; due, $17,101.34; taxes, &c., $678.25.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 327 West, n s, 70 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Louis Stahl against C. A. Powers, individually and as administratrix, et al.; Salter & S., attorneys; E. A. McShane, referee; due, $9,655.69; taxes, &c., $236.45.

East Broadway, 183, n s, 78.3 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x100, five-story tenement and stores; Wolf Cohen against Seward Park Holding Co. et al.; David Strauseman, attorney; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $8,361.21; taxes, &c., $500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

29th St, 510 West, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement and stores; Jacob Kaplon against Hearne Realty Co. et al.; Cohen Bros., attorneys; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $7,103.05; taxes, &c., $96.71; subject to first mortgage of $18,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

64th St, 109 West, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100, five-story tenement; J. K. Barber et al. against Frances Morris et al.; H. M. T. Beekman, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $21,456.42; taxes, &c., $498.25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Walton Av, 1015, w s, 154.5 ft e of 165th St, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; Emily Stehr, executrix, &c., against C. L. Doran et al.; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $6,378.94; taxes, &c., $1,170.

184th St, 208 West, n s, 6.7 ft e of Fordham Road, 69x40, four-story flat; Carlton R. Mabley, trustee, et al. against Central Holding Co. et al.; Blair & E., attorneys; H. N. French, referee; due, $25,048.19; taxes, &c., $817.71.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

54th St, 216 East, for a one-story storage house, 19.8x95.11; Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co., 211 East 55th St., owner; O. Fisher, 448 Amsterdam Av., architect; cost, $5,000.

177th St, intersection of Harlem River, for a one-story frame shop, 25x75; Olin J. Stephens, Inc., Olin J. Stephens, 220 East 158th St, President, owner; H. V. Gormsen, 2,555 8d Av., architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, 75 ft n of 84th St, 26.2x98; Wilhelmina Ochs to Conrad, her husband, Westwood, N. J., all liens, Nov. 9; attorney, M. D. Levy, 60 Wall St. $1

AVENUE B, n corner of 8th St, 20.2x98; Richard M. Lederer to Richard M. Lederer Private Bankers, 55 Avenue B, Nov. 27; attorney, R. J. M. Bullowa, 10 Broadway, $1

AVENUE C, w s, corner of 183d St, 25x irregular x68.9x88; David Pfeiffer and another, executors of Joseph Pfeiffer, to Irma Schneider, 110 East 80th St, (mtg $21,000.) Dec. 1; attorney, M. S. Hyman, 55 Liberty St. $27,000

CLINTON ST, n w s, 150 ft n e of Stanton St, 25x100; Gertrude Kramer to Reuben Rosenfeld, 287 West 119th St, Dec. 2; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St. $100

HOUSTON ST, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75; Lambert Suydam to Carrie Block, 180 West 82d St, Nov. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

MONROE ST, 157, n s, 23.4x100; Wolf Somer to Isidore Apfelberg, 702 East 8th St, and Sarah Somer, 1,165 Fulton Av, Bronx, ½ year, if parties do not marry before Dec. 25, premises revert to party of first part, all liens, Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $1

VERMILYEA, n w cr of Cadency St, 100x150; Sand Construction Co. to Fred J. Faulkner, 396 3d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $97,800,) Dec. 1; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

VERMILYEA, n w s, 100 ft w of Academy St, 100x150; Fred J. Faulkner to Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co., 334 5th Av, Dec. L. mtge $97,500; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $1

2D AV, 838, e s, 127.5 ft n of 44th St, 18x70; Elizabeth Russell to John Treanor, 311 West 21st St., (mtg $7,000,) Jan. 29; attorneys, Munday & Ely, 45 Wall St. $6,971

7TH AV, 320, s w corner of 28th St, 19.8x 56.6x irregular; Mary A. Donnelly and another, individually and as executors of Mary G. Donnelly, deceased, to Frank A. Gallo et al., (mtg $46,500,) Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $46,500

107th ST, 230 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x62.3; Pasquale Serri to Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 East 10th St, (mtg $18,750,) R S. $4.50, Dec. 1; attorneys, Breitbart & Breitbart, 309 Broadway. $4,250

35TH ST, 150 West, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; William H. Hussey to Frederick Hussey, ½ part, quitclaim, (mtg $30,000,) Jan. 11, 1905; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 90 West Broadway. $1

83D ST, 333 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Wilhelmina Ochs to Conrad, her husband, Westwood, N. J., all liens, Nov. 9; attorney, M. D. Levy, 60 Wall St. $1

94TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x 72.8; Dakota W. Reich to P. & W. Holding Co., 1,029 East 163d St, (mtg $52,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

112TH ST, 215 to 219 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 80x100.11; Max Cohen to Gertrude Realty Co., 346 Broadway, all liens, Nov. 16; attorney, Jacob Gordon, 346 Broadway. $100

117TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Gertrude H. Kramer to Reuben Rosenfeld, 367 West 119th St., Dec. 2; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St. $100

120TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 22x100.11; Paul Crimona to Nicola Buonocio, 239 East 126th St, Dec. 1; attorney, Gerard J. Cuoco, 63 Park Row. $250

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 21x100.11; Joseph Rosenthal Realty Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, Dec. 1, mtge $18,000; attorney, George W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway. $1

128TH ST, 12 West, s s, 150.6 ft w of 5th Av, 15x99.11; Frank G. Banister to Margaret Gibbons, 200 West 123d St, (mtg $7,850,) Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

131ST ST, s s, 267.11 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Aksarben Realty Co. to Lillie F. Phillips, 41 Convent Av, Dec. 2, mtge $44,000; attorney, Harry A. Cohen, 51 Chambers St. $100

Bronx.

CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 180.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100; Esther Horowitz to Lorens Metz, 1,431 Charlotte St, (mtg $34,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, A. L. Lyons, 261 Broadway. $1

CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 140.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100; John W. Dertinger to M. H. Realty Co., Inc., 5 Beekman St, (mtg $25,500,) Dec. 1; attorney, A. L. Gerlich, 7 Beekman St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Dertinger Construction Co. to same, Dec. 1; same attorney. $100

DECATUR AV, n e corner of 194th St, 20x 100; Liederman Realty Co. to Richard P. Poschmann, 616 Hudson St, (mtg $10,750,) Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

ELSMERE PLACE, 788, n s, 25x100; Ralph Bellino to Ross M. Bellino, 783 Elsmere Place, (mtg $3,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, Rose M. Bellino, 45 East Houston St. $100

LOT 191, map of Eagle Tremont; Carrie L. Cooper to Anna R. Croasdale, 1,446 East 5th St, Brooklyn, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $200

LOT 62, map of Coster estate; Filomena de Canio to Maria de Scorese, 723 East 129th St, Nov. 26; attorney, Felix de Canio, 391 East 149th St. $1

MURDOCK AV, w s, 237.6 ft s of Edenwald Av, 87.6x100; Edenwald Co. to Hans Barsten, 2,089 Webster Av, Sept. 10; attorney, Hans Barsten, 2,089 Webster Av. $1

PERRY AV, n s, 406.10 ft e of Bedford Park Boulevard, 19.6x116.4; David Smith, Jr., to Agnes H. Smith, ½ part, 2,980 Perry Av, Nov. 27; attorney, David Smith, Jr, 115 East 22d St. $1

WYSE AV, 1,496, e s, 25x100; Frederick O. Heitner to Anton Flinger, Roosevelt, L. I., (mtg $3,500,) Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

165TH ST, n s, 110.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 37.6x100; Gordon P. Kellenberg (referee) to Elizabeth Schaefer, 182 McDonough St, Brooklyn, Nov. 23; attorneys, Gerlich & S., 1,511 3d Av. $25,000

166TH ST, 488 East, s s, 20x100; Della L. Firmin to Charles W. Osborne, 17 Dwight St, Englewood, N. J., (mtg $11,000,) Dec. 1; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 44.2 ft s of 81st St, 29x100; Edward De Noyelles to Edward Hirsh, 53 East 60th St, Dec. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $350,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 700 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Rosewin Amusement Co., Inc., to Davis Levine, 834 East 155th St, prior mtg $10,000, Aug. 13, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Eppstein & R., 19 Cedar St. $9,500

HOUSTON ST, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75; Carrie Block to Lambert Suydam, 2 East 45th St, Dec. 1, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $2,000

LEXINGTON AV, 57 and 59, s e corner of 25th St, leasehold; Van Twiller Hotel Co. to John P. Flannery, 540 West 121th St, Nov. 30, due April 1, 1920; attorneys, Yankauer & D., 261 Broadway. $95,000

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 100 and 150 ft w of Academy St, 2 plots each 50x100; Sand Construction Co. to David C. Cohen, 383 East 87th St, Dec. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 2 mtgs, each $5,900

5TH AV 616 w s, 70.5 ft n of 49th St, 30x 125, leasehold; Edwin Goodman to Moses C. Migel, 621 West End Av, Nov. 30, 5 years, 6 p .c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway. $55,000

8TH AV, s e corner of 54th St, —, leasehold; John O'Leary to Lion Brewery, 104 West 108th St, Dec. 1, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St. $7,273

65TH ST, n s, 298.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.8x100.5; Benjamin W. Mayer to Henry Dreyer, 504 6th Av, Dec. 1, due Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $27,000

128TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft w of 5th Av, 15x 99.11; Margaret Gibbons to Frank G. Banister, White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 1, prior mtg $4,000, due April 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $3,350

134TH ST, n s, 177.4 ft w of 5th Av, 17.10x 99.11; Charles B. Wright to Anna Pekowsky, 450 Audubon Av, Nov. 30, due Sept. 30, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac V. Schavrien, 44 Court St., Brooklyn. $500

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, s e s, 303 ft n e of Albany Crescent, 74.7x100.3; Joseph Zilli, Inc., to Archibald Douglas, 236th St, near West Palisade Av, Dec. 2, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,000

HOUGHTON AV, 2,224, s s, 25x108; John S. Jones to Frederick A. Southworth, Trustee, 410 Riverside Drive, Dec. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $45,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 619.9 ft n of 196th St, 25x100.4; Thomas W. Trainor to Marg't Knapp, 28 West 94th St, Dec. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row. $1,000

RUSKIN ST, s s, 58.7 ft e of Maple Av, 50x95.4; Samuel Tieshoff and another to Ida S. Lamb, 31 Clinton Place, New York, Nov. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St. $1,250

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, being Lot 18 of map of South Vernon Park, 87.10x99.2; Mary H. Mullen to William Wilson, Commissioner, Tappan, N. Y., Dec. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CHRYSTIE ST, 86, n store; Michael Santangelo to Joseph Mirti, 86 Chrystie St, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St. $600

LEXINGTON A

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 32 West 86th St.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

$600—Bronx lots; near Subway; easy terms; no brokers. H 253 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sale or Rent—Beautiful, sunny bungalow, seven rooms and bath; hot water heat; fully decorated; ideal social surroundings, schools, churches, &c.; 28 minutes from Manhattan, via Penn.-L. I. 34th St. and Atlantic Av. station; four minutes' walk from express station; 100 trains daily. Write or phone 8876 Cortlandt, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 18 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on two elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $16 per month; possession at once; will give big bargain to quick buyer. Address C. Martin, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

Loft building, 315 and 317 West 47th St., store floor and basement; cement floors; sprinkler service; also two lofts, 50x100 feet; large automobile elevator; also at 318 and 320 West 48th St., store floor, 50x100 feet; sprinkler service; cement floor; very low insurance. W. L. Nichols, 244 West 49th St.

Loft building, five floors and basement, 17½x80 feet, 107-109 East 32d St.; long or short lease; would divide; high ceilings; heavy carrying capacity; sprinkler service; A1 condition; figures 22 cents per floor foot net, for whole building; very fine light; over 200 large windows. Your own broker, or W. L. Nichols, 244 West 49th St.

OFFICES, suites, or entire floors to SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to ten years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; furnished or unfurnished; saving from 20% to 40%; your problem solved quickly; service free. OFFICE SUBLETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, corner 42d. 5786 Bryant.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Loft, with large corner show windows and basement; rent $120 a month; 6,000 sq. ft. fireproof; steam heat. Muller, 120 Patchen Av., Bkn.

Part of light, fireproof, steam-heated floor to let; will divide to suit tenant. 225 West 39th St., near Broadway, fourth floor.

Lofts, modern, fireproof; 22 cents sq. ft.; with rail and water facilities, 25 cents. Galbreath, 219 West 40th St.

To Rent.—Office and salesroom, 26x100; all or part; Warren St., near Broadway. Best $ 500 Times.

Private office to let, furnished, including stenographer, $12. Suite 908, 37 East 28th St.

Lofts, offices, showrooms, Rothschild Realty Co., 66 5th Av. Phone 4900 Chelsea.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Desirable front, back parlor, suitable for doctor, dentist. 155 West 118th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted.—Chemical laboratory; moderate monthly rental, well located. Chemist, N of Times.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Leaving for Europe.—Must sell my home of 9 rms; best in Crestwood; 100x100; have instructed my agents to sell at once at great sacrifice; act quickly; double your money. WATSON & WATSON,
Tel. 64 Tuckahoe, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ARGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Three-story private dwelling, State St., FLUSHING, L. I.; 8 miles from New York City; 9 rooms and bath; fully furnished; also small garage; $100 per month, or will sell for $800 in cash, balance in mortgage. For further particulars see FREDK ZITTEL & SONS, 5 Way and 79th St., N. Y. C. Telephone 3700 Schuyler.

"GREAT FARM BARGAIN!"
125-acre farm; mile highway frontage; queen views; cleared, fertile; orchard; 8-room house, bath, steam heat; bungalow, barns, outbuildings; $150 acre; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWING,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 15 East 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.
Price, $4,250; 7-room house, handsomely decorated; plot 60x105; all improvements; 5 minutes to station; near trolley. Louis Heights Land Co., 47 West 34th St., City.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements, numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Slinger Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Sacrifice, $1,200 plot, $650, 50x150 feet; high, in healthy Orange Mountains, near Lackawanna station; 35 minutes to N. Y.; select residential neighborhood. Room 204, 41 Park Row. No. Z.

Montclair.—Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $8,500. Murdoch, cp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair.

Fertile farm, 195 acres, all under cultivation; 2 houses to rent; on macadam road; $66 per acre; cost just double. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Dwellings, furnished and unfurnished, sell, rent, or exchange at Boonton and Mountain Lakes. Edward Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful all-year home; all improvements, paying farm, modern outbuildings, 100 acres; Eastern Connecticut; cost $50,000; suitable also hotel, sanitarium; need for circular; $12,500; terms. Owner, Z 807 Times.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

COURTWOOD.
S. W. Cor. 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
1 Rooms and 1 Bath.....$1,600
6 Rooms and 1 Bath..... 750
Subway, at 168th St.

MARION,
2,612 BROADWAY, at 98th St.
6 ROOMS AND BATH.....$780
All-night elevator; Express Subway Station
50th Street. REMCO. Phone 1800 River.

8th Av. (corner 129th St.)—Overlooking old Presbyterian Church, 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 129th St., or Carstien & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

SUBLET, REDUCED RENTAL.
2,429 Broadway, at 91st St. Subway, 6-room elevator apartment. Charles Campbell, Singer Building. Tel. Cort.—4120.

EIGHT ROOMS, $60.
Elegant elevator corner apartment, 706 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 150th; liberal concessions.

One, two, three all light rooms; bath, elevator, steam; Subway, elevated stations; Broadway corner. Oesterla, 59 West 65th.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $35. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 45th. 8300 Murray Hill.

327 West 56th.—Seven, five large rooms; entirely light; elevator; desirable location; moderate.

170TH ST., 555 WEST.—Four rooms; high-class elevator apartment; Subway; $36.

Sublet 4-room elevator apartment. Inquire Supt., 981 West 180th, cor. Broadway.

638-644 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $750 to $1,100.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Fifth Av. at 80th Street,
At reduced rentals.
Maid and valet service.
Also meals served if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
No. 1 West 80th Street.

92d, 74 E.—Four rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity; 1, 2 adults.

755 Park Av., corner 72d St.
9 and 11 rooms, 2 baths, $3,500 to $5,500.
Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

67TH, 12 EAST. (5th Av.)—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

157TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large heated rooms; home cooking; table guests; references; telephone.

177TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4276 Stuyvesant.

215T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

86TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

53D ST., 37-39 EAST.—Suite, with bath; also large front room; references.

ALEXANDER AV., 183.—Large front room, heated, with running water; home cooking; small room for one person also.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th)—Comfortable, heated rooms; good board; all conveniences; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 82d St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 86th Subway.

West Side.

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large room; also single room; heat; water; good board.

47TH ST., 48-50 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private baths; excellent table.

64TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

66TH, 52 WEST. — Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

67TH, 251 WEST.—First-class large room, electricity; good board; telephone; references.

67TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double, (board couple,) $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

69TH, 115 WEST.—Extra large room; Southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

71ST, 125 WEST.—Exceptional board; parlor, dining room; double room; private bath; steam heat, electricity; table boarders; reasonable.

71ST, 150 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; private bath; well-appointed house; references.

72D, 258-265 WEST.—Elegant, large room; superior cuisine and appointments.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; good table; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; also table guests.

74TH, 121 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Second floor rear room; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 165 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; excellent board; conveniences.

79TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; excellent table; electricity; Subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 114 AND 162 WEST.—Unusual and attractive furnishings with unique parlor, dining room and open Southern exposure; white maid service; private tables; parlor or regular.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; hot-water supply; excellent cuisine.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure, $15; small, $8; excellent English cooking.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Sunny room, with bath; single rooms; reasonable rates.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; bathroom each floor; very reasonable.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; couple; Jewish.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable warm room; adjoining bath; attractive house; excellent board.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Fine rooms second floor; en suite, singly; private; best table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined home; references.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; private baths; excellent cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; Park; French cuisine; table guests.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Two large rooms, adjoining shower bath; running water; best food.

111TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; singly or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive large front room, suitable for two.

122D, 229 WEST.—Double, single rooms; piano, 'phone; home cooking; reasonable.

136TH, 558 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table and service.

REFINED YOUNG MAN may have ideal home; cultured family. Q 100 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. 4060 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; wk., $5-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 555 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

SINGLE BUSINESS GENTLEMAN wishes two plainly furnished, connecting rooms in good, neighborhood, with bath or use of bath; must have electric light; breakfast desirable; quote terms for permanency. Address C 45 Times.

ON WEST SIDE by Christian middle-aged lady, sunny room, board; private family or few boarders; references. N 17 Times.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

PRIVATE FAMILY.—A few paying guests; gentlemen preferred; modern conveniences; residential section; station five minutes. Box 188, East Orange.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids' rest cases; ideal conditions; near New York; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

117TH ST., 28 EAST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; furnace heat; clean; telephone; reasonable.

177TH, 307 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Front and back half rooms. Telephone 3767—Stuyvesant.

177TH, 120 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; private family; board optional.

81ST ST., 112 EAST.
Cosy front room, $5; private house.

86TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, (36 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms; private house; gentlemen. Vincendeau.

53D, 65 EAST.—Suite, with private bath; private house; other rooms; kitchenette, 'phone.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

57TH, 47 EAST.—Large sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio; gentlemen.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Front room, southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 588, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 603.—Two newly furnished rooms; running water, bath, heat, telephone. Lyons.

MADISON AV., 1,142, (near 86th.)—Comfortable, light room, high-class elevator apartment, for refined business woman; $5 weekly; references. Kennedy.

MADISON AV., 561, (near 56th.)—Back parlor, adjoining bath; high-class house; excellent locality.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, heated rooms, adjoining bath; $5, $6 per week.

West Side.

127TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant room, medium sized, private house; telephone; reference.

52D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $40 per month; same price for one or two persons.

52D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $15 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

60TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

41ST ST., (n. e. corner Broadway.)—Rooms with hot and cold running water, $6 to $8 per week; with private bath, $8 to $12 per week; same price for two in room. Hotel Calvert.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; steam heated; private bath; electric light; select.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentleman.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single room; steam heated; porcelain bath; privilege select home; reasonable.

60TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, kitchenette, $8; hall room, $5; steam, telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Basement, high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Two-room suite; bath; kitchenette. Plaza 2121.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; private house. Telephone Plaza 6296.

53D, 228 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; conveniences; phone; $3 up; Subway, "L."

62D, 62 WEST.—Doctor's office; desirable location; occupied by prominent physician 7 years.

67TH, 49 WEST.—Large alcove room; newly furnished; private bath; gentleman; references.

67TH, 130 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; warm, clean; every convenience; $4, $5.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; parlor floor suite.

69TH, 47 WEST.—Large room with bath; private residence; all conveniences.

69TH, 80 WEST.—Attractive, large room; modern conveniences; bath; private house; gentlemen.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Large, small rooms, heated; hot water; parlor floor; gentlemen.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath, steam heat, electricity, private home; gentleman.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; private bath or without; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Large room for two young men or couple; breakfast; convenient to Subway and "L."

71ST, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny front room; suitable two; running water; telephone.

71ST ST., WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10106.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; bath adjoining; $46. 6967 Columbus.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. Columbus 684. Apt. 10.

72D ST., 248 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; other rooms; exceptional. Columbus 1804; reference.

72D, 160 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; continuous hot water; telephone; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior rooms; different from average; refined surroundings; references.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room, beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, steam-heated, single rooms; private house; reasonable.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished house; room, adjoining bath; small room; refined.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Handsome, large, small rooms; elevator, telephone; $3-$6. Hilton.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; board optional. Mrs. B. MacGregor.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, with or without private bath; rear parlor.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; also physician's office.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small room adjoining bath; comforts, cleanliness, refined private house.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm room; private bath; convenient Subway, elevated.

79TH, 226 WEST.—Large front room; electric light; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful room, Southern exposure, small room—running water—Subway.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, handsomely furnished; private bath; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large, single rooms, bath; back parlor; electricity; steam; Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; steam, electricity; continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

81ST, 141 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, electricity; private bath. New occupant. Reasonable.

81ST, 119 WEST.—High-class bachelor quarters; concession to permanent tenant.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; references; conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Large, small, comfortably furnished outside rooms; steam; reasonable. Young.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, medium room; refined, private apartment; references. Ochs.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice room; $5; breakfast; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Large room; hot and cold water, steam; reasonable. Sullivan.

86TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; have one large, exceptionally attractive room; references.

86TH, 176 WEST.—Choice room; exclusive. Inquire Woodley, 6 Wall St., Room 127.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences, gentleman; private house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Newly opened large, small rooms; private bath; furnished or unfurnished; reference.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large; also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Two front, connecting rooms and bath; private entrance; all conveniences; reasonable. Morgan.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient L, Subway; reasonable.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

93D, 139 WEST.—Splendid dinner, 50 cents; breakfast and lunch, 25 cents; excellent service.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large room, bath on floor; every convenience; reasonable.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Single room, private family, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3240 Riverside.

98TH, 264 WEST.—Lady owning elegantly-kept apartment will rent suite, with private bath, to clubman or two bachelors. Telephone 4246 Riverside.

101ST ST., 220 WEST, AND BROADWAY.—Beautiful, furnished room facing Broadway in private family; reasonable; gentleman. Stofel.

104TH, 323 WEST.—Single and connecting rooms; hot and cold running water; steam heat; one minute from Subway; telephone 8108 Riverside.

107TH, 14 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms in modern elevator apartment; moderate rent. Apt. 22.

109TH, 239 WEST. — Handsomely furnished front suite; modern elevator apartment; electric; $10. Mendel.

110TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Apt. 16.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; suitable gentlemen, couple; private family; refined surroundings; electricity; elevator; reasonable; reference. Apt. 43.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Choice south room; exceptional convenience; breakfast optional. Apartment 33.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms, conveniences; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Cochran.

115TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Two large front rooms, private bath, private family, $35 monthly, near Riverside, Subway.

115TH ST., 20 WEST.—Beautiful front, back parlors; all conveniences; very reasonable.

116TH ST., 620 WEST, (Apartment 102.)—Elegant suite, double room; high-class elevator apartment; telephone; near Subway.

116TH, 610 WEST, (Apartment 71.)—Large room, adjoining bath; gentleman; $7; private; references.

116TH, 401 WEST.—Desirable, neatly furnished rooms adjoining bath; modern conveniences. Patterson.

118TH, 452 WEST.—Near Columbia; suite 8 front rooms, southern exposure, attractively furnished; running water; moderate; airy room.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 435 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia Campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

118TH, (439 Manhattan Av.)—Attractive corner room; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Apt. 44.

118TH, 430 WEST.—One or two front rooms to let, furnished. Apartment 22.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Comfortable light rooms; permanent only; $4.50 up; elevator. Cooper.

122D, 546 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 51.

124TH, 256 WEST.—Four large rooms and bath; fine location. Apply on premises or P. A. Gaynor, 55 John St.

125TH, 215 WEST.—Two rooms; privileges; telephone; hot water; no other roomers.

126TH, 224 WEST.—Large and small, sunny, attractive rooms; refined home; references.

126TH, 228 WEST.—Nicely furnished light single room; private family; inquire hall boy.

127TH, 601 WEST, (Apt. 81.)—Sunny, outside room, next bath; elevator; reasonable.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Bright, cosy room; private house; bath; telephone; Subway; gentleman.

149TH, 587 WEST.—Quiet outside room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Woodland.

150TH, 600 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, outside; Jewish family; board optional. Apartment 33.

Furnished Rooms
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

161ST, 554 WEST.—Newly furnished room; electric lights; board optional; homelike; reasonable.

165TH, 470 WEST.—Bright, sunny, furnished room; elevator; private family. Apt. 5A.

175TH, 526 WEST.—Large, light room, suitable two; single room; private house; telephone.

BROADWAY, 2,843, (100th St.)—Desirable room, adjoining bath, with private family; electric light, telephone; Subway, "L"; $6 weekly. Calder.

21 FORT WASHINGTON AV.
Have two-room suite overlooking Hudson; will rent one room to business woman.

MANHATTAN Av., 503, (121st.)—Beautiful room with bath, private house; couple preferred.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Apt. 20.)—Beautiful room; river view; private; board optional.

SUITABLE FOR THREE.—Suite of two large, with private bath; every convenience. Telephone 3091 Riverside.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, (1 University Place.)—Large and small rooms, private baths; reasonable.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room, private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

WEST END AV. — Attractively furnished; running water; no other roomers. Schuyler 9774.

New Jersey.

TO LET, large, front room, furnished, well heated, and all improvements; half a block from Summit Av. Tube. 140 Sip Av., Jersey City Heights. Tel. 3333J Bergen.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

407TH, 69 WEST.—Small room adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

977TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room; bath; kitchenette; $35; studio or bedroom.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

WANTED by a young business man room and bath in bachelor apartment or studio; best of references. W 176 Times.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires room, seventy; all board, refined American family; single boarder; downtown, 14th to 40th. Advertiser, 208 East 14th.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

CLERK.—Sales ladies; (D. E.) good writer; quick at figures; experience necessary; state age, qualifications, salary. N 43 Times.

NURSE.—Refined woman to take full charge of six children, oldest 11 years; wages $30 per month; excellent home to right party; call between 1 and 6 P. M. Mr. Kay, care of Boutellier & Co., 26 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted living near 87th St. and 9th Av.; high school graduate; no curate work; temporary; at home; machine furnished; give telephone. T 151 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 50 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER.—French and English, for downtown export house; $18. Call National Employment Exchange, 80 Church St.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

A BOY WANTED.

Not the ordinary office boy kind, but an intelligent American boy, who can write a good hand and wants a permanent place in a large real estate office.

This is a future to a boy who makes good.

Integrity, Box BM 450 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT RECEIVING CLERK wanted; young man, high school education; opportunity for advancement; salary, $5; state age and education. M 46 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; open and close books; statistical and financial statements. Call between 8 and 9, L. J. Callanan, 41 and 43 Vesey St.

CLERK.—Sales ladies, (D. E.) good writer, quick at figures; experience necessary; state age, qualifications, salary. N 49 Times.

CUTTERS, markers, and trimmers on men's clothing; steady work. Lever & Schitt, 694 Broadway.

MACHINE GUN OPERATORS. — Wanted, experienced machine gun operators for inspecting and demonstrating purposes. E 283 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED by first-class firm located near New York; energetic salesman for electro medical branch; men with previous experience preferred; salary and commission. Apply to Box E 814 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with big following of jobbers, also large retailers, on children's colored dresses; extraordinary opportunity; interest in established business will be given. X 174 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to sell ribbon flower trimmings and novelties to the manufacturing trade on commission basis. Opportunity, 168 Times.

SALESMAN.—Grocers, oils; references, bond required; leads furnished; commission 15%. M 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, male; neat, well appearing, well educated; 21-30; none but a chain lightning operator need apply. Anderson Electric Car Co., 2,236 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with experience in express company or railroad transportation work; state age, education, and experience in detail. M 47 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY; great and rapidly growing demand everywhere for Mechanical Dentists; high-paying professional trade; taught thoroughly, without home study, in 250 hours' practice, at students' convenience; school open from 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.; individual instruction by leading Professors. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, Dept. of The Dentists' Laboratories, Inc., 23 W. 45th St. Recognized universally as the authoritative and supreme School of Mechanical Dentistry.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentists of today; positions secured; $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now. Bender's Dental Trade School, 6 West 37th St., near 5th Av. The first school recognized by the dental profession. Est. 1892.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $300 a month while you learn. ADVANCE NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION, Dept. 1,601 C, Candler Building, Times Square, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship; highest paid profession; real opportunities guaranteed; free booklet. Dept. 1,601, Sheridan, Inc., Park Row Bldg., New York City, Dept. 18.

Employment Agencies.

SALESMAN, clean-cut American, outside experience; $1,800 and expenses, (Cuba;) knowledge of Spanish, $1,800 and expenses. Employers' Reference Agency, 159 West 23d.

Agents Wanted
Twenty-five cents a line.

USE YOUR spare time to build up mail order business of your own. We'll help you start for a share in profits. 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, typist; experienced corporation controlling accounts; A1; legible penman; good education; $12. Store, 2,404 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER; trial balance; entire charge books, cash; handle correspondence; ten years' experience; reliable; $1,400. H 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; good executive, systematizer; modern accounting methods. M 145 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; controlling accounts, trial balance; modern methods; typist; $3-$15. N 4 Times.

COOK.—Good plain cook in private family; best city references last employer; can be seen. King, 810 East 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Misses' juniors' dresses; home or out; dependable. Crane, 44 West 44th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 2750 Audubon, third floor north, 3,870 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, (visiting or resident.)—Educated, refined young woman; experienced; exceptionally good teacher; fine hand sewer; understands thoroughly physical care; special attention given delicate children. M 89 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes position for nursery governess. Call Saturday, from 11 to 1, 271 Central Park West. No phone call. Schoenfeldt.

LAUNDRESS wants three days' work; willing to assist with chamberwork or any kind of housework. Early, 210 West 64th St.; no card reference.

NURSE.—English infant's nurse; entire charge from birth; understands all foods; excellent city references. H. R., care of Poole, 180 West 106th St.

NURSE, trained; care for lady or gentleman; 12 hours day; terms moderate. M. L., 26 West 65th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, telephone operator, 8 years' experience, $8. Good education. Viola Schulz, 418 W. 126th St.

SEAMSTRESS, colored; day's work or lady's maid. Mapp, care Swan, 6 W. 60th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally neat; accustomed technical dictation; touch typist; accurate transcriptions; (26;) neat; $12. Edith Eastman, 2,404 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school graduate; familiar office details; low salary; chance for advancement. H 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright beginner, American; neat appearance, good penman; anxious; no agency; $6. Miss Stand, 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience; high school education; excellent references; moderate salary. H 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, some experience; salary, $6. 173 Pitkin Av. Tel. East New York 3863.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; high school, business school graduate; references. N 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Experienced in billing; eight years in our employ. Phone Madison Square 6379 for particulars.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptionally bright, hard, conscientious worker; excellent references; $6-$8. C 143 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' practical experience; references; $8. H 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; references; anxious. 588A Willoughby Av., B'klyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, dictaphone and switchboard operator; 3 years' experience. H 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One and one-half years' practical experience; familiar office details; $7. H 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; two years' practical experience; rapid, neat, and accurate; $8. H 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes work Saturday afternoons; employed; experienced. J. M., 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; 1½ years' commercial experience; references; $8. H 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, number years' experience, Christian, accurate. H 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; 5 years' experience; $10. Lauer, 31 West 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law; reference; moderate salary. E. Hirsch, 1,402 43d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial experience; high school education; $10. H 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, clever, three years' experience, desires position, $10-$12. C 142 Times.

TEACHER.—Experienced; college graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.
Thirty cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class serv

WIFE GOT A WOMAN TO TEST HUSBAND

Mrs. Kreitzer Says She Wrote a Love Letter to Him at Mrs. Hutchinson's Request.

CONTEST OVER HER WILL

Heirs Allege Hutchinson Was to Have a Life Interest Only in Wife's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 2.—When the contest over the will of Mrs. Henrietta Hutchinson of Demarest was called for trial before Judge William M. Seufert in the Bergen County Orphans' Court at Hackensack this afternoon, Mrs. May Kreitzer was called as a witness. She was asked about some loans of money made to the Hutchinsons, for which she refused to accept a mortgage. Frank Hennessy, counsel for Mrs. Hutchinson's sister, asked Mrs. Kreitzer in cross examination about her relations with Mrs. Hutchinson.

"What was your feeling toward Mr. Hutchinson?" he asked.

"Why, the same feeling that any women has for a man," she replied.

"Did you ever see this letter before?" asked the lawyer, as he handed a sheet of paper to Mrs. Kreitzer.

"Yes, Sir, I wrote it," said Mrs. Kreitzer.

The letter was then offered in evidence. Here it is:

Sweetheart: How much, oh, how I have longed for my besteet boy! Am trying to get in tomorrow. Can't say if I can manage it, but intend to try very hard, as I am hungry to be loved and to be with you. I love you, sweetheart, oh, so much. Be good. L. and K.

YOUR OWN TRUE GIRLIE.

P. S.—The Wings haven't done any packing, so I don't know just what time to go in tomorrow.

Prosecutor W. J. Wright and Assemblyman Simpson of Jersey City, counsel for Hutchinson, asked Mrs. Kreitzer to explain how she came to write this letter to Mrs. Hutchinson, and she said:

"Mrs. Hutchinson was very jealous of her husband, and she believed that several girls were writing love letters to him, so she first wrote the letter and got me to copy it. Her purpose was to see if her husband would mention to her the receipt of so endearing a letter."

The will of Mrs. Hutchinson, made three years ago, was offered to Surrogate Robert A. Sibbald for probate. This left her entire estate, valued at about $25,000, to her husband. Mr. Hennessy offsets this will by one said to have been drawn three weeks before Mrs. Hutchinson died, on Aug. 29, in which a life interest alone is granted to the husband, and after his death the estate is to be divided between a niece, Mrs. George Goodwin of New York, and two sisters of the testatrix, Mrs. Charles F. Gardner of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Mrs. Estelle Laue of Jamaica, L. I.

Evidence was offered to show that Mrs. Hutchinson feared a certain woman would marry Hutchinson after her death. "I don't want Charlie to become a pauper," she was alleged to have said.

CALL RAINES LAW A MODEL.

Brewers in Convention Say State Has Real Temperance Reform.

One hundred and fifty brewers attended the annual convention of the New York State Brewers' Association in the rooms of the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade at 109 East Fifteenth Street yesterday afternoon. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., who was re-elected President, said in opening the meeting:

"The brewers have no quarrel with those who strive after practical temperance reform, but they do protest against movements which cannot settle the right or wrong of any question, but simply resort to brute force to drive people into a mode of living regardless of the right or wrong of the matter. They are heartily in favor of any measures which will bring about true temperance, and prevent the abuse of liquor and remove anything improper or vicious in connection with its sale. But they do not believe that it can be accomplished by prohibition and other sumptuary measures proposed by prohibitionist reformers. They feel convinced that temperance reform has been and will continue to be increasingly realized under the present liquor tax law of the State of New York."

He said that although the population of the State had increased from 6,000,000 in 1906, when the Raines law went into effect, to more than 10,000,000, the number of licensed places had decreased from 33,257 to 23,473.

The annual output of breweries in this State, he said, is 14,000,000 barrels of which 10,000,000 barrels are brewed in New York City.

The other officers who were re-elected were John Bradley of Rochester, Vice President; Leonard Burgweger of Buffalo, Second Vice President; P. F. Simon of Jamestown, Third Vice President, and John C. Heintz of New York, Treasurer.

RAID IN WEST 47TH STREET.

Police Find 4 Men Playing Whist, Also a Roulette Wheel.

Acting on a complaint received by Inspector Bolan that a private house on West Forty-seventh Street, a little west of Fifth Avenue, was conducted as a gambling establishment, Lieut. O'Sullivan led a raiding party there just after midnight this morning.

Four men were found playing whist, but as there was no evidence that they were gambling they were not arrested. About 1,000 poker chips, a faro layout, a roulette wheel, and other gambling paraphernalia were confiscated.

BIG MILLS ON FULL TIME.

New Hampshire Factory, Employing 16,000, Working to Capacity.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 2.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, which employs 16,000 operatives in its textile mills here, announced today that it would resume operations on a full time basis immediately.

For several months the mills have been running only four and a half days a week, and some departments have been closed entirely for a number of weeks.

WHITBY, 1¾ in. high
ATLANTA, 2½ in. high

ARROW COLLARS
3 for 25¢
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

FOG LIFTS, SHIPS MOVE.

Sound Fleet 24 Hours Late at Pier —Harbor Tied Up Again.

In the few hours that the fog lifted from the harbor yesterday, sixteen foreign and coastwise steamships managed to get to the piers and discharge their passengers, who had been detained off Sandy Hook since Tuesday afternoon. Then the fog settled down again thicker than ever. The fleet of Sound steamboats which had been held up by the fog off College Point reached their piers just twenty-four hours late. According to the forecaster at the Weather Bureau, there is no sign of the fog lifting until this evening unless the wind increases and veers to the westward.

The ferries and tugboats manoeuvred skillfully in the foggy weather, and although there were several close shaves no accidents were reported.

It was reported from Sandy Hook last night that the launch Yankee Boy of Hackensack, which ran ashore there in the fog on Tuesday night, has been pounded to pieces by the sea. Four men were in the launch when she grounded and were taken off by the life savers. They remained all Tuesday night at the station in the hope of saving the launch.

The observers at Sandy Hook reported that the Clyde Line steamship Iroquois came up and anchored outside the bar with the steamship Herman Frasch and the Italian liner Regina d'Italia.

The fog hung along the coast from the mouth of the Mississippi to Portland, Me.

GOT JOBS SO AS TO ROB.

Police Think Girl in Obermeyer Home Was Thieves' Agent.

Detectives ascribe the theft of jewelry valued at $1,113 from the home of Ernest Obermeyer, at 61 East Eightieth Street, to a gang of thieves that includes girls who seek employment as servants and either steal the valuables in the houses where they get work, or give information as to their location and the hereabouts of the persons living in the house. The robbery in the home of Mr. Obermeyer, who is a member of Obermeyer and Liebmann, brewers, of 25 Bremen Street, Brooklyn, occurred two weeks ago. A young girl applied for a place as a servant in answer to an advertisement, and brought with her a supposed recommendation from a family in Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. Obermeyer wrote to the address given to verify the recommendation, and told the girl to report for work the next morning. Two hours after the girl came to work Mrs. Obermeyer left the house, remaining out thirty minutes. When she returned she found that the girl had left hastily, without taking her hat, coat, or suitcase, and that all the jewelry was missing.

MINISTER TO PERSIA HOME.

Charles W. Russell Tells of Audience with Country's Young Ruler.

Charles Wells Russell, United States Minister to Persia, returned yesterday on the Italian steamship Verona after an absence of four years in Teheran. Just before leaving the capital on Oct. 4 he had an audience with the new ruler of the country, Shah Ahmed, who is 18 years old.

"To my great surprise," said the United States Minister, "he was dressed in ordinary European street costume, which was the first time that I had seen him wear anything but the Persian court dress. The Parliament has just been reopened after being closed for nearly four years, which is a great thing for the Persians, as it demonstrates that the Government has been established on a firm basis. The Shah rules over 20,000,000 people and a territory as large as France, Italy, and Austria together."

Mr. Russell said that there was no truth in the report sent to this country that England and Russia had agreed to divide the empire of Persia between them.

YEAR'S TRANSIT RECEIPTS.

Many Lines Show a Falling Off in the Number of Passengers.

The number of passengers using the transit systems of the city, including the subways, elevated lines, street cars, and buses for the year ending June 30, according to tables compiled by the Public Service Commission, was 1,813,204,692, an increase over the previous twelve months of 43,328,184. They paid out in fares $89,361,262.

The passengers carried by the Brooklyn Heights Company, which runs many surface cars, fell off by 1,140,385, by the New York Railways Company by 1,742,267. The Second Avenue Company carried 858,189 fewer passengers than the year before, the Third Avenue 75,089, the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Company lost 175,448, and the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Company 197,743 passengers. It was said at the Public Service Commission that this decline in surface-car passengers first became apparent last Winter, in the period of heavy snow, and that the bad weather of the early Summer caused it to continue.

ALBANY EDITOR A SUICIDE.

A. S. Marshal Takes Poison—Said He Failed in Life.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Alexander S. Marshal, an editorial writer on a local newspaper, who came here about a year ago from Montreal, committed suicide by taking poison today. His body was found in a park. A note he left to relatives in Scotland complained he had failed, saying he preferred "short cuts to fame."

He was about 25 years old.

Two Lectures on the War's Causes.

The historical and political causes of the war are to be explained in two lectures in Carnegie Hall on the afternoons of Tuesday, Dec. 8, and Thursday, Dec. 10, by Lancelot Artus, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of England. Mr. Artus has made a special study of European politics for more than a decade. He was in Rumania, Turkey, and Greece during the Bulgo-Turkish war last year, and in Servia and Constantinople during the crisis of 1908-09, and has visited most of the statesmen who have dealt with the various issues which have disturbed Europe in that time. He will discuss from the historical point of view some of the motives which lie behind the present war.

Red Cross Seals on Sale.

The large department stores have taken hold of Red Cross Seals in earnest this year. Some of the big stores are using them on their mail. Best & Co. have purchased 16,000 for that purpose alone, and John Wanamaker has taken 35,000. Others are helping in various ways. The McCreery, Gimbel, Altman, Saks, and Greenhut stores have placed them on sale. In the Macy and Lord & Taylor stores the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis is conducting the sale itself. The committee, which has its headquarters in the Metropolitan Arcade, 1 Madison Avenue, is hoping to sell all of the 3,000,000 seals received from the National Red Cross Society, as the funds will be greatly needed for the local tuberculosis prevention work.

Mrs. Fitch Seeks to Enjoin Author.

Mrs. Fitch, widow of the dramatist, Clyde Fitch, began yesterday in the Federal District Court a copyright suit against Miss Sallie Underhill of Louisville, Ky., and Courtland H. Young of this city on the ground that Miss Underhill's story, "The Liar," published in Young's Magazine in October last year, was a direct infringement upon Mr. Fitch's play, "The Truth." Different names are used, but the language the characters employ is practically the same, she says. So Mrs. Fitch asks for an injunction against the publication of "The Liar" and an accounting of its profits.

Hotel Men Meet Here Today.

Hotel men from all parts of the State came into New York yesterday to be in time for the meeting of the New York Hotel Association today at 11 o'clock. George C. Boldt will be the host of the visitors at luncheon in the Waldorf, and a banquet will take place in that hotel tonight at which about 400 persons are expected.

WOMAN BROKER HELD FOR FORGERY

Mrs. Francolini Is Accused of Defrauding Client in Long Island Realty Deal.

INDORSEMENTS QUESTIONED

Mrs. Mary Butler Alleges She Signed $2,500 Mortgage Under Misapprehension.

Mrs. Mathilda Francolini, who with her sister, Miss Rose Halley, was prominently identified with the Halley Land and Improvement Company, the Halstead Land Development Company, and Sterling Park, Incorporated, all of which were merged in September, 1912, into the Annex Homes Company of New York City, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Lieut. Bernard Flood of the District Attorney's office, on a charge of forgery in the second degree. Judge Mulqueen, in General Sessions, held her in $10,000 bail, which was furnished by a surety company.

Mrs. Francolini, who is 49 years old, and lives at 929 West End Avenue, is the widow of Pasquale Francolini, a banker. In the Summer of 1913 the Woman's Land Company, of which Mrs. Francolini was President, was thrown into bankruptcy. At that time an investigation was made by District Attorney Whitman of the Halley Land and Improvement Company. The charge against Mrs. Francolini is the forging of a check for $2,500, which was drawn to the order of Mrs. Mary Butler. Mrs. Butler was one of three sisters who were employed as housekeepers in a Madison Avenue house. She alleged that Mrs. Francolini sold her property at Cedarhurst, L. I. Mrs. Butler says she signed a paper which she did not understand, which was submitted by Mrs. Francolini. The paper, it is now charged, was a $2,500 mortgage. The allegation in the indictment is that Mrs. Francolini forged Mrs. Butler's indorsement to a check for $2,500 made out by J. J. Campbell.

In September, 1913, many complaints were made to Assistant District Attorney Ellison about the operations of the realty companies with which Mrs. Francolini and her sister were connected. The companies were interested in Westchester real estate and the complainants asserted in many cases that they had bought property and did not receive deeds. In many cases, they charged, they learned subsequently that the property was mortgaged.

The liabilities of the companies, as estimated at the time of their failure, totaled $720,000, and there were no assets.

Mrs. Francolini was arrested on a Madison Avenue car as she was on her way to the Grand Central Station. Her lawyer, Wilmer J. McAllister, said that she would make no statement. The case will come up again on Wednesday.

CROPSEY RENEWS CHARGES.

Tells Bar Association Committee He Stands by Attacks on Justices.

It was learned yesterday that when District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn appeared on Tuesday before the special committee of the Bar Association which is investigating his criticisms of the Justices in Kings County, he was asked if the reports of his speech were correct.

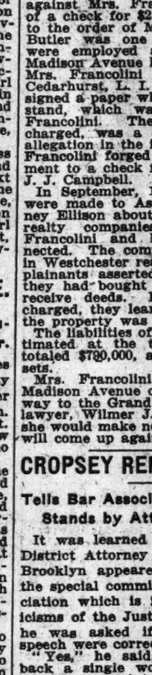
"Yes," he said, "and I don't take back a single word of it. If that is what you want to know, I said it and meant everything I said. I don't feel that I have any apology to make for what I have said.

"I presume you are interested in the term 'hand-picked.' That was the term I used. I do not mean by that that the Judges accepted money for their decisions or took any other valuable consideration for their rulings, but I hold that they did show the most unusual courtesies to Mr. Grout, went out of their way to extend him favors, and acted illegally."

Judge Cullen, Chairman of the committee, intimated yesterday that the Justices referred to by Mr. Cropsey in his speech may be invited to appear at the hearings. The Chairman said the committee would decide at the next meeting on Friday what course it would follow in the matter.

A Distinguished Christmas Gift:

A Smoker's Reading Lamp



Price $58

The light-arm (brass) is adjustable, and the little shelf serves to hold smoking articles. Made in gold-decorated black lacquer, with a handsome black and gold silk shade. May also be had in Victorian brown with decorations in color.

OUR studios and shops have collaborated in the creation of several interesting small objects, such as *lamps, reading tables, book blocks, bumidors,* etc., possessing the necessary elegance and refinement for use with our *Tobey-Made Furniture.* Our display will supply numerous suggestions for charming and distinctive Christmas Gifts.

The Tobey Furniture Company

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Third Street

WHY WOMEN WANT TO VOTE.

It Is the Means of Getting Things Done Quickly, Mrs. Austin Says.

"The ballot is merely the means of getting things done and getting them done quickly," said Mrs. Mary Austin, from California, author of the "Arrow Maker," at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. "We talk about efficiency, but people in the East are astonishingly willing to allow women to waste their time going after politicians, sitting around in chairs for an hour or so to get things by indirect influence, instead of going out for half an hour and getting what they want by dropping a ballot in the box."

Mrs. Austin says it is perfectly true that there are many problems of State which women do not comprehend, but there are quite as many which men do not understand. Very few people understand all the problems of State and it is not necessary for everybody to vote on everything, she says. Women are less subject to party influence, she thinks, not having been brought up in it.

"Apparently men are absolutely afraid of the political machine," she said. "We had a murder out in our country, but it was just before election and every man was afraid to do anything about it because it might mean the loss of votes. Then the women came to my house, as they do when they want to talk things over, and we decided to get to work. We went all over town getting petitions and by the time we had all the women the men were running up and down the main street saying: 'Let us sign, too.' But we had all the signatures we needed. We took our petition to the Sheriff; he got out a posse of fourteen men, and in a few days that murderer was caught."

Today Prof. Joel E. Spingarn and Rheta Childe Dorr will make addresses. Amos Pinchot and Alice Barrows Fernandez will talk to the Union tomorrow, and on Saturday Dr. Frank Crane and Henrietta Rodman will speak. The meetings are held at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

MRS. ANGLE STILL ILL.

Her Trial in Connection with Ballou's Death Is Again Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 2.—The trial of Mrs. Helen M. Angle on a charge of manslaughter growing out of the death of Waldo R. Ballou, who was found dying on the sidewalk in front of her apartment on the night of June 23, was again postponed today by Judge Curtis until the February term of the Superior Court.

The postponement was ordered on the strength of a report presented by Drs. Frederick Schavoir and J. H. Staub of Stamford, who examined Mrs. Angle here yesterday. They reported that she was unfit mentally and physically to stand the ordeal of a trial and that she had lost twenty-five pounds since they examined her in September. Her trouble is nervous prostration, the physicians reported.

Mrs. Angle had been in Maine until a week ago, when she returned to Stamford. She is stopping here with friends. It is doubted here that the case will ever come to trial, the State's case being admittedly a weak one.

Henry Van Dyke at Lotos Club.

The Lotos Club will give a dinner in honor of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Minister to Holland, on next Thursday evening, Dec. 10. Dr. Van Dyke will return to his post on Dec. 12.

Said the Customer:—

"I want to see that new Velour you've been advertising. I have never seen a Velour with really distinctive lines, but I have always hoped to get such a hat if it were ever made; 7⅛ is the size, I think. Have you the same shape in dark brown? That's fine—just my idea of what a smart Velour should be. Your ads. hardly do the hat justice. No, I want to wear it. $8.00? Good day."

At Truly Warner's only. Won't you let us show you one of these Velours today? Mail orders prepaid.

Your Dog Loves to Chew

certain kinds of grass—his natural laxative. When restricted liberty, a muzzle or failure of the grass supply during Fall and Winter deprive him of his simple medicine, he should be kept superbly conditioned with

VERMILAX

the natural vegetable equivalent of the medicinal grasses. VERMILAX also corrects intestinal disorders and positively removes worms (which most dogs suffer from, often unknown to owners). "For Your Dog's Sake" get VERMILAX now and let him have it regularly.

By Parcel Post, 50c. and $1.00, or at Riker-Hegeman's, other druggists and Pet Shops.

VERMILAX CO. (INC.) Dept. 34, 230 W. 42d St., New York.

Gift Pictures for Framing.

Beautiful paintings of Joan of Arc's life by Boutet de Monvel, from Senator W. A. Clark's collection, in the Christmas Number of The New York Times next Sunday. Reproduced in colors in the style made famous by the Holy Grail pictures. Order now.—Advt.

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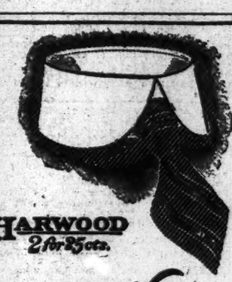
HOUSE OF PRE-EMINENT QUALITY

Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A. M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th-30th Sts.



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EARL & WILSON, MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

THOMAS HEALY

Broadway at 66th St. Phone 9900 Columbus.

COMPLETE AS HUMAN INGENUITY CAN MAKE IT.

EVERY EVENING

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Repeating their Winter Garden Success in Modern Dances, in

THE BALCONADES (Third Floor).

SPECIAL! Tomorrow Eve., Dance Revue

CAFÉ DES BEAUX-ARTS

Famous for Cuisine and Service
Atmosphere of Indefinable Charm

BEAUX-ARTS SUPPER CLUB

Miss Ida Adams & Mr. Louis Sloden
Directors of Floor.

"Really Different"

SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Tonight at 7:45, Tristan und Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar, Braslau; Martinelli, Scotti, Ananian. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Double Bill—Cavalleria Rusticana. Destinn; Botta, Tegani; followed by Pagliacci. Bori, Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. at 8:30. Concert (50c. to $1.50.) Zimbalist, Russian Violinist; Case, Delaunnois; Sembach. Entire Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Mon. Mat. at 2. Carmen. Farrar, Bori; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8:15. La Boheme. Alda, Schumann; Botta, Scotti, Tegani, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8. Mme. Fisk, Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Althouse, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Goritz, Buysdael, Middleton. Cond., Hertz.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
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